A COLGATE 6
(4)
M. 6
$\checkmark 6$
1852

## VOX STELLARUM:

or, A LOYAL



FOR THE YEAR OF HUMAN REDEMPTION


BEING BISSEXTILE, OR LEAP YEAR; AND THE SIXTEENTH OF THE REIGN OF HER PRESENT MAJESTY:

## CONTAINING

THE RISING AND SEITING OF THE SUN AND MUQN.
THE MOON'S CHANGES, SOUTHING, AND AGE;

## THE JEWISH CALENDAR;

THE EQUATION OF TIME FOR SETTING CLOCKS AND WATCHES; THE RISING AND SETTING OF THE PLANETS; OCCULTATIONS; MUTUAL ASPECTS, ETC.

## タ Correct ©ime Cable;

## A TABLE OF THE LAW TERMS;

A TABLE OF KINGS' AND QUEENS' REIGNS;
AN ACGOUNT OF THP PELIPGRS

WITH ASTROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE YEAR; AND
A HIEROGLYPHIC ADAPTED TO THE TIMES:
to which are now added,
VARIOUS USEFUL INFORMATION, TABLES, RECIPES, \&ce.

FRANCIS
 MOORE,

PHYSICIAN.

## LONDON :

PRINTED FOR THE COMPANY OF STATIONERS, By Cox (Brothers) and Wyman, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields; and sold by joseph greenhill, at their hall, LUDGate street.


$$
\text { Moore.] J A N U A R Y } 185 ̃ 2 \text {. } 3
$$

The 1 day, at $3^{\mathrm{h}} 38^{\mathrm{m}}$ morn. Saturn The 8 day, at 1041 aftern. Mars The 15 day, at $10 \quad 1$ aftern. Jupiter The 19 day, at 1114 morn. Mercury The 23 day, at 64 aftern. Venus The 28 day, at 146 aftern. Saturn
is in ecliptic conjunction with the Moon.

|  | rises |  | Sun's Declin |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{9}^{\mathrm{m} . \mathrm{h}}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 94 | 022 |  | Arundel, was 1.00 inch.; Carlesgill, |
|  | 84 |  |  | 3.40; Cirencester, 1•49; Crewgarth, |
|  | $8 \quad 84$ | 222 |  | 1.27; Empingham, 1.45; Epping, <br> 1.604; Falmouth, 3.482; Greenwich |
|  | 884 | 322 |  | $1 \cdot 345 ;$ Plympton, $5^{\cdot 04}$; and Thwaite, |
|  | 84 | 422 |  | $1 \cdot 81$. |
|  | 74 | 522 | 227 |  |
|  | 74 | 722 |  | i.uvial An |
|  | 864 | 822 | 211 | The moon, in consequence of being |
| 108 | 864 | 1022 |  | so near us, has considerable influence |
|  | 854 | 1121 |  | on the earth on which we dwell, on |
| 128 | $8 \quad 54$ | 1221 |  | its animals, vegetables, \&c.; hence- |
| 138 | $8 \quad 44$ | 1421 | - 34 | "Her powerrals sway |
| 148 | 834 | 1521 |  | T QUAR. 14d. h . 18 m , |
| 158 | 824 | 1721 |  | She therefore operates upon our at- |
| 168 | $8 \quad 14$ | 1821 |  | sphere, and taking this into consi- |
| 178 |  | 2020 |  | the effects of the planets, |
| D8 |  | 2120 | 039 | expect rain or snow about |
| 197 | 7594 | 320 | 027 | the 1st, 5th, 12th, 21 st , and 29 th days. |
| 207 | 584 | 2520 | $0 \quad 14$ | THis year I present my readers with |
| 217 | 574 | 2720 | 0 | , |
| 227 | 554 | 2819 | 9 |  |
|  | 7544 | 3019 | 9 |  |
|  | 7534 | 3219 | 920 | in 1850, at Arundel, Sussex ; Carles- |
|  | 7524 | 3319 | 9 | friesshire; Cirencester, Glou- |
| 267 | 7504 | 3518 | 851 | cestershire ; Crewgarth, Cumberland; |
| 277 | 7494 | 3718 | $8 \quad 36$ | Empingham, Rutlandshire; Epping, |
| 287 | 484 | 3918 | 820 | Essex ; Falmouth, Cornwall ; Green- |
| 297 | 464 | 4118 | 8 | FIRST QUAR. 29 d .10 h .34 m , morn |
| 307 | 454 | 4217 | 788 | wich, Kent ; Plympton, |
| $31$ | $434$ | 4417 |  | and Thwaite, Suffolk. |

