## VOX STELLARUM;

## OR, A LOYAL

## A M A N A K

FOR The year of human redemption 1826,
Being the Second after Bissextne; and the Seventh of the Reign of His present Majesty :

## IN WHICH ARE CONTAINED

ALĽ THINGS FITTING FOR SUCH A WORK; AS, A 'Table of 'Trims' and their Returns; The Full, Changes, and Quarters of the MOON; The Rising, Southing, and Setting of the SEVEN STARS, and other Fixed Star's of Note; The MOON's Age; and A TIDE TABLE fitted to the Same;
The Rising and Setting of the SUN; the Rising, Southing, and Setting of the MOON; Mutual Aspects;
Monthly Observations; and many other Things, useful and profitable. uNTO Which ABE ADDED, A. trolugical Observitions on the Four Quarters of the Licat; A Remarkable CHRONOLOGY;-The ECLIPSES; And ullier MATTERS both Profitable and C'un nus: Observations on the WEATHER and Weather Glasses, RAIN, \&c. And an HIEROGLYPHIC adapted to the TIMES.

## By PRANCIS MOORE, Physicitut

## 逆ancon:

## HEINIED FOR THE COMPANY OF STATGODALS,

 By G. Woodfall, Angel Court, Skinner Street;And Sold by GEORGE GREENHLLL, at their Hall in Ludgate Street. [Price Two Shillings and Three-pence stitched.]

## 2 JANUARY XXXI Dxs.

NOW Winter reigns:-at his command
Loud northern winds rage through the land, And from the frowning skies
The snows descend ;-next follows rain;-
The atmosphere clears off again,
And crystallizing air greets Cynthia's rise.

|  |  | Fasts and Festivals. |  | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline \text { D's } \\ \text { Signs. } \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} D^{\prime S} \\ A \end{gathered}\right.$ | A D rises | $\begin{array}{l\|l} \mathrm{s} \text { Mutual A } \\ \mathrm{s} & \text { \& Weath } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | S. aft. Christ. |  | reins | 23 | 3 |  |
|  | M | [Circum. | 121 | loins | 24 | 4112 | 2 beginning of |
|  |  | Day break 558 |  | secret | 25 | 5231 | 1 the |
|  |  | Twi. ends 63 | 14 m | memb. | 26 | 6349 |  |
|  |  | Day 756 long | 15 hi | hips | 27 | 75 | $\triangle$ © 4 |
|  |  | Epipho O. Ch. | 16 th | thighs |  | 8 |  |
|  |  | [Tw. day | 17 kn | knees | 29 | 97 | 1 may expect |
|  |  | 1S af Ep. Lucian | 18 h | hams |  | sets |  |
|  |  | Pl. Monday | 19 le | legs |  | 1 5a 45 | 5 |
|  | Tu | Night 1556 long | 20 an |  |  | 26 | - H |
|  |  | sets 534 mo . |  | ancle |  | 38 |  |
|  |  | [O.N. Y. day |  | feet |  | 4.917 | 7 Now wind, |
|  | F | Hil. Cam. T. b. |  | toes |  | $510 \quad 22$ |  |
| 4 |  | Oxf. T. beg. | 24 h | head |  | $611 \quad 29$ |  |
| 15 |  | 2 S.af.Ep. 1 | 25 | and |  | 7 morn | then fair |
|  | M | Glos. | 26 fa | face |  | 8 8 0 34 |  |
|  |  | [Tw. day |  | neck |  |  |  |
|  | W | Prisca Old |  | throa |  |  |  |
|  | Tr | 4 rises 813 aft . |  | arms | 11 | 1345 | 5 and frosty |
| 20 | F | Fabian |  | should. | . 12 | 24.42 | for some |
| 21 |  | Agnes |  | breast | 13 | 3533 |  |
| $22$ |  | Sentlaz. S. Vinc. |  | and | 14 | 14.6 | 6 ర¢ |
|  | M | Hil. Term beg. |  | stom. |  |  | - ¢ ठ |
|  | Tv | d rises 036 mo . |  | heart | F | ris |  |
|  | W | Onv. St. Paul |  | back | 17 | 6 a | out |
|  |  | of rises 717 mo . |  | bowels | 18 | 8) 8 |  |
| $27$ | 7 | of Sussex b. |  | belly | 19 | 9 9 9 27 |  |
| 28 |  | ชิ rises 617 mo . |  | reins | 20 | 10 |  |
|  |  | Sexag. S. K.Geo. | , |  | 21 | 1 mor | full moon. |
|  | M | FK. Chas. I. mart. |  | secret | 22 |  |  |
|  | Tv | K. Geo. IV. proc. |  | memb | 23 | 1 | Rai |


| [001E.] JANUARY 1826. 3 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| The 2 day, at 9 morn. Mars The 5 day, at 6 morn. Venus The 6 day, at 8 morn. Mercury The 20 day, at 8 morn. Saturn The 26 day, at 8 aftern. Jupiter The 30 day, at 1 aftern. Mars |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| M Sutx Moon MONTILX OESERVATIONS. <br> D    |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| A 853555 m 32 LAST Quar. 1d. Oh. 21 m . after. |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{lllllll}28 & 5 & 3 & 55 & 6 & 23 \\ 0\end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 5823588910 Inches. The Barometer at the latter |  |  |
| $68 \quad 135910 \quad 10$ place attained its maximum for the year |  |  |
|  | 781044011 |  |
| A 8 04, 400 a 3 NEW Moon, 8d. 9h. 39 m mom. |  |  |
|  | 9759411055 |  |
| 10758422144.4 Rain, Snow, or Sleet may be ex- |  |  |
| 11757438230 pected on or about the 3d, 5 th, 14th, |  |  |
| 12 7 56 4 4 3 13 1sth, and 30th of this Month. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| $147 \begin{array}{llllll}7 & 53 & 4 & 7 & 4 & 37 \\ \text { A } & 52 & 4 & 8 & 5 & 19\end{array}$ Courteous Reader, |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 177504106047 THE fall of Rain which I have |  |  |
| $1877494411{ }^{1}$ |  |  |
|  | 7 7484812.8125 | month, is for the Year 1824, as found |
|  |  |  |
| $2174541510 \quad 9$ Kinfauns Castle in Scotland, latitude |  |  |
| A $74341711 \quad 256^{\circ} 23^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$. ; the whole of which is |  |  |
| $12374241811 \quad 55$ set down in inches, and decimal parts 24.740420 morn. EULL Moon, 24d. Oh. 2 m . nsom. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 25739421004.7 of an inch, and is what the water |  |  |
| 267384221338 would have attained to on an hori- |  |  |
| 277364.24 .229 zontal surface of the earth in those |  |  |
| $287344.26 \quad 3 \quad 19$ parts, had not local and other circumstances prevented its accumulation. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 317 7 29\|4 31.5059 From these and other similar ob- |  |  |
| $1826 . \quad$ A 2 |  |  |

The air is calm：－now loudly roars
The western gale，and on the shores The raging billows foam：
The seamen toil to avoid the strand，
Perplex＇d with fear ：－how blest on land The farmer feels in his own peaceful home！

| $\begin{aligned} & \hline \mathbf{M} \\ & \mathrm{D} \\ & \mathrm{D} \end{aligned}$ | Fasts and Festivals． | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \underset{m}{\sim} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}\right.$ | Signs | D＇s | $\begin{array}{l\|l\|} \hline \mathrm{s} & \mathrm{D} \text { rises } \\ \mathrm{A} & \& \text { sets. } \end{array}$ | MutualAsp \＆Weathe |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 W | Day break 531 |  | hips | 24 | 4． 2 m 43 |  |
| 2 TH | Purif．or Candl． |  | thighs | 25 | 51349 | $\bigcirc$ |
| 3.5 | Blaise |  | knees | 26 | $6{ }^{4} 4.45$ | or snowy． |
| $4 . \mathrm{S}$ | Twi．ends 633 | 15 | and | 27 | 7． 5 | $\triangle \odot$ 万 |
| 5 A | Quinq．S Agatha |  | hams | 28 |  |  |
| 6 M | Day inc． 138 |  | legs | 29 | 9636 | Again fair， |
| 7 Tr | Shrove Tuesday | 18 a | ancles | N | sets |  |
| 8．W | Ash Wednesday |  | feet |  | 6 a 54 |  |
| $9 . \mathrm{TH}$ | Day 932 long | 20 t | toes | 2 | 282 | frosty for |
| $10 . \mathrm{F}$ | Night 14 24，long | 21 h | head | 3 | $3 \mathrm{9} \quad 8$ |  |
| 11 S | Clock fast 14＇36＇ | 22 | and |  | 41014 |  |
| 12 A | 1 Sun，in Lent |  | face |  | $511 \quad 20$ |  |
| 13 M | HilaryT．e．Cam． | 24 n | neck |  | 6 morn． |  |
| 14 Tv | Valen．［T．d．m． |  | throat | 7 | 0 | Now we |
| 15 W | Ember Week | 26 | arms | 8 | 8 1 1 | may expect |
| 16 TH | $h^{\text {s }}$ sets 32 mo ． | 27 | and | 9 | 9225 | a change． |
| 17 F | 4 rises 559 aft ． | 28 s | should． | 10 | － 318 |  |
| 18 S |  | 29 b | breast | 11 | 1 | 口 ${ }^{\text {¢ \％}}$ |
| 19 A | 2 Sun．in Lent |  | stom． | 12 | $2{ }^{4} 45$ | $\triangle$ ¢ |
| 20 M | ठ rises 1148 aft ． |  | heart | 13 | ［ 518 |  |
| 21 Tv | 아 rises 652 mo ． |  | back | 14 | 4.546 |  |
| 22 W | ¢ rises 636 mo ． |  | bowels | F | rises | This month |
| 23 TH |  |  | belly | 16 | 7 a 6 | is likely to |
| $24 . \mathrm{F}$ | St．Matthias．D |  | reins | 17 | $8 \quad 29$ | go out with |
| $25 . \mathrm{S}$ | ［of Camb．b |  | loins | 18 | 8 | cold blus－ |
| 26 A | 3 Sun，in Lent |  | secret | 19 | 1114 | tering |
| 27 M | Clock fast 13＇ $4^{\prime \prime}$ |  | memb． | 20 | morn． | winds． |
| $28 . \mathrm{Tv}$ | Day 1044 long |  | hips | 21 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}0 & 33\end{array}$ | $8 \odot 4$ |

Jupitrr $\Psi$ will be a Morning Star till February 28th；then an Evening Star until September 18th；then a Morning Star to the year＇s end．


## 6 M ARCH XXXI Days．

Spring now appears，and sceptre sways，
Our Isle is blest with milder days；
The splendid orb of day
Now gleams on cither Pole；－but soon
Antarctic climes will hail the Moon，
To cheer their gloom with her mild silvery ray．

| $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \mathrm{M} & \mathrm{~W} \\ \mathrm{D} & \mathrm{D} \end{array}$ | Fasts and Festivals． | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \odot & \text { D's } \\ \text { \# } & \text { Signs } \end{array}$ | D＇s D rises <br> A \＆sets | fi Weather |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 W | David | 10 and | 221 m 41 | Still stormy |
| 2 TH | Chad | 11 thighs | 231241 | for a few |
| 3 F | Day break 4． 37 | 12 knees | $\begin{array}{lllll}24 & 3 & 31\end{array}$ | days，with |
| 4 S | Twi．ends 725 | 13 hams | 25.410 | snow or |
| 5 A | 4 or Midlent S． | 14 legs | $\begin{array}{llll}26 & 4 & 41\end{array}$ | sleet． |
| 6 M | Day 118 long | 15 ancles | 275 | $\square$－万 |
| 7 Tv | Perpetua | 16 feet | 285188 | － 9 |
| 8 W | Clock fast 11＇ $7^{\prime \prime}$ | 17 and | N sets | －$¢$ 万 |
| 9 T | 万 sets 14.4 mo ． | 18 toes | 6 a 58 |  |
| 10 F | 4 sets 616 mo ． | 19 head | 28 | 우; © © 웁 |
| 11 S | ¢ rises 114 aft． | 20 face | 3 9 10 | e wea－ |
| 12 | 5 S．inLent Greg． | 21 neck | $410 \quad 15$ |  |
| 13 M | 와 sets 548 aft ． | 22 and | 51118 | ther may |
| $14 . \mathrm{Tv}$ |  | 23 throat | 6 morn． | now be ex－ |
| 15 W | Day 1144 long | $24 . \mathrm{arms}$ | $7{ }^{7} 00018$ | now be ex－ |
| 16 Tr | ［T．ends | 25 should． | 88113 | do |
| 17 F | St．Patrick．Cam． | 26 breast | 9 2 1 |  |
| 18 S | Ed．K．W．S．Ox | T．e．and | 10242 |  |
| 19 | $G$ or Palm Sun． | 28 stom． | $\begin{array}{llll}11 & 3 & 17\end{array}$ | fair，and |
| 20 M | Ds．of Cumb．b． | 29 heart | 12349 |  |
| 21 Tv | Benedict | r back | 13421 |  |
| 22 W |  | 1 bowels | $14 \cdot 4.41$ | little frosty． |
| 23 TH | Maundy Thurs． | 2 belly | F rises |  |
| 24．F | Good Friday | 3 reins | 16 7 a 29 | ＊¢¢ 反ூ |
| 25 S | Annun．L．Day | 4 loins | 1785 |  |
| 26 A | Easter Day | 5 secret | $1810 \quad 19$ | Fair． |
| 27 M | Easter Monday | 6 memb． | 1911 34． | $\triangle \odot 4$ |
| 28 TU | Easter Tuesday | 7 hips | 20 morn． |  |
| 29 W | ¢ sets 80 aft ． | 8 thighs | 21.0 | Some ap＊ |
| 30 Th | Day 1244 long | 9 knees | 2215134 | pearances |
| 31 F | Night 1112 long | 10，hams | $2312 \quad 17$ | of rain． |


|  | 00 | CH18 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| The 8 day, at noon, Mercury The 8 day, at 3 aftern. Venus The 16 day, at 2 morn. Saturn The 22 day, at 5 morn. Jupiter The 27 day, at 3 morn. Mars |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline \mathrm{M} \\ & \mathrm{D} \end{aligned}$ |  | MONTHLY |
|  | $\begin{array}{lllll}36 & 54 & 5 \mathrm{~m} 50\end{array}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{llllll}6 & 34 & 5 & 26 & 6 & 47\end{array}$ | Rain fallen in March 1834, at Ep- |
|  | $\begin{array}{llllll}6 & 32 & 58 & 7 & 44\end{array}$ | ng, was 2.844 Inches, and at Kin- |
|  | $\begin{array}{llllll}6 & 305 & 30 & 8 & 37\end{array}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{lllllll}6 & 28 & 5 & 32 & 9 & 27\end{array}$ | Rain, Snow, or Sleet, may be excted on the 4 th, 10th, 12th, 27 th, |
|  | $6 \begin{array}{llllllllll}6 & 2654 & 34 & 10\end{array}$ | , |
|  | $6 \quad 2453611$ |  |
|  | $6 \begin{array}{llllll}6 & 225 & 38 & 11 & 44\end{array}$ | NEW Moon, 8d. 4h. 30 m , attern. |
|  | 6 20540 0 | From the ascendancy of the benign |
|  |  | aspects of this and the two succeed- |
|  | $\begin{array}{lllllllll}6 & 16 & 5 & 44 & 1 & 53\end{array}$ | ing months, as far as they relate to |
|  |  | this Country, we may expect that |
|  |  | political matters will still continue to |
|  | 610550 4. 10 | wear a favourable aspect, and that no |
|  | $\begin{array}{llllll}6 & 85 & 52 & 4 & 59\end{array}$ | violent enemies will disturb |
|  | $\begin{array}{lllllll}6 & 6 & 5 & 54 & 5 & 49\end{array}$ | FIRST Qu. 16d. 9h. 30 m , atern. |
|  | $\begin{array}{llllll}6 & 45 & 56 & 6 & 40\end{array}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{llllll}6 & 25 & 58 & 7 & 32\end{array}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{llllll}6 & 06 & 0 & 8 & 24\end{array}$ | hopes they will soon disappear and be |
|  | $\begin{array}{lllll}5 & 586 & 2 & 9 & 16\end{array}$ | forgotten. |
|  | 5 5 5 566 $\quad 410$ | May peace and plenty still invest the nation, |
|  | $5 \begin{array}{lll}5 & 546 & 611\end{array}$ |  |
|  | 5 526 811 55 | FI |
|  | 550610 morn. |  |
|  | 5486120051 | Which would procure great blessin |
|  | $\begin{array}{lllllll}5 & 466 & 14 & 1 & 49\end{array}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{llllllll}5 & 446 & 16 & 2 & 49\end{array}$ | To all mankind that live in peace an |
|  | $\begin{array}{lllllll}5 & 42,6 & 18 & 3 & 48\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & B_{y} \\ & W \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 540620 4 48 |  |
|  | 53862225046 | LAST Quar. 30d. 2h. 3m. aftern |
|  | 5 366 24 6 |  |