[^0]

## Moore.] F E B R U A R Y 1852. 5

The 4 day, at $3^{\mathrm{h}} 46^{\mathrm{m}}$ aftern. Mars is in The 12 day, at 850 morn. Jupiter ecliptic The 18 day, at 759 morn. Mercury conjunction The 23 day, at 412 morn. Venus with the The 25 day, at 047 morn. Saturn Moon.

| M | Sun | Sun | Sun's |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D | rises | sets | Declin. |
| D | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { h. } \\ 7 \\ 74 \end{array}$ | h. m. | ${ }^{17}$ s 15 |

## MONIHLY OBSERVAIIONS,

The depth of Rain in Feb. 1850, at Arundel, was 2.96 inches; Carlesgill, 10.38 ; Cirencester, 0.28 ; Crewgarth,
$274144816 \quad 58$
$37394491.6 \quad 40$
$4,73745116 \quad 23$
$573645316 \quad 5$
$673445515 \quad 47$
773245715
D 73045915
28
$\begin{array}{llll}97 & 295 & 014 & 50\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}107 & 275 & 214 & 31\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}117 & 255 & 414 & 12\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}127 & 235 & 613 & 52\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}137 & 215 & 813 & 32\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lllll}14 & 7 & 195 & 1013 & 12\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { D } & 7 & 175 & 1212 & 51\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lllll}167 & 15 & 5 & 13 & 12\end{array} 31$
$\begin{array}{llll}177 & 145 & 15 & 12 \\ 10\end{array}$
187125171149
$197 \quad 105 \quad 1911 \quad 28$
$207852111 \quad 6$
$217 \quad 652210 \quad 45$
D $7 \quad 45 \quad 2410 \quad 23$
$\begin{array}{llll}237 & 25 & 2610 & 1\end{array}$
24659528989
$\begin{array}{llllll}25 & 5 & 575 & 30 & 9 & 17 \\ \text { during its revolution. }\end{array}$
$266555318 \quad 55$ In looking over the pages of
27653533832 heaven's wide-spread volume, I am
$286515358 \quad 10$ FIRST QUAR, 28d. 5 h. 31 m, mota.
D $6495 \quad 37 \quad 7 \quad 47$
Venve $q$ will be an Evening Star until July 20th; and afterwards a Morning Star for the remainder of the year. Greatest brightness about
June 13 and August 25.
D in perigee, 7 th day; apogee, 23d day.
$\odot^{\prime}$ s semidiam. 1st day, $16^{\prime} 15^{\prime \prime}$; 11 th, $16^{\prime} 13^{\prime \prime}$; 21 st, $16^{\prime} 11^{\prime \prime}$.

Then round his orb harmonious planets race, By his attraction move through boundless space; With these the earth upon her axis turns, And justly poised, supporting pillars scorns:
The Sun preserving thus his central seat, Spreads through all nature a prolific heat.

| $\begin{array}{l\|l} \mathrm{M} \mid \mathrm{W} \\ \mathrm{D} & \mathrm{D} \end{array}$ | Fasts and Festivals, |  | Moon South. | 's D rises A \& sets. | Mutual Asp. \& Weather |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 M | David: least twi. |  | $8 \text { a } 151$ | $103 \mathrm{~m} 39$ | n at the |
| 2 Tv | Chad |  | 9131 | 11436 | *守其: * |
| 3 W | Ember Week |  | 10111 | $125 \quad 25$ | beginning. |
| 4 TH | Day br. 447 |  | 1191 | 136 |  |
| 5 F | ¢ sets 959 aft . |  | morn. 1 | 146 |  |
| 6 S | [Perpetua | 16 | 06 | F rises |  |
|  |  | 17 | $1 \quad 21$ | 16 7 a |  |
| 8 M | Old St. Matthias |  | 1561 | 179 | Windy with |
| 9 Tv | Twi. ends 746 | 19 | 2491 | 181031 | nary. |
| 10 W | 4 rises 1137 aft. | 20 | $3 \quad 431$ | 191153 | of |
| 11 TH |  | 21 | 4372 | 20 morn. | ow. |
| 12 F | Gregory |  | $5 \quad 322$ | 21111 |  |
| 13 S | Day incr. 355 | 23 | 272 | 2222 | $\Delta$ © $4[\Delta ¢ 4$ |
| 14 | Sun in Lent |  | 212 | 23323 | 앙: |
| 15 M |  | 25 | 142 | 24.42 |  |
| 16 Tv | ठ sets 4.41 mo . | 26 | 52 | 25453 | h H [ $\triangle$ ¢ ¢ |
| 17 W | St. Fatrick [Sax. | 27 | $9 \quad 532$ | $26 \quad 5 \quad 25$ | Fairweather; |
| 18 TH | Ps.Louisab. 1848 |  | w.K.W. 2 | 2751 | at times |
| 19 F | Equ. day \& night | \|291 | 11222 | 28611 | fros |
| 20 S | Benedict |  | 0 a 4 | N sets | Cold d |
| 210 | Midlent Sunday | 1 | $0 \quad 45$ | 16 a 54 | winds. |
| 22 M | Day 1215 long |  | 126 | 2759 |  |
| 23 Tv | q sets 1011 aft . |  | 27 | 395 | Flying |
| $24 . \mathrm{W}$ |  |  | 250 | $410 \quad 12$ | showers |
| 25 Tr | , |  | $3 \quad 35$ | $511 \quad 19$ | $\bigcirc$ in 8 |
| 26 F | Night 1129 long |  | 422 | 6 morn. | Hail storms |
| 27.5 |  | 7 | $5 \quad 12$ | 7026 | with thunder |
| 28 C | 5 Sun, in Lent |  | $6 \quad 5$ | 8129 | in sundry |
| 29 M | Day 1242 long | - | 0 | 9228 | ¢̧ in periheli |
| 30 Tv | ¢ sets 755 aft . | 10 | $7 \quad 561$ | 10318 | places. |
|  | Night 1110 long |  |  |  | 8 ¢ 4 : ${ }^{\text {a }}$ aphel. |

The The
The
The
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M Sun D rise

## h. $I$

164
2645
3649
4640
5638
6636
C6 33
8631
9629
1062
1162
1262
13620
C6 18 15615 16613 17611 1869 1966

March 1st, 10th of Adar; 4th, 13th of Adar, Fast of Esther; 5th, 14th of Adar, Purim ; 6th, 15th of Adar, 2d day ; 21st, 1st of Nisan.

$D$ in perigee, 6 th day ; apogee, 21 st day.
$\odot$ 's semidiam. 1st day, $16^{\prime} 9^{\prime \prime}$; 11 th, $16^{\prime} 6^{\prime \prime} ; 21$ st, $16^{\prime} 4^{\prime \prime}$.


April 1st, 12 th of Nisan; 4th, 15th of Nisan, Passover; 5th, 16th of Nisan, 2d day; 20th, 1st of Yiar.


[^1]

$D$ in perigee, 2 d day; apogee, 15 th day; perigee, 31 st day. ©'s semidiam. 1st day, $15^{\prime} 53^{\prime \prime}$; 11th, $15^{\prime} 51^{\prime \prime}$; 21 st, $15^{\prime} 49^{\prime \prime}$.

## 12

 J UNE XXX DaysAnd can you pensive sit, be frozen still, Like Scythian seas, or like an Alpine hill? Can you sit mute amidst the tuneful throng, Nor join in Nature's universal song?
While birds, plants, beasts, in symphony conspire,
Awake your consort, and complete the choir.


June 1st, 14th of Sivan; 18th, 1st of Tamuz.
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$D$ in apogee, 11 th day ; perigee, 27 th day. ©'s semidiam. 1st day, $15^{\prime} 47^{\prime \prime}$; 11 th, $15^{\prime} 46^{\prime \prime}$; 21 st, $15^{\prime} 45^{\prime \prime}$.

## 14

 J U L Y XXXI Days.Now Phoebus from his apogean seat
Darts his keen ray, and fills our isle with heat;
The new-mown grass soon changes into hay:
And waving corn is ripening day by day:
Anon! the azure skies begin to frown, -
A thunder-tempest on the wind is borne.


July 1st, 14th of Tamuz; 4th, 17th of Tamuz, Fast, Taking of Jerusalem; 17 th, 1st of $\mathrm{Ab} ; 25$ th, 9 th of Ab , Fast, Destruction of the Temple.