A 4

## 8 A PRIL XXX Days.

The frost, that seem'd to threaten death To vegetation-moulds the earth-Expands-then breaks the clodWhich makes it easy for the plough, And suits the seed:-the farmer now

In cheerful mood is turning up the sod.

| $\begin{array}{l\|l\|} \hline \mathrm{M} & \mathrm{~W} \\ \mathrm{D} & \mathrm{D} \end{array}$ |  | $\|\stackrel{\odot}{r}\|$ | Signs |  | $1 \begin{aligned} & D \text { rises } \\ & \% \& \text { sets } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | D |  |  | 24 | 2 m 57 |  |
| 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Rich. Bp. Chich. | 13 a | an |  | 3141 |  |
| ${ }_{4} \mathrm{Tv}$ | St. Ambrose | 14 | feet |  | , | ఫ |
| 5 W | Oxf. \& Cam. T.b. | 15 t | to |  | 422 |  |
| 6.Th | Old Lady Day | 16 | head |  | 4.41 | S |
| F | Twi. ends 843 |  |  | N |  |  |
| 8 S | Day 1320 long | 18 | neck |  | 8 a 12 |  |
| 9 |  | 19 | and |  |  | clined to b |
| 10 M | Night 1034 long |  | throa |  | 310 |  |
| 11 Tv | Clock fast $1^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime}$ | 21 | arms |  | 41113 | 3 |
| 12 W | Easter T. beg | 22 | and |  | 5 morn |  |
| 13 Th | $\mathrm{h}_{2}$ sets 1147 aft . | 23 s | should. |  | 3 |  |
| $14 . \mathrm{F}$ | 4 sets 40 mo . | 24. | breast |  | 47 |  |
| 15 | $\chi^{\text {d }}$ rises 91 aft . | 25 | tom |  | 24 |  |
| 16 |  |  | h |  | - 154 |  |
| 17 M | Clock slow $0^{\prime} 244^{\prime \prime}$ | 27 b | back |  | 222 | few d |
| 18 Tv |  | 28 b | bowels | 11 |  |  |
| 19 W | $A l$ | 29 b | belly |  |  |  |
| 20 T | \% sets 8 | ¢ r |  | 13 | 3 | 硡 |
| 21 F |  | 1 | loins | 14 |  | ter |
| 22 S | Day break 236 |  | secret | F | rises | time. |
|  | af.Lia.St. (ieo |  | memb. | 16 | 9a 18 |  |
| $24 . \mathrm{M}$ | K. Geo. b. d. k |  | hips | 17 | 1030 | $\bigcirc$ |
| ${ }_{26}^{25} \mathrm{TV}$ | St. Mlark. Ds. C, |  | thighs | 18 | 11131 | Stormy. |
| $26 . \mathrm{W}$ | $\nvdash$ rises 4.36 mo . |  | knees |  | morn. |  |
| 27 TH | Day 14430 long |  | hams | 20 | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 20 \\ 0 & 57\end{array}$ |  |
| 28. | Night 926 long |  | legs |  |  |  |
|  | Cl |  | and | 22 |  |  |
| $30$ |  |  | ancles | 23 | 52 | to the end. |



The corn shoots up ;-the grasses grow ;-
The clouds refreshing showers bestow;
With joy the shepherd sees
His healthful lambkins skip and play;
The feather'd warblers tune their lay, While fragrant flowers attract the busy bees.

| $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \mathrm{M} & \mathrm{~W} \\ \mathrm{D} & \mathrm{D} \end{array}$ | Fe | $\begin{array}{\|l\|c\|} \hline 0 & \text { 3's } \\ \hline & \text { Signs. } \end{array}$ | A | $\left\{\begin{array}{l\|l} D \text { rises } \\ \text { \& sets } \end{array}\right.$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 M | St. Plı \& St. Jas | 11 feet | 24 | $2 \mathrm{ml3}$ |  |
| 2 Tu | Day-break 23 | 12 toes | 25 | $2 \quad 33$ |  |
| 3 W | Inv. of the Cross | 12 head | 26 | $6{ }^{6} 252$ |  |
| $4 . \mathrm{TH}$ | Asc.Holy Thurs. | 13 and | 27 | $7 \begin{array}{lll}7 & 12\end{array}$ |  |
| 5 F | Day 1458 long | 14 face | 28 | 8 3 34 | $8 \bigcirc$ |
| 6 S | J. Ev. à P. Lat | 15 n | 29 |  |  |
| 7 A | Sund aft. Ascen | 16 throa | N | J sets |  |
| 8 M | Easter Term e | 17 arms |  | 9 a 12 |  |
| 9 Tv | $h_{2}$ sets 1023 aft . | 18 and |  | 10 |  |
| 10 W | 4 sets 224 mo. | 19 should |  | $10 \quad 50$ | showers. |
| 11 Th | ¢ sets 413 | 20 breast |  | $4.11 \quad 29$ |  |
| 12 F | May | 21 stom. |  | 5 morn. |  |
| 13 S | Oxf. T.e. Old | 22 heart |  | 0 | Now fine |
|  | Whit. Sunday | 23 back |  | $0 \quad 29$ | rowing |
| 15 M | Whit. Monday | 24 bowels |  | $0 \quad 54$ |  |
| 16 Tv | Whit. Tuesclay |  |  | 18 | ich |
| 17 W | Emb.W. Oxf. | 26 belly | 10 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 1 & 41\end{array}$ |  |
| 18 Th | [Term beg. | 27 reins |  | 2 | d |
| 19 F |  | 28 loins |  | 22933 |  |
| 20 S | div. m. | 29 secret | 13 | 334 |  |
| 21 A | Trin.Su. Cam.T. | II memb. | F | F- rises |  |
| 22 M | Prs. Homb born | 1 hips | 15 | 59 a 16 | ఫ |
| 23 Tv | 우 sets 941 aft . | 2 thighs |  | $610 \quad 11$ |  |
| 24 | ¢̧ rises 324 mo . | 3 knees | 17 | $715 \quad 55$ | 8 ¢ ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ |
| 25 T | Corpus Christi | 4 ham |  |  | ¢ 9 ¢ |
| 26 F | Tr. T. beg. Aug. | 5 legs |  | 91156 |  |
| 27 S | Ven. Bede [Abp. | 6 ancles |  | 0 morn. |  |
|  | 1 S. aft. Trin. | 7 feet |  | $1{ }^{2} 0018$ |  |
| 29 M | I K. Ch. II, rest. | 8 toes |  | 22.039 | wers |
| 30 Tv | All day, or | 9 head |  | 23 | ing |
| $31 . \mathrm{W}$ | twilight. | 9 and | 24 | 4. 118 | out. |



## 12

 JUNE XXX 1)ays.Sol enters Cancer;-Summer reigns ;
The air is sultry in the plains,
But breezes cool the hills:
The Sun mounts high ;-the days are long ; -
The twi-light all the night is strong; -
The dew upon the tender herb distils.

| $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \mathrm{M} & \mathrm{~W} \\ \mathrm{D} & \mathrm{D} \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tast } \\ & \text { liest } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \odot & \text { is } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | D rises \& sets |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 TH | Nicom | 10 fa | 25 |  |  |
| $2 \cdot \mathrm{~F}$ | All Day, or | 11 neck | 26 | 22 |  |
| 3 S | Twilight | 12 and | 27 | 232 | ry |
|  | S. aft Trin | 13 throat | 28 | 31 |  |
| 5 MP | Cuin b. Bon | nif. arms | N | sets | ginning, y |
| 6 Tv | until July 20. | 15 should. |  | 8 a 47 |  |
| 7 W | Clock slow 1' $40^{\prime \prime}$ | 16 breast |  | 928 |  |
|  | $\mathrm{h}^{\text {d }}$ sets 841 aft . | 17 stom. |  | 10 | f |
| 9 F | 4 sets 026 mo . | 18 heart |  | 1031 | and hot. |
| 10 S |  | 19 and |  | $10 \quad 57$ |  |
| 11. | S S aft. Tr. Bar- | 20 back |  | 1120 | Now ex- |
| 12 M | ab | 21 bowels |  | 11 | pect some |
| 13 Tv | ${ }^{\text {t }}$ sets 128 mo . | 22 belly |  | morn. | how |
| $14 . \mathrm{W}$ | Trin. Term ends | 23 reins |  | - |  |
| 15 TH | ¢ sets 108 aft . | 24 loins |  | $0 \quad 28$ |  |
| 16.5 | ૪¢ rises 36 mo . | 25 secret | 11 | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 57\end{array}$ |  |
| 17 S | St. Alban | 26 memb. | 12 | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 32\end{array}$ | ठ © ${ }_{2}$ |
| 18 | aft Trin | 27 hips | 13 | 2.16 |  |
| 19 M |  | 28 thighs |  | rises |  |
| 20 Tv | Tr.Edw.K.W.S. | 29 knees | 15 | 8 a 41 | places. |
| 21 W | Longest Day | os hams | 16 | $9 \quad 19$ |  |
| 22 TH | Clock fast $1^{\prime} 25^{\prime \prime}$ | 0 legs |  | $9 \quad 51$ | Fair |
| 23 F | h rises 330 mo . | 1 ancles |  | 1016 |  |
| 24.5 | Vat. John Bap | Mids. Day | 191 | 1038 |  |
| 25 , | 5. a.t. Trin | 3 feet |  | $10 \quad 58$ | Growing |
| 26 M | 4 sets 1116 aft. | 4 toes | 211 | 1118 | showers. |
| 27 Tv | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ sets 037 mo . | 5 head | 221 | 1139 | * $¢$ |
| 28 | of sets 101 aft . | 6 face | 23 | morn | $\triangle$ © ठ |
| 29 TH | Peter | 7 neck | 24 | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 1\end{array}$ |  |
| 30 F | ¢¢ sets 854 aft . | 8 and | 25 |  |  |


1826.


1826.

The mercury sinks :-I understand
A storm of rain is now at hand:
Lo! Sol his glory shrouds;-
See! from the west the lightning flies,
With zigzag splendour through the skies,
While the hoarse thunder echoes through the clouds.



[^0]
## 18 SEPTEMBER XXX Days.

The sportsman, when the skies are fair, With gun and dog pursues the hare, Or partridge, in the vale;
The Harvest-Moon adorns the night,
And while she sheds her full-orb'd light,
I love to wander in the peaceful dale.

| $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \mathrm{M} & \mathrm{~W} \\ \mathrm{D} & \mathrm{D} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Festivals. | $\stackrel{\odot}{\text { m }}$ | Simns. | A | $\begin{aligned} & D \text { rises } \\ & \& \text { sets } \end{aligned}$ | \& Weather |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 F | Giles [1666 |  |  | 29 | 4.m20 | Rain at the |
| 2 S | Liondon burnt | 9 b | bowels | N | sets |  |
| 3 A | 15 S. aft. Trin. | 10 b | belly | 1 | 6a 44 |  |
| 4.12 | Day break 314 | 11 r | reins | 2 | 71 | but the |
| 5 Tv | Twi. ends 843 | 121 | loins | 3 | $7 \quad 41$ |  |
| 6 W | Clock slow 1'40'1 | 13 | secret |  | 816 |  |
| 7 Tr | Enurchus |  | memb. | 5 | $8 \quad 58$ |  |
| 8 F | Nativ. B.V.M. | 15 | hips | 6 | $9 \quad 48$ | or |
| 9 S | Day 132 long |  | thighs |  | 10 |  |
| 10 A | 16 S aft. Trin. | 17 | knees |  | 1155 | continues |
| M | Night 116 long | 18 | hams |  | morn. |  |
| 12 Tv | 万 rises 1049 aft . | 191 | legs | 10 | 18 |  |
| W | 4 sets 635 aft . | 20 | ancle | 11 | 222 | , |
| $14 . \mathrm{TH}$ | Holy Cross |  | feet | 12 | 3 | - |
| F | ¢ sets 91 aft . | 22 | and | 13 | 4.47 |  |
| 16 S | [berb | 23 t | to | F | rises | max. |
| 17 A | at. | 24 | head | 15 | 6 a 22 | bestir him- |
| 18 M | Geo.1.\& II.l |  | face | 16 | $6 \quad 44$. |  |
| Tu |  | 26 | neck | 17 |  |  |
| 20 W | Ember Weels | 27 | nd | 18 |  |  |
| 21 TH | St. Matthew | 28 | chroat | 19 |  |  |
| 22.5 | \% sets 7 15 aft . | 29 | arms | 20 | $8 \quad 58$ | now likely |
| 23 S | ¢̧ rises 423 mor. | ^. | should. | 21 | $9 \quad 46$ |  |
| 24 A | 18 S aft. Trin. | 1 b | breast | 22 | 1043 | * |
| 25 M | Day 120 long |  | and |  | 1146 |  |
| 26 TU | St Cyp.O. Hol.R. | 3 | stom. | 24. | morn | e |
| 27 W | Clock slow $8^{\prime} 56^{\prime \prime}$ | 4. | heart | 25 | 5 |  |
| 28 Tr | Wirt. b | 5 | back | 26 | 2 | angeab |
| $29 . \mathrm{F}$ | St. Mich. Qu. | 6 | bowels | 27 |  | $\square \bigcirc{ }^{\text {- }}$ |
| 30.5 | St. Jerome | 76 | belly | 28 | 4.37 | ठ ¢ \% 4 |


1826.