$\square$ A UGUST XXXI Days.
Ungoverned wrath, and fell resentment fly : They rend the soul, as tempests rend the sky : Shun peevish humours; they corrode the breast, And cloud the brow; are childish at the best : Learn to control your tongue, that restless thing! Of mischief oft, and shame the fatal spring.

| $\bar{M} W$ | Fasts and | $\bigcirc$ | Moon | D's | D rises |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D D | Festivals. | $\Omega$ | South. | A | \& sets. | \& We |
| 1 C | af. Tr. L | 9 | 0 m 561 |  | $\frac{\mathrm{h}}{8} \mathrm{a} \text { m. } 56$ | Some fair |


 4 W 24 sets 1038 aft. $12 \quad 3 \quad 1218 \quad 9 \quad 54$ at the 5 Th Day br. 148

| 6 | F | Pr. Alf, b. 1844. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 7 | S | Name of Jesus | | 7 | S |
| :--- | :--- |
| 8 | Name of Jesus |
| 8 | C |


| 8 | C | 9 Sun aft, Trin. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 9 | M | Shooting stars | 10 Tu St. Lawrence 11 W Dog days end

$1335541910 \quad 10$ beginning. Transfig, $2010 \quad 27 \square \odot 4$

$187 \quad 3124$ morn.
4 Showery.
12 Th Twi. ends $957 \mid 20 \quad 9 \quad 1626 \quad 0 \quad 51$ Fair and

| 19 | 8 | 22 | 25 | 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | $\square \odot h: * \not \subset \psi$



15 C 10 Sun aft. Trin.
16 M Day decr. 24
18 W Day 1423 long
$23-0$ a 5 N sets frequently 19 Th ㅇ rises 211 mo . $20 \mathrm{~F} \not{ }_{7}$ sets 727 aft .
25
$\begin{array}{llllll}5 & 1 & 53 & 2 & 8 & 36 \\ \text { A ir inclined }\end{array}$

| 26 | 2 | 45 | 3 | 8 | 57 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 27 | 3 | 36 | 4 | 9 |  |


| 7 | 3 | 36 | 4 | 9 | 18 Thunder- |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4 | 28 | 5 | 9 | 41 |  |


$\begin{array}{cccccc}28 & 4 & 28 & 5 & 9 & 41 \text { storms in } \\ 29 & 5 & 21 & 6 & 10 & 6 \nmid \text { stationary. }\end{array}$ 23 M Night 956 long | 29 | 6 | 15 | 7 | 10 | 37 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 7 | 11 | 811 | 15 | divers districts. |  |

24 Tv St. Bartholomew
25 W Day 1357 long 26 Th Pr.Albert bal 1819 27 F
28 S St. Augustine 29 30 M St.Jn,Bap,beh. 31 Tu Night 1026 long

August 1st, 16th of Ab; 16th, 1st of Elul.

$D$ in apogee, 6 th day ; perigee, 18 th day. $\bigcirc$ 's semidiam. 1st day, $15^{\prime} 47^{\prime \prime}$; 11th, $15^{\prime} 48^{\prime \prime}$; 21st, $15^{\prime} 50^{\prime \prime}$.

## 18 SEPTEMBER XXX Days.

Nature, profusely good, with bliss o'erflows, And still she's pregnant, though she still bestows ! Luxuriant waving in the wanton air,
The golden grain rewards the peasant's care ;
The vines mature, in purple clusters glow,
And heaven above diffuses heaven below!

${ }^{2}$ Tu Lon.bt.1666, O.S. 1

| 3 | F | Day br. $3 \quad 12$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4 | S | h rises 845 aft. |
|  | 12 |  |

5 C 13 Sun aft. Trin. 13
6 M
7 Tv Enurchus
8 W Nativity B.V.M.
9 Th 4 sets 825 aft.
10 F ${ }^{7}$ sets 728 aft .
11 S Twi. ends 823
12 C 14 Sun. aft. Tritz
13 M Day decr. 350
14. Tu Holy Cross

15 W Ember Week
16 Th Day 1232 long
17 F Lambert
18 S Geo. I. \& II.land
19 C 15 Sun aft.Trin.
20 M Night 1143 long
21 Tu St. Matthew
22W Day 129 long
23 Th o rises 136 mo .
24. F Equalday \& night

25 S [St. Cyprian
26 c 16 Sun.aft. Trin.
27 M Night 1211 long
$28 \mathrm{Tu} \not \bigcirc$ rises 429 mo .
29 W Michaelmas Day
30 Th St. Jerome

50
$9 \sigma^{\circ}$ inf. $\succ \uparrow \odot$ 33 and frequently 484 h

| 15 | 6 | 122310 | 41 very warm, |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 16 | 7 | 324.11 | $29 \Delta \nmid \mathrm{H}$ |


| 15 | 6 | 122310 | 41 very warm |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 16 | 7 | 32411 | $29 \triangle \nmid \mathrm{HI}$ |
| 17 | 7 | 5725 | morn. and suitable |

$\begin{array}{llllll}18 & 8 & 5326 & 0 & 31 & \delta^{7} \text { in } 8\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lllll}19 & 9 & 4927 & 1 & 42 \\ 50 & * \odot & 4\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}2010 & 4528 & 3 & 1 \text { for the latter }\end{array}$

$2111 \quad 40 \mathrm{~N}$ sets |  |
| :--- |

22 0a 33 1 6a 59 harvest.
$\begin{array}{llllll}23 & 1 & 26 & 2 & 7 & 21\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llllll}24 & 2 & 19 & 3 & 7 & 42 \text { 口ᄆ무 패: } \wp \text { in } 8\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llllll}25 & 3 & 13 & 4 & 8 & 7 \text { Showery }\end{array}$

| 26 | 4 | 9 | 5 | 8 | 37 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

$\begin{array}{llllll}27 & 5 & 6 & 6 & 9 & 13\end{array} 3^{\text {about this time. }}$
$\begin{array}{lllllll}28 & 6 & 3 & 7 & 9 & 57 & \ddagger \\ \text { elong. max. }\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llllll}29 & 6 & 59 & 810 & 51 & \text { 品 in perihelion. }\end{array}$
$\bumpeq 7 \quad 54.911 \quad 55$ Often rainy.
1 84610 morn.

| 2 | 9 | 35 | 11 | 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3 | Fair and dry; |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{llll}310 & 2212 & 2 & 14 \text { a real }\end{array}$

 $\begin{array}{lllll}5 & 11 & 47 & 14 & 4 \\ & 33 & \text { Michaelmas }\end{array}$ 5 morn. $\mathbf{F}$ rises summer.
 $\begin{array}{llllll}7 & 1 & 917 & 6 & 54 & \text { f elong. max. }\end{array}$

Sept. 1st, 17 th of Elul; 14th, 1st of Tisri (Jewish year 5613 begins ) ; 15th, 23 of Tisri, 2 d day; 16th, 3rd of Tisri, Fast of Guedaliah; 23d, 10th of Tisri, Fast of Expiation; 28th, 15th of Tisri, Feast of Tabernacles ; 29th, 16th of
Tisri, 2d day.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| The 4 day, at $l^{\text {b }} 45^{\mathrm{m}}$ aftern. Saturn The 10 day, at 30 aftern. Venus The 12 day, at 1049 aftern. Mercury The 16 day, at 1110 morn. Mars The 17 day, at 841 aftern. Jupiter |  |  |  | is in ecliptic conjunction with the Moon. |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Sun's Declin. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Arundel, was $2 \cdot 69$ inches ; Carlesgill, |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Arundel, was 2:69 inches; Carlesgill, <br> $2 \cdot 53$; Cirencester, 1:59; Crewgarth, <br> 1•16; Empingham, $1 \cdot 80$; Epping, $1 \cdot 500$; |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 246 |  | Rain, more or less, may be expected out the 6 th, 10 th, 20 th, and 28 th ys ; the day before or day after. |  |
|  | 66 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | had been his intention! Parties |  |
|  | 5316 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 532620 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 534618 | 9 | NEW MOON, 13d. 10 h .38 m . af |  |
|  | 5356 | 316 | in other Churches have done precisely the same by way of making themselves important, and have met with a similar mortifying rebuke. How much more desirable would it be for the professors of religion, not |  |
|  | 6 | 53 |  |  |  |
|  | 539611 | $2 \quad 29$ |  |  |  |
|  | 5406 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 20 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5 |  | intoxicated with the love of power, always to remember that Christ has said - "If I, your Lord and |  |
|  | 85 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 05 | 0 S 14 |  |  |  |
|  | 551552 |  | Master, have washed your feet, you ought to wash one another's feet,"- |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | and thereby teaching the lessons of love and benevolence, together with |  |
|  | 565 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8 |  |  |  |
|  | 605 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

$D$ in apogee, 3 d day; perigee, 15 th day ; apogee, 30 th day. $\odot^{\prime}$ s semidiam. 1st day, $15^{\prime} 53^{\prime \prime}$; 11th, $15^{\prime} 55^{\prime \prime}$; 21 st, $15^{\prime} 58^{\prime \prime}$.