The fruitful bough-the short'ning days-
Proclaim that Autumn's sceptre sways In European lands:
Now western gales disturb our shores,
And lo! the briny Ocean roars,
Obedient unto Neptune's stern commands.

| $\begin{aligned} & \hline \mathrm{M} \\ & \hline \mathrm{D} \\ & \mathrm{D} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \odot \\ & \wedge \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { D's } \\ & \text { Signs. } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & D \text { rises } \\ & \& \text { sets } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1{ }^{\text {A }}$ |  |  |  | N |  |  |
| 2 M |  |  |  |  | 5a 50 |  |
| 3 Tv | Day break 4.22 | 10 s | se |  | 624 |  |
| W | Twi. ends 736 | 11 | memb. |  | 37 |  |
| 5 Tr | Day 1120 long | 12 h | hips |  | $7 \quad 52$ |  |
| 6.5 | Faith |  | thighs |  | 52 |  |
|  | Night 1248 long |  | knees |  |  |  |
|  | aft. Trin |  | + |  |  |  |
| 9) M | St. Deny | 16 | egs |  | morn |  |
| 10 Tv | Ox.\& Cam.T.beg | 17 | and |  | 21 | About the |
| 11 W | Old Mich. Day |  | ancles | 10 |  |  |
| 12 Tr | Clock sl. 13' $22^{\prime \prime}$ | 19 f | eet | 11 | 2 |  |
| 13 F | Trs. K.Ed.Conf | 20 t | oe | 12 | [ 3 |  |
| 14.5 | $h_{2}$ rises 858 | 21 | head | 13 |  |  |
|  | aft. Trin | 22 | and | F | rises |  |
| $16 . \mathrm{M}$ | 4 rises 435 mor. |  |  |  | 5 a 2 |  |
|  | Etheldreda |  | nec | 16 |  | e foggy |
| 18 | t. Luke | 25 | thro | 17 |  |  |
| 19 TH | 8 sets 836 aft . |  | arms | 18 | 7 |  |
| 20 F | ¢ sets 637 aft . | 27 |  | 19 |  | day |
| 21 | ช̧ sets 520 aft . | 28 |  | 20 |  |  |
| 22 | in. | 29 b | breast | 21 |  | easant f |
| 23 M | Day dec. 624 | \% | sto |  |  |  |
| 24 |  |  | heart |  |  |  |
|  | Cris |  | back | 24 | morn |  |
| 26 T | Day break 56 | $3 \mathrm{~b}$ | bowels | 25 | 12 | continues |
| 27 F | Twi. ends 652 |  | and | 26 | 17 |  |
| 28 | t. Sim. \& Jude |  | belly | 27 |  |  |
|  |  |  | reins | 28 |  |  |
| 3 | Clock sl. $16^{\prime} 10$ |  | loins | 29 |  |  |
| 31 Tv |  |  | secre | N | sets |  |



[^1]The days are short-the weather dull;
But when the Moon shall pass the full, The frost will clear the skies :
But then towards the change, again
The clouds condense and turn to rain,
Then drench the land, and make the rivers rise.


| Moore.] NOVEMMBER 1826. 23 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { The } 3 \text { day, at } 6 \text { morn. Venus } \\ \text { The } 4 \text { day, at } 10 \text { aftern. Mars } \\ \text { The } 18 \text { day, at } 8 \text { morn. Saturn } \\ \text { The } 25 \text { day, at } 2 \text { aftern. Jupiter } \\ \text { The } 29 \text { day, at } 3 \text { aftern. Venus } \\ \text { The } 30 \text { day, at } 11 \text { aftern. Mercury }\end{array}\right\}$ <br> with the <br> Moon. |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \mathbf{M} & \text { Sun } \\ D^{\text {r }} \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline \text { Moon } \\ \text { South. } \end{array}$ | MONTHLY OB |
| 17114491 a 26 Rain fallen in November 1824, at |  |  |  |
| 2713447 |  |  | Epping, was 3.902 Inches; and at |
| 3715445 |  | $3 \quad 30$ | Kinfauns Castle, 4.4 Inches. This |
| 47717443 |  | 4.29 | month was very wet and stormy, the |
| A 71844.2 |  | $5 \quad 23$ | minimum pressure of the year was on |
| 6720440614. FIRST Quar. 6d. 5 h .25 m . after |  |  |  |
| 7722438 |  |  | the 23d, when the Barometer stood at |
| 8724436 |  |  | 28.21 at Epping. |
| 9725435 |  | 832 | Rain about the 3d, 14th, 26th and |
| 10727433 |  | $9 \quad 15$ | 30th of this Month. If I am not de- |
| 117829431 |  | $9 \quad 58$ | ceived by the stellar configurations, |
| A 7304301 |  | $10 \quad 43$ | this month will be more fair than |
| 137324281 |  | 1128 |  |
| 14.7334 .27 morn. |  |  |  |
| 15735425 |  |  |  |
| 167574.23 |  |  | great preparations are accordingly |
| 17738422 |  |  | making in his dominions for some |
| 18740420 |  | 238 | important enterprise.-But |
| A 741419 |  |  |  |
| 20742418 |  | 413 | Things of the noblest kind our own soil |
| 21744416 |  | 5 |  |
| 22745415 |  | $5 \quad 47$ | LAST Quar. 22d. 5h. 59m. after. |
| $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{llllll}23 & 7 & 47 & 4 & 13 \\ 21.7 & 48 & 4 & 12\end{array}\right.$ |  | $6 \quad 33$ | Stout are our men, and warlike are our |
|  |  |  | Rome though her eagles througli the word |
| 2577494111 |  |  | Rome, though had flown, |
| A 7.514 .9 |  |  | Could never make this Island all her own |
| 277524.8 |  | $9 \quad 59$ | Then let not lesser Powers think us to curb, |
|  | 877534 |  | To take our shipping, or our trade dis |
|  | 97544 | 0 a | NEW Moon, 294. 11h. 37 m |
|  | 07554 |  | We may now say that Rome iş but; Magni nominis umbra. |

1826. 

## 24 DECEMBER

Now Winter mounts his frozen car,
And clouds and tempests from afar Declare his gloomy reign :-
Thus Years revolve till Time shall end,
Then happy he who shall ascend To endless bliss, and 'scape eternal pain.


| Moore.] | DECEMBER 18 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { The } 3 \text { day, at } 8 \text { aftern. Mars } \\ \text { The 15 day, at } 2 \text { morn. Saturn } \\ \text { The 23 day, at } 4 \text { morn. Jupiter } \\ \text { The } 27 \text { day, at } 1 \text { aftern. Mercury } \\ \text { The } 28 \text { day, at } 11 \text { morn. Venus }\end{array}\right\} \begin{gathered}\text { is } \\ \text { with the } \\ \text { Moon. }\end{gathered}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |


|  | Sun | Sun | Moon |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D | rises. | sets | South. |
| 1 | 756 |  | 2 a 7 |
| 2 | 757 | 43 | 36 |
| A | 758 | 42 | 4 |
| 4 | 759 | 4 J | $4 \quad 51$ |
|  | 80 | 40 | $5 \quad 38$ |
|  | 81 | 359 | $6 \quad 23$ |
|  | 82 | 358 | 7 |
|  | 83 | 357 | $7 \quad 50$ |
| 9 | 83 | 357 | $8 \quad 33$ |
| A | 84 | 356 | $9 \quad 18$ |
| 11 | 85 | 355 | $10 \quad 3$ |
| 12 |  | 355 | $10 \quad 50$ |
| 13 | 86 | 354 | 1138 |

$148 \quad 6354$ morn.

| 158 | 7 | 53 | 0 | 26 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

$\left|\begin{array}{rrrr|rr}168 & 7 & 3 & 53 & 1 & 14 \\ A & 8 & 7 & 3 & 53 & 2 \\ 18 & 1\end{array}\right|$
188

| 19 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 52 | 3 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 20 | 34 |  |  |  |  |
| 20 | 8 | 3 | 52 | 4 | 19 |


| 21 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 52 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 32 | 5 | 5 |  |  |
| 3 | 8 | 3 | 52 | 5 |
| 52 |  |  |  |  |


| 23 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 52 | 6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 41 |  |  |  |  |  |


| A | 8 | 8 | 3 | 52 | 7 | 33 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| 25 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 52 | 8 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 29 |  |  |  |  |  |


| 36 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 53 | 9 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

$27873153,10 \quad 30$$998 \quad 6354 \quad 0$ a 33$\left.\begin{array}{llllll}308 & 6 & 3 & 54 & 1 & 31 \\ 318 & 5 & 3 & 55 & 2 & 25\end{array} \right\rvert\,$

## MONTHLY OBSERVATIONS.

Rain fallen in December, 1824, at Epping, was 3.272 Inches; and at Kinfaun's Castle, 2.9 Inches.

Rain or Snow may be expected on the $2 \mathrm{~d}, 7 \mathrm{th}, 12 \mathrm{th}, 15$ th and 21 st of this Jfirst gluar, 6 d .7 h .13 m. morn. Month.

From the aggregate of the twelve months, I find that in the year 1824, there fell at Epping $36 \cdot 238$ inches of rain, or 1.4927 hogsheads per acre; and at Kinfaun's Castle for the same time 24 inches, or 9.886 hogsheads per Jull Mpoon, 14 d .11 h .31 m. morn. acre ; giving a mean of 30.119 inches, or $12,406 \frac{1}{2}$ hogsheads to the said area. Hence it appears, from these observations, that the quantity of Rain fallen in 1824 upon an acre of ground at Epping, was greater than that of 1823, by 4,480 , and that of 1822 by 5,605 Last yuar. 22 d .6 h .35 m . morn. hogsheads.
If we take into consideration the great specific gravity of water, and its unequal distribution from the clouds over the terrene parts of the neta 9 poon, 28 d .10 h .31 m . aftern. globe; surely the axis of the earth's diurnal rotation, must in a small degree be affected by such a cause!

The Dominion of the Moon in Man's Body, Passing under the Twelve Zodiacal Constellations. $\boldsymbol{r}$ Aries Head and Face $\quad \Omega$ Libra Reins and Loins $\succ$ Taurus Neck and Throat $m$ Scorpio Secret Members $\Pi$ Gemini Arms and Should. $f$ Sagittarius Hips and Thighs ${ }_{5}$ Cancer Breast and Stom. $\Omega$ Leo Heart and Back nQ Virgo Bowels and Belly v Capricorn Knees and Hams
m Aquarius Legs \& Ancles \# Pisces Feet and Toes.
The Names and Characters of the Planets. With Dragon's Head and Tail.
 \& Dragon's Head.-8 Dragon's Tail.
New discovered Planets since 1780.

The Characters of the Aspects.

|  | Conjunction | 8 Opposition | $\triangle$ Trine |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Upon the TWELVE SIGNS.
$r$ The Head and Face the Ram doth always rule:
〕 The Neck and Throat are govern'd by the Buil.
II O'er the Arms and Shoulders still the Twins preside :
os Breast, Stomach, Ribs, the crooked Crab doth guide:
$\Omega$ The noble Lion rules the Back and Heart :
mR The Bashful Virgin claims the Belly Part.
$\bumpeq$ The Reins and Loins the equal Balance weigh :
$m$ The Scorpion o'er the Secret Parts doth sway.
$\ddagger$ The curious Archer doth the Thighs affect:
vr So doth the Goat our bended Knees protect.
m The Legs unto Aquarius' Lot do fall:

* The Fish our active Feet their Portion call.

Common Notes for the Year 1826.

| Lunar Cycle, or Golden Numb. 3 | Lent begins - - - Feb. 8 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Epact - - - - - 22 | - Easter Day - March 26 |
| Dominical Letter - - - A | Rogation Sunday - April 30 |
| Cycle of the Sun - - . 15 | Ascension Day - - May 4 |
| Epiphany - - - Jan. 6 | Whit Sunday - - May 14 |
| Sundays after Epiphany (two.) | Trinity Sunday - - May 21 |
| Number of Direction | Sundays aft.Trin. (twenty-seven) |
| Septuagesima Sunday | Advent Sunday - - Dec. 3 |

## TABLE OF TERMS AND RETURNS. For the Year 1826.

Hilary Term begins January 23, ends February 13. RETURNS, or ESSOIGN Days. |Ex. Re.|Ap. W. D. In eight Days of St. Hilary - - Jan. $2021 \mid 22$ 23 Monday. In fifteen Days of St. Hilary - - - 2728292930 Monday.



Easter Term begins April 12, ends May 8. In fifteen Days of Easter - - - April9 ${ }^{10}|11| 12$ Wednesd. From Easter Day in three Weeks - 16 17 $17 \mid 18$ 19 Wednesd. From Easter Day in one Month - 23 24 2526 Wednesd. From Easter Day in five Weeks - 30 MI 223 Wednesd.


Trinity Term begins May 26, ends June 14.

On the Morrow of the Holy Trinity May 22 $23|24| 26 \mid$ Friday. In eight Days of the Holy Trinity - $28.2930 \mid 31$ Wednesd. | In fifteen Days of the Holy Trinity June 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | Wednesd. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | From the Day of.H.Trin. in3weeks - 11 |12 13114 Wednesd.

Michaelmas Term begins Nov. 6, ends Nov. 28. On the Morrow of All Souls - - Nov. ${ }^{3}\left|\begin{array}{c}4 \\ 5\end{array} \mathbf{5}^{6}\right|$ Monday. | On the Morrow of St. Martin - - - | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Wednesd. |  |  |  |  |

 In fifteen Days of St. Martin - - - $25|26| 27|28|$ Monday.
N. B. - No Sittings in Westminster Hall on the 2d of February, Ascension Day, and Midsummer Day.
The Exchequer opens eight Days before any Term begins, except Trinity, before which it opens but four Days.
Note, The first and last Days of every Term are the first and last Days of Appearance.
*** "An Act for further facilitating the despatch of Business in the Court of King's Bench," was passed in the 2d session Geo. IV. cap. 16.
1826. B 2


The Line of Lancaster:

| Henry | 4 | 1399 | Sept.29 | 13 | 5 | 20 | 413 Mar. 20 | Canterbury |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :--- | :--- |
| Henry | 5 | 1413 Mar.20 | 9 | 5 | 11 | 404 Aug. 31 | Westminst. |  |
| Henry | 6 | 1422 Aug. 31 | 38 | 6 | 4 | 365 Mar. 4 | Windsor |  |

The Line of York:

| Edward | 4 | 1461 Mar. 4 | 22 | 1 | 5 | 343 | April 9 | Windsor |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :--- | :--- |
| Edward | 5 | 1483 April 9 | 0 | 2 | 13 | 343 | June 22 | Unknown |  |
| Richard | 3 | 1483 | June 22 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 341 | Aug.22 | Leicester |

## The Families United:

| Henry 7 | 1485 Aug | 23 | 317 Apr. 22 | Westminst. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Henr | P509 Apr. 22 | $\begin{array}{llll}37 & 9 & 6\end{array}$ | 279 Jan. 28 | Windsor |
| Edward | 1547 Jan. 28 | 8 | 273 July | Westminst |
| Q. Mary | 1553 July 6 | 11 | 268 Nov. 17 | t. |
| Q. Elizab | 1558 Nov. 17 | $\begin{array}{llll}44 & 4 & 7\end{array}$ | 223 Mar. 24 | Westminst. |
| The Union of the Two Crowns: |  |  |  |  |
| James | 1603 | 22 | 201 Ma | ${ }^{\mathbf{W}}$ |
| Charles | 1625 Mar. 27 | 2310 | 177 Jan. 30 | Wi |
| Charles | 1660 May 29 | 24 | 141 Feb .6 | Westminst. |
| James | 1685 Feb. 6 | 0 | 137 Feb. 13 | Pa |
| I. 8 | 685 | 13023 | 124 Mar. | tm |

The Union of the Two Kingdoms:*


|  |  | 1714 Aug. 1 | $12 \quad 1010$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| eorge |  | 1727 Junell | $\begin{array}{llll}33 & 4 & 14\end{array}$ | 66 Oct. 25 |  |

 George IV. 1820 Jan. 29 Crowned July 19, 1821. Vivat Kex.

* Ireland united to these Kingdoms, Jan. 1801.


## M O O R E 1826.

## BIRTH-DAYS of The ROYAL FAMILY.

KING GEORGE IV. . . . born 12 August 1762.

Duke of York, (w) 16 Aug. 1763 D of Clarence, $(m) 21$ Aug. 1765 Q. of Wirtemberg (w) 29 Sept. 1766 Prs. Augusta Sophia 8 Nov. 1768 Prs. HesseHomburg 22 May 1770 D. of Cumberland, (m.) 5June 1771 Duke of Sussex....... 27 Jan. 1773 D. of Cambridge, $(m) .24$ Feb. 1774 Duch. of Gloucester 25 Apil 1776 Princess Sophia...... 3 Nov. 1777

Dake of Gloncester 15 Jan. 1776 Duch. of Clarence 13 Aug. 1792 Duch. of Kent (w) 17 Aug. 1756 Duch. of Cumberland 20 Mar. 1778 Duch. of Cambridge 25 July 1797

Alexandrina Victoria, 24 May 1819 George F. A. C. E. 27 May 1819 (jeorge Widliam, 26 March 1819 Augusta Caroline, 19 July 1822

Sovereigns of Europe, their Accession, \&c.

| Kingdoms, \&c. | whom subject. | When born. | Began to reign. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| England, Sec. | George IV | Aug. 12, 1762 | Jan. 29, 1820 |
| France, \&c. | Charles X. | Oct. 9, 1757 | Sept. 16, 1824 |
| Russia | Alexander I. | Dec. 24, 1777 | Mar. 24, 1801 |
| Spain | Ferdinand VII. | Oct. 14, 1784 | Mar. 19, 1808 |
| Portugal | John VI. | May 13, 1767 | Mar. 20, 1816 |
| Prussia. | FredericWm. III. | Alug. 3, 1770 | Nov. 16, 1797 |
| Netherland | William I. | Aug. 24, 1772 | May 15, 1815 |
| Denmar | Frederic VI.. | Jan. 23, 1768 | Mar. 13, 1808 |
| Sweden \& Norway | Charles XIV | Jan. 26, 1764 | Feb. 5, 1818 |
| Austria | Francis II | Feb. 12, 1768 | Mar. 1, 1798 |
| Popedom | Leo. XII. | Aug. 2, 1760 | Sept. 27, 1823 |
| Sardinia | Charles Felis | April 6, 1763 | Mar.13, 1821 |
| Naples | Ferdinand IV | Jan. 12, 1751 | Restored 1815 |
| Ottoman Empire... | Mahmud | July 20, 1785 | July 28, 1808 |
| Hanover ........... | Geo. IV. England, | Gov. D.Camb. | ............. 1814 |

The Names of the Learned JUDGES of the LAW.