## 20 <br> OCTOBER XXXI Days.

Reader, if thou wouldst happiness attain, Subdue thy passions, see that reason reign ;
Do good to all, oppress not any one ;
Assist the poor, the widow, and her son :
Be not with lust or appetite decoyed,
And evil customs of the world avoid.


5 Tu h rises 642 aft.
6 W Faith
7 Th Day decr. 524
8 F
9 S St. Denys [C.T.b.
10 C 18 Sunaft.Trin.
11 M O.M.D.: O.T.
12 Tu Least twilight
13 W Trs.K.Ed.Conf.
14 Tr Day 1043 long
15
F
2 sets 620 aft.
16 S [Etheldreda 2
17 C 19 Sun.aft. Trin.
18 M St. Luke
19 Tu
20W Night 1340 long 27
$21 \mathrm{Th} \delta^{7}$ sets 544 aft.
$\begin{array}{lll}22 & \mathrm{~F} & \text { or rises } 221 \mathrm{mo} \\ 23 & \mathrm{~S} \text { Day } 10 & 8 \text { long } \\ 2 & & \end{array}$

| 24 | C | 20 sum, aft. Trin. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 25 | M Crispin |  |

26 Ti
27 W ర sets 451 aft .
28 Tr St. Sim. \& St.Jude
24
25
26
27

| $\bigcirc$ | Moon D's | D rises | . |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\Omega$ | South. A | \& sets. |  |
| 8 | 1 m 5118 | h. ${ }^{\text {a }} 13$. |  |
| 8 | $2 \quad 3419$ | $7 \quad 35$ | $\square \square^{\text {of }} 4$ |
| 10 | 1820 |  |  |
| 11 | $4 \quad 521$ | 37 | mostl |
| 12 | $4 \quad 5522$ | $9 \quad 19$ |  |
| 13 | $\begin{array}{llll}5 & 4723\end{array}$ | 1013 | goo |
| 14 | 64124 | 1118 | eed-tim |
| 15 | $7 \quad 3525$ |  | Now windy |
| 16 | $8 \quad 2926$ | $0 \quad 31$ | nd wet |

$29260 \quad 31$ and wet. $2327 \quad 1 \quad 52$
191117283168 すそ
$\begin{array}{lllll}19 & 11 & 1029 & 4 & 42\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}20 & 0 & 4 & 4 \\ 21 & 0 & \mathrm{~N} & \text { sets Fair and }\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llllll}21 & 0 & 59 & 1 & 6 & \text { a } \\ 72 & \text { pleasant }\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lllllll}22 & 1 & 56 & 2 & 6 & 35 \Delta \text { ㅇㅏㅐ: }:+7 \text { in } 88 \\ 23 & 2 & 5 & 3 & \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}27 & 6 \\ 28 \\ 7\end{array}$


October 18t, 18th of Tisri; 4th, 21 st of Tisri, Last day of the Festival; 5th, Law ; 14th, 1st of Hesvan 2 d . th day; 6 th, 23 d of Tisri, Rejoicing of the

## Moore.] OCTOBER 1852.

The 1 day, at $6^{\mathrm{b}} 41^{\mathrm{m}}$ aftern. Saturn The 9 day, at 1158 aftern. Venus The 13 day, at 052 morn. Mercury The 15 day, at 436 morn. Mars The 15 day, at 217 aftern. Jupiter The 28 day, at 91 aftern. Saturn
is in ecliptic conjunction with the Moon.

$D$ in perigee, 13 th day ; apogee, 27 th day. $\bigcirc$ 's semidiam. 1st day, $16^{\prime} 1^{\prime \prime}$; 11 th, $16^{\prime} 3^{\prime \prime}$; 21 st, $16^{\prime} 6^{\prime \prime}$. PRINTED FOR THE COMPANY OF STATIONERS.