1. Right Hon. Earl of Edon, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.

Right Hon, Lord Gifford, - - Master of the Rolls.
Right Hon. Sir John Leach, - - Vice Chancellor.
II. King's Rench:

Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Abbott, L. C. J. Sir John Bayley.
Sir Geo. Sowley Holroyd. Sir Joseph Littledale.
III. Common Plbas:

Right Hon. Sir William Draper Best, L. C. J. Sir James Allan Park. Sir James Burrough. Sir Stephen Gaselee. IV. Exchequer:

Kight Hon. Sir William Alexander, L. C. B. Sir Robert Graham. Sir William Garrow. Sir John Hullock.
Sir John S. Copley, Attor. Gen.-Sir Charles Wetherell, Sol. Gen.


No'tr.-That the Moon's Age being observed in the first Column. you find the time of High Water at all the Places above mentipned, in the respective Column of Numbers immediately below them. Thus, when the Moon is One, or Sixteen, Days old, it is High Water at Candado, Dunkirk, Leith, \&c. at 26 Minutes past $12 o^{\prime}$ Clock. And so of the rest.-As to the Moon's Agr, you find it in the Sixth Column 0 every left hard Page of the CALENDAR.
d TABLE of the Equation of TIME, for regulating Clocks and Watches, for 1826. - Note, fa. Clock too fast; that is, your Clock, to be set right, must be so much faster than the Sun Dial. slu. Clock too slow; that is, your Clock must be so much slower than the Sun Dial.


| D. | July |  | Angust |  | Septemb. |  | October Novemb. |  |  |  | $\frac{\text { Decemb. }}{10^{\prime} \text { slo. } 48^{\prime \prime}}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  |  |  | . $58^{\prime \prime}$ |  | 0. $4^{\prime \prime}$ |  |  |  | $10.14^{\prime \prime}$ |  |  |
| 3 | 3 | 40 | 5 | 51 | 0 | 42 | 10 | 51 | 16 | 16 | 10 | 1 |
| 5 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 41 | 1 | 21 | 11 | 27 | 16 | 14 | 9 | 13 |
| 7 | 4 | 23 | 5 | 26 | 2 | 0 | 12 | 2 | 16 | 8 | 8 | 22 |
| 9 | 4 | 42 | 5 | 14 | 2 | 41 | 12 | 35 | 16 | 0 |  | 29 |
| 11 | 4 | 59 | 4 | 57 | 3 | 22 | 13 | 7 | 15 | 48 | 6 | 34 |
| 13 | 5 | 15 | 4 | 37 | 4 | -4 | 13 | 36 | 15 | 33 | 5 | 38 |
| 15 | 5 | 29 | 4 | 15 | 4 | 46 | 14 | 4 | 15 | 14 | 4 | 41 |
| 17 | 5 | 40 | 3 | 52 | 5 | 28 | 14 | 29 | 14 | 52 | 3 | 42 |
| 19 | 5 | 50 | 3 | 26 | 6 | 10 | 14 | 52 | 14 | 27 | 2 | 43 |
| 21 | 5 | 57 | 8 | 53 | 6 | 52 | 15 | 13 | 13 | 59 | 1 | 44 |
| 23 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 28 | 7 | 34 | 15 | 31 | 13 | 27 | 0 | 43 |
| 25 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 57 | 8 | 15 | 15 | 46 | 12 | 51 |  | a. 17 |
| 27 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 24 | 8 | 56 | 15 | 58 | 12 | 13 |  | 16 |
| 29 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 50 | 9 | 35 | 16 | 7 | 11 | 32 | 2 | 16 |
| 31 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 14 | - | - - | 16 | 13 | - | - - | 3 | 14 |

How to set a Clock or Watch by this Table:-For Example, Jan. the 1 st , I find, by looking into the Table, that a Clock to be right must be 3 Min . 50 Seconds faster than a Sun Dial ; therefore, 1 set it so much faster accordingly. And so of the rest. Twelve o'clock is the best time to set a Clock or a Watch by a Dial.

Note.-A Sun Dial shows Solar or Apparent time; but a Clock,\&c. should be set to Equal or Mean Time, as the Table directs, to go true.

A TABLE of the Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Pleiades, or Seven Stars, fur every 5th Day in the Year; of excellent Use to find the Hour of the Night.


## M O O R E 1826.




## nolag. $]$ <br> MOORE 1826.

1811 A great Comet appeared in September, October, and November. 1812 The Prince Regent assumed his full powers. War between France and Russia; Battle of Borodino; Moscow burnt.
1813 America decl. War against Gr. Britain; Alliance of England, \& c. against France; Revolution in Holland; Pr. of Orange recalled.
1814 Severe Frost; Allied Armies invaded France; Capitulation of Paris; Buonaparte abdicated, and conveyed to Elba; Defin. Treaty signed at Paris; Emp. of Russia, King of Prussia, \&c. visited London; Peace proclaimed; Centenary Jubilee, \&c.
1815 Conspiracy in France; Return of Buonaparte; Murat defeated dethroned, and shot; Battle of Waterloo; Surrender of Paris to the Allies; Return of Louis 18 ; Buonaparte exiled to St. Helena; where, on May 5, 1821, he died.
1816 Vauxhall Bridge opened.
1817 February ; new coinage of Gold and Silver issued.

- June 18. The Strand or Waterloo Bridge opened.
—— Nov.6. Died.] The Princess Charlotte, aged 22: bu. at Windsor. 1818 Nov. 17. Died.] H. M. Q. Charlotte, aged 75: bu. at Windsor. 1819 March 25. Southwark Bridge opened.
- A beautiful Comet appeared in July.

1820 Jan. 23. Died.] The Duke of Kent, aged 52 ; and
—— Jan. 29. Died.] George III. aged 82; both buried at Windsor.

- Feb. 13. Duke de Berri assassinated at Paris.
——Feb.23. A conspiracy to assassinate His Majesty's Ministers discovered; and in May, Thistlewood and others executed.
- March: General Election.-New Parliament met, 21 April.
—— June 6. Arrival of Her Majesty Queen Caroline, in London.
--Aug. 6. Died.] The Duchess of York, aged 53; bur. at Weybridge.
- Allg. 1. The Regentr's Canal opened.

1821. The one and two pound Notes withdrawn from circulation, and Gold Sovereigus of $20 s$ and Half. Sov. $10 s$. value issued.

- June. The Turks and Greeks at war.
——July 19. His Majesty King George IV. crowned.
- July 31. His Majesty sets off on a visit to Ireland, and before his departure grants an Act of Grace to Revenue Debiors.
- Aug. 7. Queen Caroline died, aged 53; buried at Brunswick.
- Aug. 12. The King arrived in Dublia.
--Sept.18. The King appoints a Council of Regency, on his leaving the kingdom; and in October, visits Hanover.
1822 April, May, \&c. Great famine in some parts of Ireland.
—— The King visits Scotland.
—— Died.] The Marquis of Londonderry.
- Died.] Sir William Herschel, knt. Astronomer.

1823 Discussions between France and Spain; Duke D'Angouleme invades Spain ; enters Madrid, and appoints a Council of Regency, \&c.
Counter Revolution in Portugal.
1824 July. King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands died in London
1824. Sept. King of France (Louis 18) died, and Charles X. succeeded to the Throne.
1825 South American Independence established.

- Independence of Hayti acknowledged by France.

June. First stone of the new London Bridge laid.
1826.

B 6

## An Account of the eclipges of the Sun \& Moon, and other Appearances in the Heavens,

IN THE YEAR<br>1826 ;

> CALCULATED FROM THE MOST CORRECT AND APPROVED DATA,

Founded on the Universal Law of Gravitation.

BY taking the extreme of the Solar Ecliptic limit, we may expect Five Eclipses this year; Thrce of the greater light the Sun, and Two of the lesser lizht the Moón; when One of each luminary will be visible to the inhabitants of these parts of the terraqueous Globe.

The First of these phenomena is a Total Eclipse of the Moon, on Sunday, May 21st, in the afternoon, but invisible to us, as the Eclipse will be over about three hours before the Moon rises to the metropolis of Great Britain. The 8 takes place at 3 h .16 m .16 s . when the Moon is in $29^{\circ} 57^{\prime} 58^{\prime \prime}$ of Scorpio, and before the end of the Eclipse, she will have passed the first scruple of Sagittarius, and at her rising will be seen near the Star $\beta$ in the former constellation.

This Eclipse begins in reference to the meridian of Greenwich, at 1 h .36 m .; the total darkness at 2 h .35 m .; the Middle takes place at 3 h .19 m .; the End of Total Darkness at 4 h .2 m . and the Moon leaves the Earth's shadow, or the Eclipse ends, at 5 h . 2 m .; digits eclipsed $17^{\circ} 23^{\prime}$ from the South side of the Earth's umbra.

From the position of the Moon during the Eclipse, we may expect its general appearance with respect to the surface of the Earth to be as follow: at the beginning, the Moon will rise to the Isle of Bourbon, to the N. W. part of Indoostan, to some parts of Russia, the Indian and Arabian seas; and the Moon will also be seen to ascend the horizon whilst she is more or less obscured, to Western Tartary, Persia, Arabia, Nubia, Abyssinia, Madagascar, and likewise to a great portion of the S E. parts of Africa. The whole of this Eclipse will be visible to China, to the greater part of Indoostan, Great Tibet, the Isles of Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and indeed to all the clusters and chains of Islands lying

## E C L I P S E S, \&c.

between the N. W. coast of Australia, and the S. E. coast of the Continent of Asia. The Moon will be vertical during this Eclipse to the Northern parts of Australia, and may be observed to pass the meridian of Sydney, a town north of Port Jackson and Botany Bay, when she is about ${ }^{\frac{1}{3}}$ obscured, at the distance of about 13 degrees from the Zenith. When the Moon first touches the umbra of the Earth, she will be in the zenith of Latitude $20^{\circ} 1312^{\prime \prime}$ South, Longitude $155^{\circ} 1^{\prime} 6^{\prime \prime}$ East; and on leaving the same, she will then occupy the zenith in Latitude $20^{\circ} 24^{\prime} 18^{\prime \prime}$ South, Longitude $105^{\circ} 3644^{\prime \prime}$ East; hence, in the middle of this vertical Tract lies the Australian Continent.

The Second is a Solar defect, on Monday, June the 5th, when the conjunction of the Sun and Moon takes place at about 54 minutes after five o'clock in the afternoon; but as the Moon has great Southern Latitude at the time, this Eclipse will not only be invisible to us, but to the greater portion of the Earth. The greatest obscuration will happen whilst the Sun is in the horizon of that part of the Globe, situated about 89 degrees West Longitude, and a few miles within the Antarctic Regions, when the digits eclipsed will be 7 and $\frac{3}{4}$ on the Sun's upper or southern limb. This Eclipse will also be visible to Patagonia, Terra-del-Fuego, and the Islands adjacent, and of course to a part of the Great Southern Ocean.

The Third of these Eclipses is a very small invisible one of the Sun, on Tuesday, October the 31st, at 22 minutes after one oclock in the morning. At the time of the middle of the general Eclipse, the visible distance of the Sun and Moon's centres where least, will be something greater than $90^{\prime}$; hence, under the most favourable circumstances of the lunar parallax, the greatest defect cannot exceed one digit five minutes, and which will fall in the Frozen Ocean, near the Southern pole. In reference to the Chaldean Saros, this Eclipse having entered near the North Pole, has, after a period of several hundred years, arrired at its southern limit, where it will leave the Earth, and not again return till after a lapse of some thousand annual revolutions of our Globe.

The Fourth is another Total Eclipse of the Moon, on Tuesday, November the 14th, in the afternoon, and should the air prove clear, it will be partly visible to the inhabitants of Great Brilain; the Moon rising with us whilst she is totally eclipsed. This will prove an interesting Eclipse in those parts of the Globe where the Moon has
considerable elevation, and is visible during the whole time of the phenomenon. At Greenwich, the Moon will be seen to rise in the N. E. by E. point of the horizon, at 4 h .23 m .37 s . apparent time, with the digits of obscuration equal to $1700^{\prime} 40$."

| November 14th, in the Afternoon. | Greenwich. | Yarmouth. | Edinburg |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2 | h. m. s. |  |  |
| Total darkness beg. | 2 3 $233^{34}$ | - $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 3 \\ & 3 \\ & 50\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 1 \\ 3 & 10 & 45 \\ 3 & 5\end{array}$ |  |
| Ecliptic 8 | 4.855 | 41549 | 356 | Appt |
| Middle | 411 | $\begin{array}{llll}4 & 18 & 3 \\ 5 & 5\end{array}$ | 3 5820 | time. |
| Tutal darkness ends | 45843 | $\begin{array}{llll}5 & 5 & 5 & 37\end{array}$ | 445 5t |  |
| Eclipse ends - | 628 | 61322 | 55339 |  |


| Duration - | $-\quad$3 h. 50 m. <br> Digits eclipsed 39 s. <br> $17^{\circ}$ $37^{\prime}$ <br> $6^{\prime \prime}$  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

The following is an accurate Type of the appearance of this Eclipse in respect to the horizon of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, where the umbra of the Earth will finally leave the Moon's dise at $69^{\circ} 39^{\prime}$ from the vertical point of the same. At the time of the Moon's rising, the Pleiades, or seven Stars, will be seen about six or seven degrees North of her disc, and shortly after Aldebaran will become visible above the horizon.


## E C L I P S E S, \&c.

At the begınning of this Eclipse, the Moon will rise to some parts of Norway and Sweden, the Gulf of Bothnia, also to some parts of Russia, the Black Sea, Turkey, and Arabia; and moreover she will set to Baffin's and Hudson's Bay, to the Messouri Territory, to Mexico and California; and at the same time will occupy the zenith a little West of the Ladrone Isles, in Latitude $18^{\circ} 14^{\prime} 1 \mathbf{1 2}^{\prime \prime}$ North, Longitude $144^{\circ} 59^{\prime} 7^{\prime \prime}$ East. At the Middle, the Moon will rise to the most eastern parts of Scotland, France, to Sardinia, and to the middle of Africa. . This Eclipse will be visible from the time of its beginning to that of its ending, to the whole of $A$ sia, to the Islands of Sumatra, Borneo, New Guinea, Java, to the Philippine and Sunda Isles, and, indecd, this, like the one on the 31st May, will be visible to the whole of that extensive group of Islands lying between New Holland and the Coast of Asia, and to the former Continent, it will also be wholly visible. During this Eclipse, the Moon will regressively occupy the zenith between the Longitude $89^{\circ} 16^{\prime} 28^{\prime \prime}$ and $144052^{\prime} 7^{\prime \prime}$ East, within the parallels of $1 S^{\circ} 14^{\prime} 12^{\prime \prime}$ and $180^{\circ} 33^{\prime} 31^{\prime \prime}$ of North Latitude, that is, from near the Ladrone Isles to the Bay of Bengal, an extent of more than 3,800 miles.

The Fifth, and last of these phenomena, is a visible Eclipse of the Sun, on Wednesday, the 29th day of November, and is the largest we shall have in England for ten years to come; it moreover appears, from computations of the Solar and Lunar motions, that there will only be another visible Solar Eclipse within the above period, and that a very small one.

Should our atmosphere prove to be clear at the time of this Eclipse, the first impression of the Moon's limb upon that of the Sun, will be found to fake place (under the meridian and parallel of the Observatory at Greenwich) exactly $35^{\circ} 28^{\prime} 17^{\prime \prime}$ to the right of the vertical point $v$. of the solar periphery, when the Eclipse is said to begin, and which will be at 9 h .58 m . 58 s . in the morning; the Middle happens at 11 h .4 m . 15 s .; the visible $\sigma$ at 11 h .5 m .31 s . and the End at 12 h .11 m .30 s , apparent time : Digits eclipsed $6037^{\prime} 49^{\prime \prime}$ on the Sun's northern limb, when the line joining the extreme points of the solar cusps makes an angle with the horizon of $16^{\prime \prime} 39^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime}$ to the left hand. 'The evanescent point of obscuration will fall $67^{\circ} 3249^{\prime \prime}$ to the East of $v$. agreeable to the fullowing type.

## Eclipse of 'The Sun, 29 November.



In viewing this Eclipse, it will be necessary to use a smoked or dark glass, for the purpose of defending the eye against the direct rays of the Sun.

Although the Moon is in her perigee at the time of this Eclipse, and of course her semidiameter exceeds that of the Sun, yet nevertheless, the central shade will pass too far above the Earth, to admit of a total obscuration in any part of the Globe. This Eclipse will begin at the time when the Sun rises in the Atlantic Ocean, Latitude $48^{\circ} 58^{\prime} 16^{\prime \prime}$ North, Longitude $29^{\circ} 0^{\prime} 10^{\prime \prime}$ West ; and after attaining its maximum degtee of obscuration, which will be in the Northern part of Sweden, Latitude $68^{\circ} 9^{\prime} 7^{\prime \prime \prime}$ North, Longitude $20^{\circ} 2^{\prime} 39^{\prime \prime}$ East, whilst the Sun is in the horizon, having the Northern part of his disc $8^{\circ} 9^{\prime} 36^{\prime \prime}$ obscured; the Eclipse still continuing its easterly course, across the Caspian Sea, and entering West Tartary, where it finally disappears at the time of the selting Sun, in Latitude $41^{\circ} 48^{\prime} 14^{\prime \prime}$ North, Longitude $52^{\circ} 38^{\prime} 50^{\prime \prime}$ East. Hence this Eclipse will not only be visible to England, but to France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Norway, Sweden, also to a great portion of Russia, and the Northern parts of

Africa, where it will have reached its uttermost Southern limit, which happens in Latitude $18^{0} 16^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime}$ North, Longitude $10^{\circ} 54^{\prime} 37^{\prime \prime}$ East, of that extensive quarter of the Globe. It will also extend to Turkey, to the Mediterranean, the Black and Caspian Seas.

The general Eclipse will begin at 9 h .43 m .26 s . A. M. and end at 1 h .7 m .6 s. P. M.; so that the Sun will be progressively more or less obscured to thuse Northern parts of the Earth during 3 h .23 m .40 s .

The nearest point of the central shade above the surface of the Earth, will be 723 miles; an elevation by far too great for the most sanguine observer to attain.

## Other Celestial Appearances.

Doubtless there are many persons who possess Telescopes that are proper for observing the Planetary budies, and yet have not a sufficient knowledge of Astronomy as to enable them to ascertain when the different Planets are in such situations, relative to the Earth, as to afford the most gratifying views of these distant bodies. For the sake of those of my Readers, I shall continue as usual, briefly to inform them of the times when such opportunities offer. And first, Mercury, mythologically called the Messenger of the Gods, may be seen in the mornings a little before day-light, about January 22d, May 22d, and September 16 th , and again in the evenings, about April 4th, August 1st, and November 2sth.

The Planet Venus will pass her superior $\sigma$ on the 10th March; hence she will be visible in the evenings during the greater part of the year; and although she rises high in the heavens in the Spring and Summer Months, yet she will then be too far from the Earth to be at all interesting with common Telescopes. The Months of October, November and December, will afford many opportunities for telescopic observation; but at the same time, her great Southern declination will be unfavourable to her gerieral appearance. This Planet and 4 will be in $\sigma$ on the 1st August, when $q$ will be about $2^{\prime}$ North of 4 .

Mars comes to an 8 with the Sun on the 5 th of May; hence during this time he may be advantageously seen
with the Telescope, and his Jurid red appearance will be strikingly visible to the most casual observer.

Jupiter will be in opposition to the Sun on the 28th of February; so that during the Winter Months of this Year, will be the best time for observing the various phenomena relative to this beautiful Planet.

Those who wish to see Saturn and his ring under the greatest advantage, must observe him in January, February, and December. The ring appears now of a beautiful elliptical form, with its conjugate diameter equal to half its transverse, having but just passed the visible maximum of extension. The Lunar Nodes will still be favourable, during part of this Year, for producing several occultations of this Star by the Moon; but none of them prove to be visible with us. A near appulse of the Moon to this Planet will take place in the afternoon of February the 16 th .

## Meteorological OBSERVATIONS, \&c. relating to the Year 1824; with Remarks on the Barometer, Thermometer, Hygrometer, \&c.

Courteous Reader,

1AGAIN resume my usual Observations relative to the Weather, \&c. which at this time (as abuve observed,) apply to the Year 1824.

January. - The Year began with blustering winds from the W. and S.W. quarters, with some light rain at times. There were a few frosty mornings about the middle of the month; and on the 17 th, the Thermometer was $6^{\circ}$ below the freezing point at Epping, which was the minimum temperature of the year. After this time the Weather was mild, with rain at intervals. The last two of three days were bright, with slight frosts at night. The max. pressure of the year, in the Northern parts of England, was on the 16 th of this month.-February began with bright Weather, but it again soon became changeable; much rain fell in some parts of the country on the night of the 13 th , and morning of the 14 th : at Epping $1 \cdot 2$ inches, at London $1 \cdot 15$, but at Gosport only $\cdot 6 \%$, and at Boston, about the same time, no more than $\frac{2}{3}$
of an inch. The latter part of the month was mostly fair, though rather cold and cloudy. A light fall of snow once or twice.-March was mostly very showery; some fair days between the 17 th and 21st. At Epping De Luc's Hygrometer ranged between 60 and 100 degrees; and twice the Thermometer was $5^{\circ}$ below the freezing point. -April was in general cold and stormy, with frequent rains, and some snow about the middle of the month; at Carlisle, on the 11 th, the Thermometer was at $25^{\circ}$, but at Epping the minimum was 290 ; this was at 6 in the morning of the 3d.-May was very wet at times, and on the $3 d$ and 15 th very heavy rains in some parts of the country; on the latter mentioned day, there fell at Epping 2.352 inches of rain, which caused great floods in low situations. From the Sth to the 13 th, mostly fair but cold; the same near the end of the month.-The first 8 or 9 days of June was fair and warm, afterwards heavy showers at times during greater part of the month : on the night of the 23 d , to about 8 P.M. of the 24 th, prodigiously wet, there fell at Epping during that period 9.85 , or nearly 3 inches of rain, the greatest quantity I ever remembered in so short a period; this produced dreadful floods at Gosport ; and at some other places the fall seems to have been nothing extraordinary.-July was showery at the beginning; on the 14 th and 15 th much thunder and lightning, with dreadful hailstorms ; one of which passed over part of Hertfordshire and Essex, and caused great devastation in its course. The latter half of the month was mostly fair, but not hot.-August was showery; a few fine hot days at the latter end of the month: maximum temperature $80^{\circ}$.-September came in hot; the Thermometer at Epping on the 2d was 840, at High Wycomb $80^{\circ}$, at Carlisle $75^{\circ}$; but in general the maximum for the month throughout England may be said to be about $80^{\circ}$. During the greater part of the month the Weather was changeable, and at times cold.-October : much rain in some parts during this month, and the Weather at times cold, with snow in the North.-November was wet and stormy ; the barometer very fluctuating. Great inundations in the North of Europe.-December: this was an excessively wet month, with violent burricanes from the S. and S.W. Much injury to property, by the overflowing of rivers in many purts of England.

Judicium Astrologicum, pro Anno 1826. VOX CEELORUM VOX DEI: The Voice of the Heavens is the Voice of God.-He speaketh in all the Changes of the Seasons, and of the Times.

## Courtrous Reader,

IT was the opinion of the ancient Astrologers, that if we search History, we may find, that the four grand Monarchies or Empires of the World, were constituted and began, under the influence of the $\sigma$ s of $\eta$ and $\psi$ in particular Trigons, and also had their subversions and downfalls under the same $\sigma$ s in opposite Trigons; as those kingdoms that were erected under the fiery Trigons always were disturbed and suffered under the same $\sigma$ made in the watery Trigon, and those constituted under the $\sigma$ in the airy Trigon, were always molested and troubled by the same $\sigma$ made in the earthly Trigon, and vice versd.

The English Government began under the fiery Trigon; she ever gained advantages under $\sigma$ s in this Trigon, and the reverse under influences of $\sigma$ s in other Trigons. These Remarks are given for the observation of the curious; and I shall now present my Readers with an HIEROGLYPHIC alluding to the present times.


An Astrological Judgment on the Four Quarters of the Year 1826, from the Influx and Influences of the Planetary Orbits, with respect to the Affairs of the World. And First-

Of the Winter Quarter, called the Brumal Ingress.

T'HIS gloomy Season of the year begins on Thursday; December the 22d, 1525, at 45 m . 36s. after 1 o'clock in the morning; at which time $\odot$, third mundane portion of heaven; $;$ is near the cusp of the 2 d , and $\delta$ that of the eastern angle; the latter point cutting the horizon in $18^{\circ} 36^{\prime}$ of $\Omega$, at the same time, $24028^{\prime}$ of $\sigma$ are on the medium coll. The $D$ is in the succeedent house of the western angle, and $\eta$ is moving eetrograde near that of the 9th; and moreover, the Planets form the following important configurations, viz.
 sides other less significant familiarities. Also, at this Ingress we find the ascendant of England on the cusp of the 7 th house opposed by $\delta^{7}$ in $\bumpeq$ : this is certainly an unfavourable coincidence, and may be productive of broils, contentions, if not open wars itself, and that with a power too few may expect; but time will show the origin of all this. It is true we have the Sun advancing to $\Delta$ with 4 , which seems to promise peace and tranquillity; but these hopes and promises will, it is to be feared, in a great measure prove delusive, or the effects will, in all probability, be of very short duration : for what can be expected from an afflicted $\odot$, and an impotent 4 ? The continental triumvirate, and its satellites, appear uneasy at the conduct of some neighbouring nation or nations; their principles have been set at naught, their schemes and designs frustrated; these things have caused great animosity, discord, and opposition in their councils; many statesmen and officers turned out and discarded; their principal aim is pride and self-interest, many plots and stratagems are laid for the destruction of the unwary; prison, banishment, and death, will be the portion of many. From the position of the Moon at the commencement of this quarter, many fatal disorders are likely to happen; such as violent colds, complaints of the bowels, palsy, convulsions, small-pox, rheumatic complaints, \&c. \&c.

## Of the Vernal, or Spring Quarter.

The Spring Quarter, it is well known, commences when the ruler of the day, the Sun, touches the first point of the equinoctial sign Aries; which this year, I find, will be on Tuesday, the 21st day of March, at 10 m . 38s. after 3 o'clock in the morning; when the Twelve Astrological Mundane Divisions of the Heavens, with the positions of the several Planets, and some of the most noted of the Fixed Stars, will be found to agree with the following seheme:-

## Schema Coli ingressu Solis in Ariete.



The Reader on carefully looking over the above Figure will find some eminent and rather remarkable positions at this Ingress; he will observe $\odot, \underset{\sim}{\gamma}$, and $\stackrel{f}{f}$ in the 9 d ; $\delta$ in the 10th, nearly on the medium cocli, at the same time forming a partile square with Luna in the $\%$ th: he is besides domiciliated, and is approaching to a $\sigma$ with the left hand of $O$ phiucus, a star possessing his own nature and that of $\zeta$ : these, with other configurations, may lead us to expect, that this will prove rather an active quarter. The situation of $\odot$, $\wp$ and $\circ$ near the ascendant of England, shows great vigilaney on the part of
our Government, in treating with neighbours and allies, sending ambassadors, and the like. The European governments seem a little out of order, and it requires the utmost acumen of state policy to keep up even an appearance of ansity in the heterogeneous compound. Some troubles in Russia, Holland and Ireland: a time of much action is approaching, and we may expect to hear of hostilities, or military violence committed at no great distance from us, and perhaps of some sudden catastrophe; for when the sword is drawn numbers must fall under its stroke. Something gloomy seems still pending over the north of Europe. My Readers may remember what I said last year relative to the effects of the late Comet in Russia, Sweden, and Norway; these remarks were followed by the most dreadful inundations in those parts, particularly in the city and environs of St. Petersburgh, where hundreds lost their lives and property, by the overwhelming waters. Before I conclude with the observations of this quarter, it may not be amiss to hint, that the effects of the great Lunar eclipse are likely to be more or less felt in Spain, Hungary, \&c. I have no foundation from art to conclude any bodily infirmities will be more than usually prevalent this quarter; but diseases of the mind will be often met with; as ingratitude, slander, fraud, over-reaching in dealing, and some downright knavery. Homo homini lupus.

## Of the Estival, or Summer Quarter.

This Quarter will begin on Thursday, June 22d, at 15 m . 31 s . before 1 o'clock in the morning, when the 26 th degree of $r$ occupies the ascendant, and the 10th degree of $\vee \rho$ the southern angle; all the Planets, with the exception of $\delta^{\pi}$ and the Moon, are below our horizon. The planets $\oint$ and $\delta$ must be considered the most powerful at this lngress, being both dignified with house and triplicity; the former also, has coincident rays with $\odot$ and $o$; Mars moreover, is lord of the ascendant, and in the 7 th house of the estival figure. From the effects of these momentous circumstances, we must naturally expect that this will be a quarter of much bustle and activity in many parts of the world; deep consultations, superlative transactions, most eminent changes, wherein the greatest monarchs and persons in the world are concerned. The effects here signified will be more or less felt in Europe, America, and India. The countries most concerned in this quarter of the Globe, are England, France, Germany, Switzerland, apd

Denmartc. Saturn is now, and has been for some time, transiting the ascendant of Lombardy, Sardinia, and Egypt; this imports no good to these countries. The Turkish Empire is much troubled with intestine and publick wars; its enemies are likely to prevail ; many will be destroyed, and numbers that survive, shall flee into other countries for refuge. Sol and $\hbar$ conjoined in II forbodes no good to the Metropolis of Great Britain. The weather of this quarter is likely to be rather dry than otherwise, with sultry heats, attended with lightning and thunder at distant intervals.

## Of the Autumnal Quarter.

As the Equinoctial and Solstitial points have always been considered as dividing the year into the four grand seassons of Winter, Spring, Summer, and Autumn, and which take place at such times as the Sun enters the four cardinal signs of the ecliptic ;-The Quarter now under consideration will be found to begin this year, on Saturday the 23 day of September, at 2 h .39 m .33 s . in the afternoon; when we have $\sigma \odot 4, \sigma \not \subset \psi, \square \odot \hbar, \square D \nvdash, \square D 4$,
 planet $q$ is in $m$ near the medium coeli, whereof $\delta$ is lord; $\eta$ has dominion over the ascendant, and $q$ that of the imum coeli.

Mars is now considerably advanced in $\mathcal{f}$, and will traverse $V \rho$, and a great portion of $\mathrm{m}_{\mathrm{m}}$ by the end of the quarter. Let Spain, India, Greece, Russia, and Denmark, beware of his fury ; for there is an appearance of much trouble, and I am fearful some serious disaster is ready to break forth in those parts of the world. News from Holland, Algiers, and Constantinople. From the situation of the Moon and Saturn in the horoscope, I am led to believe, that this will prove rather a sickly quarter ; when melancholy and nervous affections, tooth-ach, gout, rheumatism and consumptions, are likely to be prevalent complaints.

To conclude :
The effects of former rays will soon appear,
Some news arrives: alas, what do we hear!
Saturn, nay, Mars and Jove, all square the Sun ;
Some dreadful work at hand, if not begun.
When sacred Jove, as now, is joined with Mars,
What can we less expect than downright wars?

## E. B. ROBINSON':

# Companion to the Almanack, 

## Or Annual Compendium of

## 

Given Gratis with every Almanack purchased of E. B. ROBINSON.

## ON TOBACCO, <br> And the Pleasures of a Pipe.

Charm of the solitude 1 love,
My pleasing pipe; my glowing stove;
My head of rheum is purged by thee,
My heart of vain airiety.
Tobacco! fav'rite of my soul!
When round my head thy vapours roll,
When lost in air they vanish too,
An emblem of my life 1 view,
I view, and hence, instructed, learn,
To what myself shall stortly turn-
Myself, a a kindled coal to day,
That wastes in smoke, and fleets away.
Swifily as then, confusing thought,
Alas! I vanish into nought.