## 22

 NOVEMBER XXX Days.Now, if thou wouldst, as reason bids thee crave, Thy happiness extend beyond the grave,
The unerring Gospel make thy looking-glass, And fall in love with virtue's charming face :
Then through this world thou may'st securely guide Thy feeble bark, 'mid adverse winds and tide.
 2 Tu All Souls: Mich.Term beg. 2084 beginning.



| 5 | F | Gun. | 13 | 6 | 2023 | 11 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 6 | S Leonard | 14 | 7 | Frost and |  |  | 7 C 22 Sun. aft. Trin. 15 8 1224 morn. $8 \odot h$ $8 \mathrm{M} \psi$ sets 459 aft. $16 \times 8 \quad 5526$ 9 Tu Pr. W. b. 1841 Ld.Mayor'sD. $27{ }_{3}^{2} 10$ nately. 10 W Day br. $515 \quad 1810 \quad 4028 \quad 5 \quad 1 \begin{array}{llllll}18 & 10 & \text { Adull and }\end{array}$ 11 Tu St Martin 191136 N sets moist at-

12 F Cam.T.div.m.: shootingstars 1 I 5 a 0 mosphere.


November 1st, 19th of Hesvan; 12th, 1st of Kislev.

$D$ in perigee, 11 th day ; apogee, 24 th day. ©'s semidiam. 1st day, $16^{\prime} 9^{\prime \prime} ; 11$ th, $16^{\prime} 11^{\prime \prime}$; 21 st, $16^{\prime} 13^{\prime \prime}$.

## 24 DECEMBER XXXI Days.

Time ends this year !-O may our life afford Such themes as these for conscience to record :Duties performed, time zealously employed, Talents improved, and happiness enjoyed,
Errors corrected, sins and failings mourned;
Blessings received, and grateful praise returned.


1 W Day br. $543 \quad 10{ }_{3} 3 \mathrm{~m} 2320 \quad 8$ a 1 Blustering
 3 F 4 rises 715 mo . $125 \quad 5 \quad 72210 \quad 30$ winds with 4. S Twi. ends $5 \quad 56 \quad 13 \quad 5 \quad 572311 \quad 49 \Delta$ 앙 5 C 2 Sun. in Advent 1464624 morn. drizzling rain 6 M Nicholas
$157 \quad 3625 \quad 1 \quad 9$ or snow.
7 Tu Day dec. 839
$168 \quad 2726.2$
32
8 W Concept.B.V.M.
$\begin{array}{lll}17 & 9 & 1927\end{array}$
58 Dry and
9 Th
$\begin{array}{llll}1810 & 1528 & 5 & 25 \text { frosty for }\end{array}$
10 F ठ sets 429 aft .
$1911 \quad 1429652 \mathrm{a}$ few days,
11 S Day 750 long
12 C Lucy in Advent 2
200 a 15 N sets ©eclip.inv. ఫ̧ st.
$\begin{array}{lllllll}22 & 2 & 19 & 2 & 6 & 15 & \text { ¢ in \& }\end{array}$
14. Tv Night 1613 long 23 3 16 15 W Ember Week $2448 \quad 8 \quad 4 \quad 8 \quad 42$
16 Th C.T.e.: O! Sap. 2
17 F Oxf.Term ends 26542211 8 Some strong

18 S Day 745 long $27 \quad 6 \quad 24.7$ morn. |  |
| :--- | in perihelion.

19 C 4 Sun. in Advent $2875 \quad 5 \quad 8 \quad 0 \quad 16$ gales with
20 M Night 1615 long 29746

22 W Day 745 long $\quad 1981011338$ temperature. 23 Th of rises $5 \quad 7 \mathrm{mo}$. 2955512 4 45 Now look 24 F Night 1615 long $310 \quad 42135 \quad 53$ out for much 25 S Christmas Day 411133146659 downfall,


Dec. 1st, 20th of Kislev ; 6th, 25 th of Kislev, Dedication of the Temple; 12th, 1st of Tebet; 21st, 10th of Tebet, Fast, Siege of Jerusalem.


[^2]The Dominion of the Moon in Man's Body, passing under the Twelve Zodiacal Constellations.
$r$ Aries, Head and Face.
© Taurus, Neck and Throat.
II Gemini, Arms and Shoulders.
$\sigma_{0}$ Cancer, Breast and Stomach.
$\Omega$ Leo, Heart and Back.
me Virgo, Bowels and Belly. $\bumpeq$ Libra, Reins and Loins.
m Scorpio, Secret Members.
$f$ Sagittarius, Hips and Thighs.
is Capricorn, Knees and Hams. m Aquarius, Legs and Ankles. * Pisces, Feet and Toes.