Howell, in his Letters, 1678 , says-" the Spaniards called Tobacco the holy herb, in regard to the various virtues it hath. If moderately taken, 'tis good for many things; it helps digestion, taken awhile after meat; it makes one void rheum ; a leaf or two being steept over-night in a little white wine is a vomit that never fails in its operation. It is a good companion to one that converseth with dead men, for if one hath been poring long upon a book, or is toil'd with a pen, and stupified with study, it quick'neith him, and dispels those clouds that usually v'ersèts his brain. The smoke of Tobacco is one of the wholesomest scents that is, against all contagious airs, for it o'ermasters all other smells; as King James, they say, found true, when being once a hunting, a shower of rain drove him once into a pig-sty for shelter, when he caused a pipeful to be taken on purpose. Tobacco cannot endure a spider or a flea, or such like vermin . It is good to cure the mange in dogs. It is also good to preserve the eye-sight, the smoke being let in round about the balls of the eyes, once a week, and frees them of all rheum, and "plum-tree gum, such as in old men's eyes." Being taken into the stomach it will heat and cleanse it. The Spaniards, Irish, and French, take it in powder, or smutchin, and it thus mightily refreshes the brain. In Barbary, and other parts of Africa, it is wonderful to see what a small pill of Tobacco will do; for those who use it, ride post through the sandy deserts, where they meet not with any thing eatable for days together; they put the tobacco under the tongue which affords them perpetual moisture, and takes off the edge of appetite for some days."

Some say Tobacco takes its name from its being first discovered in 1520, near Tobaco, in the Gulf of Mexico. Others say, it is named from Tobago, one of the West India Islands, whence it was first brought to England in 1585, by Sir Francis Drake, the great circumnavigator, and that Sir Walter Raleigh taught the English hew to smoke it. It is even said that a short time after Sir Walter introduced it, he was one day smoking in his parlour, and baving oceasion for his servant, he rung the bell for him, when he entered, secing his master as he supposed on fire, his alarm caused him to fetch some water, which he threw upon his master to extinguish it.

Lord Lieutenant of the County, and Steward of the Forest of Sherwood, and Park of Folewood.-His Grace Henry Pelham Clinton, Duke of Newcastle, K. G. 1809*.
Nembers of Parliament-Lord W. C. Bentinck, G. C. B. 1812, and Vice-Admiral F. Sotheron, 1814.
IIgh Sheriff-Gregory Gregory, Esq. Remsptone.
Under Sheriff- Leeson, Esquire, Nottingham.
Clerk of the Peace-E. S. Godfrey, Esquire, Newark.
Treasurers of the County——Mr. W. Sculthorpe, Nottingham, 1815, and
Mr, M. Bower, Junior, Retford.
Coroners - Mr. T. Wright, Chilwell, and Mr. J. Holmes, Retford.
Jailer-Mr. Joseph Cross, Nottingham, 1822.
Chaplain of the Jail-Rev. R.. Wood, D. D.
Surgeon of the Jail-W. Williams, M. D. Bridlesmith Gate.
Governor of Southwell House of Correction-Mr. Matthew Mole, 1822
County Hospital-Mr. Beveridge, Surgeon. Mr. R. Tompson, Secretary.
MIatron-Mrs. Bell.
Governor of the General Lunatic Assylum-Mr. Morris, Surgeon.
Mfatron-Mrs. Morris.

## MAGISTRATES.

WILLIAM SHERBROOKE, Esq. of Oxton, Chairman.

His Grace William Henry Duke of Portland, Welbeck
Rt. Hon. Lord Middleton Wollaton
Barry Barry, Esq. Tollerton
Beaumont Rev. T. East Bridgford Becher Rev. J. T. Southwel! Boothby, W. Esq. Edwinstone Boothby Brook Rev. Sutton Barrow Rev. W. L.L.D. Southwell Bristowe J. Ellis, Esq. Beesthorpe Bromley Rir R. Howe, Bart. Stoke Coke John, Esq. Woodhouse Villa Clifton Sir R. Bart, Clifton, 1821 Coape H. Esq. Sherwood Lodge Chailton W. Esq. Chilwell, 1520 Cuoper J: G. Esq. Thurgaton Dashwood Rev. S. F. Stanford Elliot Wm. Elliot, Esq Gedling. Eage T. W. Esq. Strelley, 1821 Eyre Anthony, H. Esq Grove Gardner, J. G. C. Esq. Thurgarton Heron Sir Kobert, Bart? Holcombe Rev. Dr. West Leake Holden Robt. Esq. Nuthall Temple Knight H. G. Esq. Langolds Kirke John, Esq. Retford

Kirkby Rev, John, Gotham
Lowe, Rev. Robert, Bingham.
Lee James, Esq.
Martin H. Esq. Colston Basset
Martin W. B. Esq. Colston Basset
Maltby Tbomas, Esq. Nottingliam
Mundy C. G. Esq. Burton on Woulds
Musters, Jno. C. Esq. Annesly Hail
Maltby Chomas, Esq. Mansfield
Need J. Esq. Mansfield Woodhouse
Norton W. F. Norton, Esq. Elton
Padley Robt. Esq. Burton Joyce
Rudd Rev. John, Blythe
Rolleston Lancelot, Esq. Watnall
Staunton Rev. Dr. Stauntou
Storer Rev. John, Hawkesworth
Story J. B. Esq. Woodborough, 1822
Simpson John, Esq. Babworth.
Sotheron V.-A. F. MP. Kirklington Sutton Manners, E. Kelham
Walker Henry, Esq. Blyth
Westcomb, I. E. Esq. Thrumpton
Wright Smith, Esb. Wilford, 1825.
Wright Thomas, Esq. Norwood
Wylde William, Esq. Southwell
Youle Rev. East Redford

## RANIETETS.

Mansfield-James Maltby, and Robinson, Esquires.
Newark-E. S. Godfrey, G. W. Hutton, and T. S. Godfrey, Esquires
Newark' and Sleaford-Handleys, Peacock, Kirton and Handley
Retford-Cooke, Childers, Foljame and Parker.
Southwell-W. Wylde and T. Bolger, Esquires.
Nulsop-Sir Thomas Wollaston White, Bart. and Co.

## NOTTINGHAM

Members of Parliament-J. Birch, Esq. 1818, and T. Denman, Esq. 1820 Mayor-J. H. Barber, Esq. Red Lion Square.
Recorder-Right Hon. Henry Richard Vassal Fox Lord Holland, 1809. Deputy Recorder-W. Reader, Esq. Barrister at Law, 1820. ALDERMEN,-being Magistrates for the Town.
John Allen, St. James's Street, Hosier, 1804.
William Wilson, Cotton Spinner, Stoney Street, 1810
Charles Lomas Morley, Esquire, Beck Lane, 1814.
William Soars, Pelham Street, Tobacconist, 1817.
Octavius Thomas Oldknow, Beast Market Hill, Draper, 1821.
Samuel Deveril, Wine Merchant, Carlton-street, 1822.
Coroners-Mr. H. Enfield, 1808, and Mr: J. Dunn, 1816.
Sheriffs - Mr. W. Walker, and Mr. S. H. Swanu.
Under Sheriff-Mr. William Hurst
Chamberlains-Mr. Thos. Shipman, and Mr. W. Enfield.
Town Clerk, Clerk of the Peace, \& Treasurer for the Town-Mr. H. Enfield.

## SENIOR COUNCILMEN.

J. Heath, 1800.
T. Wyld, 1800.
T. C. Smith, 1804.
H. Enfield, 1808.
J. Dunn, isu9.
W. Morley, 1814.
R. Hopper, 1817.
T. Wakefield, 1817.
T. Richards, 1819.
W. Hurst, 1819.
E. Staveley, 1821.
J. S. Howitt, 1821.
N. Barnsdall, 1821.
I. R. Allen, 1823.
A. T. Fellows, 1823.
K. Swann, 1823.

Charles H. Homer, 1825. Henry Leaver, 1825.

JUNIOR COUNCILMEN.
J. James, 1793.
R. Hooton, 1798.
J. Lee, 1799.
L. Allsop, 1807.
M. Roe, 1810.
J. Dale, 1815.

LIVERY. (Dated as Chamberlains.)

John Hancock, 1780
John Need, 1782.
John Heath, 1784.
Thomas Nelson, 1786.
Timothy Fellows, 1787.
Elihu Samuel Fellows, 1789
Thomas Pepper, 1791.
John Ashwell, 1794.
Nathaniel Need, 1796.
Robert Hall, 1798.
George Nelson, 1799.
Williain Howitt, $18(1$.
Nathaniel Denison, 1802.
Charles Mellor, 1804.
John Carr, 1807.
Francis Wakefield, 1807.
Charles Wakefield, 1809.

Isaac Woolley, 1810. samuel Hall, 1810. Alfred Lowe, 1811.
Johu Michl. Fellows, 1812.
John Allen, jun. 1813.
George Gill, 1815.
Roger Allen, 1815.
Calverley Huish, 1816.
John Theaker, 1817.
Robert Seals, 1819.
Jobn Heard, 1820.
William Raworth, 1820.
John Wells, 1821.
S. Wilson, 1821.

Thomas Guilford, 1822
James Fellows, 1822.
Francis Hart, junr. 1823.

Juiler—George Vason, 1820.
Keeper of the House of Correction_J. Rainbow, 1814.
Mayor's Serjeant and Chief Constable-R.Birch, Police Office, Smithy-row
Conmon Serjeant and Woodward, and Keeper of the Fiells, Woods, and Meadows_S. Kilbourn, Warser-gate.

Town Crier-T. Barwick, Grey-hound-street, 1814.
Findars-T. Whittle, and J. Cox.
Chaplain to the Jail and House of Correction-Rev. S. M'Lund.
Surgeon to Ditto-Mr Robert Davison.
Recesver of Assixe Returns-S. Kilbourn, Warser-gate. LIST OF BANKERS IN NOTTINGHAM.
Samuel Smith, Esq, and Co, Timber-hill.
John and Ichabod Wright, and Co, Carlton-street
Moore, Maltby, and Robinson, Beast-market-hill.
Hart, Fellows, and Co., Bridlesmith-gate.

## PLACES OF WORSHIP, AND CHURCH OFFICERS

St. Mary's Chunch-Vicar.-Rev. G. Wilkins, M. A. 1817.
Curate-Rev. W. Butler, B A. St. John's College, Camb. 1824, and the Rev. Jos. Newton, M. A.
Churchwardens-Mr. Clarke, Cabinet Maker, \& Mr J. Hedderly, Druggist
Overseers-Mr. Isaac Fisher, Henry Leaver, William Barker, and Thomas Guilford-Office, Carlton-street.
Assistant Overseer-Mr. A. Barnet, Carlton-street.
Overseers of the Highway-Mr. Wm. Tallent, Middle-hill, and Mr. James Smith, Toll-house-hill.
Organist-Mr. John Pearson, Wheeler-gate.
Clerk-Mr. H. Almond, Stoney-Street,
Sexton-Mr. Johnson, Pilcher-gate.
St. Peter's-Rector. Rev. R. W. Almond, M. A. Isi4.
Carate-Rev.S. M'Lund.
Overseers-Mr. John Wright, Draper, and Mr. John Harrison, Druggist.
Churcluwardens-Mr. H. Attenborough, Grocer, Timber-hill, and Mr. Wm, Lacy, Grocer, Poultry.
Overseers of the Highways-Mr. John Nunn, Druggist, and Mr. S. Small, Wine Merchant,
Organist-Miss King, 1818.
Clerk-Mr. R Sattherthwaite, Peter's Church Side.
Sexton-Mr. Turner, Peter's Church Side.
St. Nicholas-Rector. Rev. W.J.Butler, B. A. St John's College Camb.
Curate-Rev Edmnnd Yeadon, 1822.
Churchuardens-Mr. Chamberlain, Hosier, Hounds gate, and Mr. J. Mariott Draper, St. James' Street.
Overseers-Mr. Johu Wyld, Laceman, Hounds gate, and Mr. Samuel Hollins, Castle-place.
Overseers of the Highways-Mr, S. Brummett, Gun Maker, Mount-street, and Mr S. Wilson, Cotton Spinner, Park-row.
Organist-Miss Woolley, Wheeler-gate.
Clerk-Mr. W. Archer, Angel-ally, Woolpack-lane.
Sexton-Mr. R. allen, Brewhouse-yard.
St. James's-Rev. Burnet Stuart, M. A. 1809.
Curate-Rev. W. Howard, 1817
Organist-Mr. Heary Bond, 1816.
Clerk-Mr. Glover, Wheeler-gate.
Scxton-Mr. John Fogg, Pepper-street, 1809.
St. Pauls-Ministér-Rev G. Wilkins, 1822.
Curate-Rev. Joseph Newton, M. A. is2s.-
Clerk-Mr. Alitridge, 1822.
Roman Cathonic Chapel-Rev. W. Wilsou, Stoney-street.
ew's Synagogue.-Glass-house-street.

| Denomination. | Situation. | Ministers' Names. | Hours of Sabbath Service. | Weelc day Service. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Baptists General | Broad-strec | Rev. R.Smi | $10 \frac{1}{2}, 2 \frac{1}{2}$, and $6 \ldots .$. | Tuesday Evening. 7 |
| Baptists General. | Plumtree-street | Rev. W. Pickering | $10 \frac{1}{2}, 2 \frac{1}{2}$, and $6 \ldots .$. | Tuesday ditt |
| Baptists Particul | George-stree | Rev. J. Jarinan | $10 \frac{1}{2}, 2 \frac{1}{2}$, and $6 \frac{1}{2} \ldots$ | Wednesday dit |
| Baptists Scots'.. | Park-street | Rev. Samuel Ward........... | $10 \frac{1}{2}, 2$, and $6 \frac{1}{2} \ldots$ | Wednesday ditto... 7 <br> Wednesday dittu. 7 |
| Huntingtoxia | Plumtree-street | Rev. Jos. Chamberliu, Leicester | 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ and $6 \ldots \ldots .$. | Wednesday dittu... 7 Weduesday Evening 7 |
| Independents | Castle-gat | Rev. R. Alliot. Rev, James Jac | $\frac{1}{4}$ to 11 , and $\frac{1}{4}$ to $3 \ldots$ $10 \frac{1}{2}, 3$, and $6 \frac{1}{2} \ldots .$. | Weduesday Evening 7 <br> Tuesday ditto.. 7 |
| Independents Independents | Fletcher-ga | Rev. James Jac Mr. Churchill. |  |  |
| Independents | St. James's-stree | Richard Cecil and Jos. Gibert. | 012 $\frac{1}{2}$ and | hursday Evening. 7 |
| Methodist New Connexion | Parliament-stree | Revs. S. Woodhouse, Hughès, ? and Davis............... , | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ and $6 \ldots \ldots$, | Monday Evening.. 7 <br> Thursday ditto.... 7 |
| Methodist Old Connexion | Halifax Place | Revs. Wm. Aver, Jno. Smith, ? Wm Parker, Jno. Hanwell | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ and 6..... | Monday Evening.. 7 |
| Methodist Old Connexion | Hockley . . . . | Ditto. | $10 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}, 2 \frac{1}{2}$, and $6 \ldots .$. | Thursday Evening. 7 <br> Monday Evening. 7 |
| Methodists Primitive.... | Turn-Calf-All | Various Minis | $10 \frac{1}{2}, 2 \frac{1}{2}$, and 6. $10 \frac{1}{2}$ and $2 \frac{1}{2} \ldots .$. | Monday Evening.. 7 Thursday Morn. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Quakers. <br> Revivalis | Spaniel-row <br> Bottle-lane | Mr. Wing field and others.. | 0 $0 \frac{1}{2}$ and $2 \frac{1}{2}$. | Monday Evening.. 7 |
| Sandemanians | Hounds'-g | Burgess Nix on | 0 and $2 .$. | Wed. Afternoo |
| Salem Chapel | Barker-gate | Rev. William Butcher, 1817... | $10 \frac{1}{2}, 3$, and | itto Evening |
| Unitarians | High-Pavement | Rers. J. Tayler, B. Carpenter. | $10 \frac{1}{2}, 3$, and 6 |  |
| United Christians | Milton-street . . | Various . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $10 \frac{1}{2}, 2 \frac{1}{2}$, and 6 | Monday Eveming.. 7 |

## PUBLIC OFFICES, AND WHERE SITUATE.

Excise Office, Carlton Street. Mrs: Ward's, George IV.
Gas Works, Butcher Street-Clerk of the Works, Reuben Young. Hawkers Licence Office, W. G. Neilson, 1818. Post-office
Mary's Parish Office, A. Barnett, Carlton Street.
Peverel Court Office, Wheeler-gate, Samuel Sanders, Prothonotary.
Police Office, Smithy Row, Richard Birch, 1818.
Post Office, High Street, Mrs. Raynor.
Public Subscriptio Library, Bromley House; Mr. Archer, Librarian, Open from 10 to J .3 to 6 . and 7 to 9
Registry and Archdeaconry Office, Ma.ket-Pface, Charles Balguy, Esq. Solicitor, Registrar, aud Notary
Savings Bank, Exchange Alley, T. Hodgkinson, Secretary, 1825, attendance from eleven till two on Satarday.
Stamp Office, St. Pter's Gate, George Smith, Distributor.
Town Clerk's Office, H. Enfield, Esq. Low Paveurent.
Vagrant Office, Chandler's Lane, C. George, Superinteridant 1819.

## POST-OFFICE REGULATIONS.

Letters for London and intermediate places, must be in the office before ten at nigh by Melton; or three in the afternoon, by Loughboro.

Letters are delivered from the above places every atternoon between t welve and one.

Letters to go by the Leeds Mail, must be in the office before halfpast ten in the fore- noon.

Letters are delivered from Leeds, \&cc every morning at nine o'clock. Letters for Scotland, York, Hull, and all the eastern parts of Eugland, must be in the office before ten at night.

Letters are delivered from the above places every afternoon at three.
Letters by the Derby and western Mails must be in before ten at night. Another Mail for Derby only at one at noon.

No Mail bag to London on Saturday morning, nor any letters from London on Monday.

## Mails, Coaches, \&c.

with the time of departure from nottingham.

## FROM THE BLACK'S HEAD INN.

Manchester and Liverpool Champion, through Mansfeld, every day, at half past six in the morning.

Leicester, Coventry, Warwick, and Birmingham Royal Pilot, every morning at a quarter before seven.

London Hope, through Leicester, sic every day at a quarter-past one.
London Times Day Coarh, Sinday, Wednestay, and Friday. mornings, at six o'clock.

Mansfield Robiñ Hood, every aftenoon at four.
Newark Accomodation, by Sointhwelt, ever day at four.
Slieffield Hopé, through Chesterfield, every day at a quarter
before eleven. Boston Car, Tuesflay, Thursday, and Saturday Morn-
Grantham and ings, at ten.
Donicaster and Gainstoro, through Mansfield, Worksop, Tickhill, and Retford, every day at half-past ten, Sundays excepted.

Birmiugham through'Ashby, Marquis of Hastings, every morning at six.
Derby and Birmingham Champion, every morning at eight.

## 7

## FROM THE LION HOTEL.

Birmingham Dart, through Castle Donnington and Tamworth, every morning at 8 , except Sunday.

Doneaster, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at half-past nine
Derby, Litchfield, Birmingham, and Bistol, every morning at seven, and returns at six in the erening

Leeds, Carlisle, and Glasgow Mail, every Morning at a quarter hefure eleren.

Lecds Express, througn Sheffield and Wakefield, every morning at eight, and returns at five in the afternoon.

Leeds, Carlisle, and Glasgow Herald, every evening at half-past ten.
Leicester Commercial, every afternoon at three, and returns next morning at ten.

London Express, though Leicester, \&c. at a quarter past five in the afternoon and returns at a quarter before eight in the morning.

London Mail, through Melton, \&cc, every morning at a quarter to seven
London Times Day Coach, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at a quarter before six in the Morning.

I ondon Herald, every evening at half-past hine.
Manchester and Liserpool Nelson, through Matlock, every morning at half-past five, and retures at the same hour in the evening.

Newark Lincoln and Hull Mail Coach, by way of Bingham, every morning at seven o'clock, and returns a quarter before one b'clock in the afternoon.

Derby New Times, every day at three o'clock, and returns next morning at ten.

## FROM THE BLACK BOY.

Derby, Birmingham, Manchester, and Sheffield, Light Post, every morning at seven, except Sundays.

Grantham Car, every Monday and Thursday mornings at eight.
Leicester and Coventry Loadstone, every morning, at seven.
London Courier, through Leicester, every night at half-past nine.
Leeds Courier, through Sheffield, every morning at half-past five.
Grantham Coach, every Tuesday, Thursday; and Saturday, at three.
Mansfield Car Van, every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at four
Melton Coach, every Monday; Wednesday, and Saturday, at three.
Newark and Bingham Car Van, Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at three o'clock.

## FROM THE MAYPOLE.

Derby Defiance, every afternoon at three and refurns the next morning at nine.

Leicester and Cambridge Accomodation, every afternoon at half-past two, and returns in the morning at eleven.

Melton, Monday, and Saturday, at half-past three o ${ }^{9}$ clock.
Sutton \& Mansfield Van, Monday, Weduesday, and Saturday, at four.
Southwell Van, Mơnday and Saturday, at half-past four.
Froin the WHEAT SIEAF, Derby Union, at half-past thrce daily.
From the DURHAM OX, Leicester Dart, at half-past two daily.
Derby Mail Gig, every morning at seven, from Gilbert's Yard, Par-liament-street, takes small parcels.

Derby Mail Gig, every day, from the May-pole Inn.
Loughboro' Mail Gig, from the Peacock, Peter Gate, every day at three and returns at twelve at noonn-No Passengers.
STEAM PACKET, to Nrwari \& Gainsborough.
From the Canal bridge, Monday and Thursday mornings, at eight.

## QUARTER SESSIONS.

Nottinghamshire -January 9th, A pril 3rd, July 10th, October 161 h Nottingham-January 12th, April 6th, July 3ist, October 19th. Derbyshire.-January 10th, April 4th, July 11th, October 17th. Leicestershire.-The same as Derbyshire.

## FAIRS IN NOT TINGHAMSHIRE.

Bongham. Feb. 9, 10, 11, for horses, ist Thurs in May, for horscs, cattle, sheep, and swine; Whit-Thurs. Nov. 8 \& 9, for foals and hogs.
Blyth. Holy-Thursday, for cattle and horses (Jct.20, sheep \&s swine.
Dunholme. August 12, for cattle and merchandize,
Eastuood. On the first Monday in May, and Monday after Old Michaelmas Day.-Statutes first Monday in November.
Edwinstow. October 24, for cattle, horses, and swine.
Gringeley. Dec. 12, for cattle, merchandize, and boots \& shoes.
Lenton. Wed.in Whit week; Martinmas, Nov.11, forcattle, sheep \& hogs
Mansfield. First Thursday in April, July 10, for Horses, cattle and hogs. second Thursday in October, for horses and cheese
Marnham. Sept. 1\&, for horses, cattle, swine and mercliandize.
Newark. Friday in Midlent, May 14, Whit-Tuesday, Aus. 2, every other Wednesday for cattle and sheep, Nov. 1, for horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and tinen \& woollen cloth. Monday before Dec. 11 for horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs.
Nottingham. Friday after Jan 13, Marclr7, 8, \& 9. Thurs. before Easter, horses \& cattle. Oct. 2, 3, 4, ditto, cheese, and all sorts of goods.
Ollerton. May 1, cattle, sheep, aıd pedlary. Sept. 27, hops.
Retford. March 23, and Oct. e, hops, horses and beasts.
Southwell. Whit-monday, horses, cattle, sheep, swine and merchandize.
7 uxford. May 12, cattle, sheep, pigs \& millinery, Sept. 25 , hogs Sept 28 ,
Warsop. Monday beforeWhit-Mond. Nov. 17, cattle \& horses. [hops
Worksop. March 31, a few cattle. June 21, Oct. 14, ror horses, \& cattle.

## FAIRS IN DERBYSHIRE.

Alfreton July 31, horses and cattle. Nov. 22, statute.
Ashbourne First Tuesday in Jan. Feb. 13, horses and horned cattle. Apr 3, May 21, July 5, ditto and wool. Ang. 16, horses and horned cattle, Oct. 20. Nov. 29, ditto. The fairs of horses begin 3 or 4 days before the fair days. If the 29th of Nov. falls on a Sunday then the fair is kept on the Sat. before, for the rule is to kecp it on St. Andrew's Eve.
Ashover April 25, Oct. 15, cattle and sheep
Bahewell Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, August 26, cattle and horses Monday after Oct, 10, ditto. Monday alter Nov. 22, ditto.
Bolsover Easter-Monday.
Belper May 12. Oct. 31, cattle and sheep.
Chapel-in-le-Frith Thurs. before Feb. 13, Mar. 24, \& 29, Thurs- before Easter, A pril 30, Holy Thurs. and 3 weeks after, for cattle. July 7, wool, Thurs. before Ang. 24, Cheese and sheep. Thursday after September 29 Thursday before Nov. 11, cattle.
Chesierfield Jan. 25, St. Paul, if Jan. 25 falls on a Sunday then kept on Sat. beasts \& cc. Feb. 28 but if a Sunday it is kept the day before, first Sat. in Apr. May 4, July 5, for cattle, horse, and pedlary. Sept. 25, cheese, onions, and pedlary, Nov. 25, toll free, tor cattle, sheep, and pedlaiy.
Critch Old Lady-day, and Old Michælmas-day.
Cubley Nov. 30, for fat hogs.

Denby Jan. 25, Mar. 21 \& 22, cheese. Friday in Easter-week, for horned or black cattle. Friday after May-day, Friday in Witsun week, St. James, July 25 horned cattle. Sept. 27, 28, \&29, cheese. Friday before Old Michælmas, for horned cattle.
Darley Flash May 13, Oct. 27, for sheep and cattle
Lronfield April 255, cattle and cheese, Aug 11. ditto-
Duffield Mar. 1, for cattle.
Higham First Wed. after New-year's day,
Hope May 12, Sept. 29, cattle.
Matlock. Feb. 25, May 9, July 16, Oct 24, horned cattle and sheep.
Newhaven Tuesday before 2nd. Wed in Sept. Oct. 30 sheep, cattle, \& horses
Pleasley May 6, Oct. 29, sheep, cattle, and horses
Ripley Wed. in Easter week, Oct. 23, hurses and horned cattle.
Sawley Nov. 12, foals only. If a Sunday it is kept the day before.
Tudswell May 3, cattle. 2nd Wed. in Sept. Oct. 29, sheep and cattle.
Winster near Wirkswerth Easter-ninnday
Wirksworth Shrove-Tuesday, July 8, Sept. 8, 3rd Tues. in Nov. horned cattle

## FAIRS IN LEICESTERSHIRE.

Ashly-de-la-Zouch. Easter-Tuesday, sc whit-Tuesday, for horses, cows, and slieep. September 14, and November 8, for horses and cows.
Belton. Monday after Trinity-week, for horses, cows and sheep.
Billsden. April 23, and July 25, for pewter, brass, and toys.
Bosworth-Husband. October 16, for cattle and sheep
astle Domnington. March 18. Whit-Thursday. September 29,
Hyllaton. Holy-Thurs.\& Thurs. 3 weeks after, horses, cattle, pewter \& clothes
Hinckley. Third Monday in Epiphany, Easter-Monday. Monday before Whit-Monday, cattle and sheep. Whit-Monday in the morning for cattle \&c- in the afternoon for toys. August 26, and Monday after Qctuber 28, for cheese.
Kegworth. Feb. 18. Faster-Monday. Apr. 30, Oct.10, holiday fair, toys, \&c
Leicester. March 2 May 12, July5, horses, cows, \& sheep, Oct, 10 , ditto \& cheese. Dec. 8, horses and cows New Fairs, Jan.4, June 1, hugust 1, September 13, November 2
Loughborrugh. March 28, April 25, Holy-Thursday, Aug. 12, Nov. 13. horses, cows, and sheep. March 24, and Sept. 30, meeting for cheese-
Lutterworth. Thurrsday after Feb, 16, Apr. 2, Holy-Thurs. cattle and sheep, Sept. 16, ditto \&c cheese.
Market Bosworth. May 8, horses, cows, \& sheep, July 10, horses \& cows,
Murket.Harborough. Jan. 6, Feb 16, April 29, July 31, cattle; Oct. 19, lasts 9 days, cattle, leather, cheese, and merchandize. New Fairs, Tuesday after May 2, Tuesday atter Midlent Sun and Tues. before Nov. 22, Dec. 8.
Melton Mowbray 1st Mun. after Jan 17, on Monday horses, Tues horses\&cows Mar. 13, May 2, Whit-Tues. ditto \& sheep, Aug.21, ditto \& swine, Sept. 7
Mountsorrel. July 29, holiday fair, for toy s:
Wultham in the Woulds. Sept. 19, horses, horned cattle, swine\&merchandize.

## VALUABLE RECIPES.

To maike Furniture Paste. - Scrape half-a-pound of bees' wax into a bason, and add as much spirits of turpentine as will moisten it through, and when it is dissolved add half an ounce of powderd rosin and as much Indian red as will as will give it a fine mahogany colour; stir it up, and it will be fit for use.

To Destroy Crickets -Lay Scotch snuff upon the cracks and holes they creep into.

To Mend Broken Glass - Take an equal quantity of quick lime and fint glass, and thrice the quantity of litharge, each seperately and finely
powdered, work the whole up into a paste with drying oil-this is an excellent cemeat for china or glass, and becomes the harder by immersing it in water.

To Prevent flies from Injuring Picture Frames - Boil 3 or 4 leeks in a pint of water, then with a gilding brush do over your glasses and frames, and the flies will not go near the article so washed.-This may be used without apprehension, as it will not do the least injury to the frames.

To Take Inik out of Mahogany.-Take a little diluted vitriolic acid aud touch the part with a feather, then rub it quickly; and if not quite removed, repeat it, wash it with clean water and rub it dry, then polish with linseed oil.

To Renew the Lustre of Looking Glasses whichare Tabnishbd. -Nothing more is necessaly than to rub them over with a linen-bag containing some powder blue.

For the Preservation of the Teetif.-An eminent Dentist recommends common chalk, as the best Tooth Powder in the world : first for its excellence in polishing the teeth, and second for its greatatraction for acids, which it absolves and nutralizes; consequently it possesses two chief requisites as a Dentrifice in preserving and beautifying the Teeth. Nothing more is necessary than to take a small lump of chalk, dip your brush in water, $\mathbf{r n b}$ it on the chalk, then brush the teeth (not across but in the direction of the teetit) every night going to bed.

To Make Boots and Shoes Waterproop-Linseed oil one pint, mutton suit half-a-pound, yellow wax six ounces, rosin one ounce; boil it, and then let it stand until milk warm, then brush it over the boots or shoes.

Curefor the bitb of Mad Dog.-Take a table-spoonful of common salt, add as much water as will damp it ; apply it like a poultice every six hours, and it will be sure to prevent to the inoculation.

Ifching Feet.-The following specific is so simple and cheap that no person ought to be ignorant of it : it is merely one part muriatic acid mingled with seven parts of water, with which the feet must be well rubbed for a night or two before going to bed, and perfect relief will be experienced. The application must of course be made betore the skin breaks, and it will be found not only to allay the itehing, but prevent the farther progress of the clilblains. The feet may be little tender for a short time, but this slight inconvenience will soon disappear.

For Rheumatismand Swelebd Face. -Three ounces of sixeet oil, one ditto of sal ammoniac, and a tea-spoonful of oil of turpentine; to be mixed, and used as an embrocation.
a theid Receipt for a Cough.-Two ounces of Iceland moss, when picked boil it in two quarts of water, with 2 ounces of Spanisl- juice, until reduced to one quart.-Take a cupful of this decoction whenever the cough is troublesome.
To Keep Plants and Shrubsfrom Insects - Let them be sprinkled or washed with a solution of bitter aloes, and they will not be attacked by insects.

## Cattle Recipes.

Paste for broken linees.- Pipe-clay and alum, equal parts. Let them be finely puwdered, and inixed with water into a thin paste, of the con sistence of cream. This paste soon gets dry, and requires to have water added to it every time it is applied. It is sometimes neerssary to use a
stronger application, such as red precipitate and burnt alum : after the wound is healed, apply tar ointment coloured with lamp black or bole.

Ball fur Rheumatesm in Dogs.-Take, calomel four grains, guaiacuam, in powder, one scruple, opium two grains, syrup or conserve enough to form into a ball. After the bowels have been opened, give one ball every day for a week, if required.

The following Liniment must be rubbed on the affected parts, twice or three times a day: take, opodildoc two onnces, water of pure ammonia two ounces; oil of turpentine two ounces; mix and shake when used.

## Remarizable Customs, Phrases, \&c.

Grace at Meat.-The table was considered by the ancient Greeks as the altar of friendship, and held sacred; they would not partake of any meat till they had offered part of it, as the first fruits, to their gods. The ancient Jews offered up prayers always before meat, and from their example, the primitive christians did the same.

Candle. -" Not fit to hold a candle to him," arose from an early custom of candles being held by domestics, and not placed on the table.

Hobson's Choice -"This or none," is derived from one Hobson who let out horses at Cambridge, and obliged such as wanted one to take that nearest the stable-door, being the one which had had most rest.

Healths.-The custom of drinking them in fashion as early as 1134, B. C. Some say from Rowena, the daughter of Hengist, drinking Prince Vortigern's health in a gold cup at an entertaiment about 460 , in conformity to the Scripture compliment, "O King live for ever!"

Eumper-A corruption of bon pere, Goed Father, i e. the pope, whose health was always drank by the monks after dinner, in a full glass.

Mourning -Henry the 3rd of France set the first example of mourning in black; the kings of France having been previously accustomed to mourn in vinlet-colored clothes. The unfortunrte Anne Eoleyn, wore yellow: mourning for Catherine of Arragon. On the death of Ann Boleyn, Hemry put on white mourning. The Chinese mourn in white.

## HIRING OF SERVAN'TS.

By the Act of the 4th Geo. IV. cap. 34, "if a master hire a servant, he must have a contract in writing, signed by both parties, or he cannot compel him to serve." This is not sufficiently distinct. The Act provides that any servant in husbandry, artificer, labourer, or other person, who shall not commence his service according to contract, (such contract being in writing, and signed by both parties): or having entered such service, and shall absent himself before the completion of the term (whether the contract is in writing or not) may be apprehended and committed to hard labour for a term not exceeding three months.

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Act of 5th George 1V. cap 74, for ascertaining and establishng uniformity of weights and measures, in Great Britain, and lreland, will come into operation on the 1st of January next. By this Act the imperial standard yard will be the same as the
standard of 1760 now generally used, one-third part of that yard being a foot, and a 12 th part of that foot an inch; and that the pole or perch in length shall contain five such yards and a half, the furlong 220 such yards, and the mile 1760 such yards: that the rood of land shall contain 1210 square yards, and the acre 4840 square yards, being 160 square perches, poles or rods. That the imperial standard troy pound, shall be the same as the standard troy pound weight of 1758 , and shall be declared to be the unit or standard measure of weight, from which all other measures or weights shall be computed or ascertained; 1 12th part of the said troy pound shall be an ounce, and 1-20th part of such ounce a pennyweight, and 1-24th part of such pennyweight a grain, so that 5760 such grains, shall be a troy pound, and that 7000 such grains shall be a pound avoidupois, and that 1-16th part of the said pound avoirdupoise, shall be an ounce avoidu. poise, aud 1-16 part of such ounce shall be a drachm.

That the standard gallon shall contain ten pounds avoidupois weight of distilled water, from which all other measures of capacity, as well for wine, beer, ale, spirits, and all sorts of liquids, as for dry goods not measured by the heap, shall be derived and ascertained ; that the quart shall be the fourth part of such standard gallon; that the pint one-eighth part; that two gallons shall be a peck, and eight such gallons shall be a bushel, and eight such bushels a quarter of corn or other dry goods, not measured by heap measure.

That the standard measure of capacity of coals, culm, lime, fish, potatoes, or fruit, and all other goods and things commonly sold by the heap or measure shall be the aforesaid bushel, containing 80 pounds avoidupoise of water, the same being made round with a plain and even bottom, and being nineteen inches and a half from outside to outside, the goods in such measure to be heaped up in the form of a cone, such cone to be of the hight of at least six inches, and the outside of the bushel to be the extremity of the base of such cone, and that three bushels shall be a sack, and twelve such sacks shall be a chaldron.

That the magistrates in each county, riding, or division, shall purchase a model and copy of each of the aforesaid standards of length, weight, measure, and of each of the parts and multiples thereof, and tnat such models shall be placed for custody and inspection, in such place or places as the magistrates shall direct, pnblic notice being given to that effect.

Existing weights and measures máy be used, being marked so as to shew the proportion they have to the standard measures and weights, but not otherwise. All weights or measures, made after the lst of January 1826, to be conformable to the above standards.

# Genuine Patent Medicines, 

Sold by the Proprietors' Appointment by E. B. Robinson, Nottingham,

And the most respectable Dealers in Patent Medicines.

## DR. JAMES'S

## FEVER POWDER, AND ANALEPTIC PILLS.

THEPPublic.are respectfully reminded that the sale of the above Medicines invented by my grandfather, Dr. James, is removed from the late Mr. Newberry's, to the house of Mr. Butler, Chemist, 4, Cheapside, London, where they can alone (Wholesale) be had genuine. It becomes the more necessary to recal this to the minds of the Public, as the Sons of my late Agent are now vending compositions of their own manufacture, as Dr. James's Merlicines; and from the length of time Mr. Newberry was supplied with the Genuine Medicines by my family, purchasers may be led erroneously to suppóse, that that supply is still continued. To guard against the ill effects of Spurious Medicines, purchasers are requested to observe carefully, that every box of Pills and every bottle and packet of Powder, now bears on the Stamp and Label my signathere. R. G. G. JAMES.

## CHING'S PATHNT WORN IOZENGRS.

WORMS are the cause of many internal aflictions, which vary so much in their eflects that they may be mistaken by the most eminent physieian, and prove equally fatal to the constitutions of adults and children: though the latter more extensively suffer from their destructive ravages. Their more usual symptoms are Fits, Pains in the Stomach, Side and Head, Loss of Appetite, and Pale, Languid, and Emaciated Appearance in the Patient. The extraordinary efficacy of these Lozenges in all such complaints, as well as in obstructions in the bowels, and every disorder where opening or sleansing physic is required, is so universally known, and has been publicly acknowledged by so many persons of distinction and rank in society, that it is unnecessary here enlarge on their péculiar virtues. In Boxes at $1 \mathrm{~s} .1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$., 2 s . 9 d ., and 5 s . 6 d .

## DIXON'S ANTIBILTOUS PIILS.

AS a mild and effectual remedy for all those disorders which originate in a morbid action of the liver and biliary organs, namely, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Head-ache, Heart-burn, Flatulencies, \$pasms, Costiveness, Affections of the Liver, \&c., these Pills have met with more general approbation than other medicine whatever. They unite every recommendation of mild operation with successful effect ; and require no restraint or confinement whatever during their use. In tropical climates, where the consequences of redundaut and vitinted bile are so prevalent and alarming, they are an invaluable and efficient protection. They are likewise particularly calculated to correct disorders arising from excesses of the table, to restore the tone of the stomach, and to remove every complaint occasioned by irregularity of the boweis. In Borecat2e 0A

## 2 3UTxmis <br> VEGETABLE TOOTH POWDER.

THIS Dentifrice has so long been in general use that it is almost unnecessary to oflier any further recommendation of it. Composed of Vegetables, withont the admixture of any Mineral or pernicious ingredient whatever, it is free from the usual objection against the use of other Dentifrices. Its detersive power is just sufficient to annibilate those destructive rarticles which adhere te the Gums and the Interstices of the Teeth; Lealing injuries in the former, and promoting a new Enamel (where it has been injured or corroded) on thie latier. It likewise imprarts a firmness and healthy redness to the Gums ; and if ased regularly will preserve the Teeth in a sound state even to old age. In buxes at 2s.9d.

## TM RTETS MESSENCx

## FOR THE TOOTH AND EAR-ACHE.

THIS Medicine has received the sanction and support of the most distinguished personages in the kingdom, together with the united testimony of the first Paysicians in Europe, and numerous favourable comineuts in lighly respertable Medical Journals, where it has been declared to be the "best thing ever discorered for the Tooth-ache and Ear-ache." It instantaneously relieves the mont excruciating pain, preserves the Teeth sound and firm, prevents further decay, effectually cures the Scurvy in the Gums, fastens loose Teeth, and renders them firm and serviceable to the latest period, and effectually prevents 1he 'looth-Ache. In Bottles at $1 \mathrm{~s} .1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. and 2 s . 9 d .

## 

EXPERIENCE during a very long period has incontestably proved the superior elficacy of this Medicine, in all cases of Cold, Conghs, and Asthnatic affections. By promoting gentle expectoration it very shortly relicves the patent of a slight or recent Cold, and a few doses are generally sufficient to remove those which neglect has rendered more confirmed and obstinate, and which are accompanied with Cough, Spitting of Blood, and other serious symptoms. Its peculiar balsamic powers tend to heal soreness and allay the irritation of the lungs, in cases of Cough ; and in Asthmatic affections it assists, and gives freedom to the Breath. In Bottles at $1 \mathrm{~s} .1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. and 2 s .9 d .

## WMOURTS'S <br> ROYAL BRUNSWICK CORN PLASTER.

THIIs Plaster, prepared from a Recipe belonging to ber late Majesty, is an excellent remedy for eradicatiag Corns, and giving, relief to those who hape hard fleshy substances at the bottom of their feet, without the least pain or inconvenience, and will prove a very useful Family Plaster for fresh Wounds and Scalds, likewise for Bunions. Prepared by G. MORRIS, Chemist to the Royal Family, Kensington, and sold in Boses at 1s. $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. and 2s. 9 d .

## 2TYTED:S CASEPUT OTODENDOC:

$\square$ CAJEPUT Oil, which is the basis of this Opodeldoc, has been loug highly esteemed on the Continent as a remedy for Chronic Rheumatism, Spasmodie Affections, Chilbluins, Palsy, Stiffness, and Enlargement of the Joints, Sprains, Bruises, and Deafness; and the experience of late years in England, proves that it merits the high character given of it by the most eminent in the profession, in those obstinate complaints. Rubbed upon the skin, by means of flanriel, or the warm hand, it allays morbid irritation of nerves, invigorates the ab. arhente and accelerates the eirculation. In Bottles at 1s. $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$, and 2 s . 9d.

## D彐M FOTETEGILI'S NTRUOUS DROPS.

THE late celebrated Dr. Fothergill, in the course of his extensive practiee, encountered repeatedly such distressing cases of Nervous Complaints, that he was induced to direct his principal attention to the discovering an effectual remedy; the invaluable Medicine here offered to the public was the result of his efforts ; by means of which he invariably succeeded in extermintting every description of Nervous disorders and their various affections, as Oppression of Spirits, Head-aches, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Spasms, Tremors, Fainting Fits, and Debility or Relaxabion of the System. To those who are thus afflictcd, it is confidently recommended to have reconrse to the above Medicine, by which they are assured of obtaining immediate relief; and by a due perseverance in it agreeably to the directions given, the complete re-establishment of their healch. In Bottles at 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s.

## BUTTM思'S CHTRATzD EAKI.

THE advantage of a preparation of this description are so obvious that it is needless to expatiate on its merits at any length. The inconvenience and trouBle attendiag the usual mode of preparing Saline Draughts-the diffieulty and expense of procuring Lemons at certain seasons of the year, and the uncertainty of the strength of the Acid they contain, owing to their being more or less mature, evince the necessity and utility of it ; and as it is applicable, under simila: circumstances, to the Siline Draught generally known, it will be found highly beneficial where there are any Feverish Symptoms, such as Heat, Thirst, \&c. arising from Cold, Fatigue, or Habitual Tendency. Its effects in checking Vomiting, Nansea, and uneasiness of the Stomach, render it worthy the attention of Persons going to Sea, as also those thus affected from other particular causes. In Bottles at 2 s .9 d . and 4 s .6 d .

## ETCHMAN'S PELZS FOR GRAVEL, STONE, LUMBAGO, \&c.

THESE Pills are allowed to be the most suecessful preparation for effoctually removing, and preventing the future recurrence of, all those Disorders which arise from an Imperfect action of the Urinary Organs; as Gravel and Stone, Lumbago, Pains in the Back and Loins, and Suppression of Urine. Composed of the most innocent ingredients, they relieve the suffering patient from the excruciating tortures of those diseases without any violence or injury to the constitution, and requires no confinement or restraint of diet during its use. $\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{t}}$ is one of the oldest Public Medicines.extant ; and its peculiar virtues and efficaoy have uniformly maintained the highest reputation. In Boxes at 2 s .9 d . and 11 s .

## BบTTTERTS <br> FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

IN this Preparation are concentrated all the Medicinal Properties of the Sarsaparilla Root, even to a perfect saturation of the Menstrum with which it is prepared. To such persons, therefore, who, from various causes, would experience great inconvenience, or with whom it would be utterly impossible to prepare the Decoction, the Fluid Extract, which possesses the advantages of portability and of keeping in any climate, will be found a most desirable mode of employing this much esteemed Medicine.

The Diseases in which it has proved most beneficial are those of the Skin, such as the Scorbutic Affections, Eruptive Diseases, SecondarySymptoms, \&c. arising from a diseased state of the System at large. It is taken in Water, rendering it of the same strength as the Decootion. In Bottles at 4 s .6 d . and $7 \mathrm{~s}, 6 \mathrm{~d}$.

## FREEIMAN'S ANTISCORBUTIC DROPS, For SCURVY, SCROFULA, \&c.

THESE dreadful disorders in their most inveterate stages, whether occasioned by acrimonious matter retained in the habit, or iutroduced by certain indiscretions, intemperance, or injudicious use of Mercury, come particularly under the influence of this medicine. The reputation of which was firmly established in the successful and extensive practice of the late Dr. Freeman, for a period of more than forty years. For all diseases originating in obstructed perspiration or impurity of the Blood, these Drops will be found a sovereign remedy, at the same time the safest medicine that can be resorted to ; they are also an excellent purifier of the Blond, and are taken with great benefit in the Spring and Autumn. In Bottles at $2 \mathrm{~s} .9 \mathrm{~d} ., 4 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d} ., 11 \mathrm{~s}$., and 22 s.

## BUTHER'S BAISAMITC IOZBINGS,

1. PLEEPARED from the most bealing Balsams and approved Expectorants, form an elegant and efficacious remedy; possessing the singular property of healing and strengthening the lungs, and rendering them capable of resisting the fatal effects of Colds, which, if neglected, often produce Consumption. They almost instantly quiet the most distressing Coughs; and, by gently stimulating and moistening the throat, prevent any attack of boarseness. Their use tends greatly to strengthen and render the Voice clear and flexible, and to protect its organs from the effeots of exertion. They are, therefore, particularly recommended to gentlemen who are in the habit of public speaking and vocal performers, who will derive from them much assistance In Boses at $1 \mathrm{~s} .1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$.

## DR. FOTETHRGIIT'S EEMNAITE PTTES.

THESE Pills have been in Public estimation for a very considerable time, and are found particularly serviceable in removing Obstructions and other Diseases, to which Females, more especially the younger part, are liable; they tend greatly to strengthen the Organs of the Stomach, correct bad Digestion, remove Nervous Giddiness, Head Ache, \&c. \&c. and as a Family Medicine will be found generally useful. In Boxes at 1s. $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$.

## PARSON'S <br> HOOPING COUGH MEDICINE.

AN effectual and safe remedy for this dangerous complaint, having been administered for many years with constant success by Mr. Parsons, Surgeon, West Maling, Kent, he is induced by the persuasion of his Friends; who have witnessed its beneficial effects in many recent and most severe cases, to offer it to the Pablic. It may be administered with perfect safety to children of the most tender age, as well as to those at a more advanced period. In Packets at 2 s .9 d .

## BUTLER'S CHITBIAIN CERAFE,

THIS Cernte from its emollient and healing properties, is found to be an excellent application for Chilblains, when broken; and if used to the hands and feet, when there is a predisposition to these annoying affections, it is attended with the utmost advantage in preventing their occurrence. Being free from any disagreeable smell, or unsightly appearance, it may be used without the least inconvenience to the hands and arms. It is also used with great succes in cases of Scalds, Burns, Bruises, Eruptions, and Ulcers, especially in Sor


[^0]:    1826. 
[^1]:    1826. 