Names and Characters of the Planets, with Dragon's Head \& Dragon's Tail.
(o) the SUN.
h Saturn. 4 Jupiter. © Mars. of Venus. © Mercury. D the Moon. \& Dragou's Head. \& Dragon's Tail.

Planets discovered since 1780.
IH Uranus. ? Ceres. \& Pallas. Juno. Vesta.
The Characters of the Aspects.
$\delta$ Conjunction. * Sextile. 8 Opposition.
$\triangle$ Trine. $\square$ Quartile.

## LAW TERMS AND RETURNS.

1. Hilary Tera - begins Jan. 11 -ends Jan. 31 -comprises 21 days.
2. Easter Term - begins April 15 -ends May 8-_- 24 days.
3. Trinity Term - begins May 22 -ends June 12 $\qquad$ 22 days.
4. Mifhablmas Term - beg. Nov. 2 - eede Nov. 25 24 days.
Bench, Common "That all Writs now usuanly returnable before the Courts of King's shall be made returas, or Exchequer respectively, on general Return Days. that turnable on the third day exclusive before the comary in 1831, may be made reor on any day not being sunduy, between the commencement of each Term, fore the last day of the Term ; and the day for A day and the 3d day exclusive bethe 3d day after such Retura, excinsive of for Appearance shall, as heretofore, be 3d day shall fall on a Sunday then on of the day of the Return; or in case such such day of Return. All other Writs must be made returnable on a day in inclusive of
surm."

## NAMES OF THE LEARNED JUDGES OF THE LAW.

## 1. Caanoery.

Right hon. Lord Truro -
Right hon. Sir John Romilly
Right hon. Sir J. L. Knight Bruce
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Right hon. Sir James Wigram } \\ \text { Right hon. Lord Cranworth - }\end{array}\right\}$

- Master of the Rolls.
- Vice-Chancellors.
II. Quese's Benca : Right Hon. Lord Campbell, L.C. J.

Sir J. Patteson: Sir J. T. Coleridge : sir W. Wightman: Sir E. V. Williams.
HII. Common Plbas: Right Hon. Sir John Jervis, L.C. J.
Maule: Sir Cresswell Cresswell: Sir W. Erle: Sir T. N. Talfourd. Rt. Hon. IV. Excarever: Right Hoa. Sir Fred. J. Pollocis, L.C.B.
V. Bankruptcy Court : Sir Iderson : Sir R. M. Rolfe: Sir T. J. Platt. Joshua Evans, J. S. M. Fonblanque, R. G.C. Fane, E. Holveyge of Review. esqrs., and Serjeant Goulburn

Chief Registrar. Mr. Seri. E. Lawes - De- - - $\}$ Commissioners.
Attorney Gen., Sir Alex, Cockburn: Sowes : Deputy, B. H. Abrahall.

## REGULATIONS RESPECTING ELECTIONS.

1852 - Notice to receive claims for Votes must be given by Overseers on June 20. Vites of Electors must be made by July 31. - Persons ohjecting to claime for between Sept. 15. and Oct. 25. Lists to be copied into bold their Revision Courts delivered by Oct,31.; and such books to be considered the Register of the Ele to be

Lnar Cry
Brad Deniminal gride of th Expaisy Smidisy Nimber o Spractas

In Jast That berf That Hila quarta S In Fisg and the 25\%: In Marc snr appoin appoined teendeys. In Aprit month. I Lady:day? Quarter S . $\ln \mathrm{Mar}$. on the 15 t aboot the seribe for In Joxe persons quir neer claim, again oin the morth. So reek,
InJous.
prexiums $p=$ be tiken out rutas Befic zuxt lare pa ther rotes ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ortedere the In Alogers. Is and 21 5 simed by the all ture and bppersons cis In Serman eleatros to be In Ocroms titest to folie sraces must
Quatrat semic In Morume Hen of the $P$ Oulfor ibootir Whant D cua, latil Micici In Drava bor afins mis. Tures rgitfonch

## COMMON NOTES for the Year 1852.



## things to be borne in mind.

In Jandary. That the January dividends at the Bank are payable on the 8 th. That before the 8th, Fire Insurance policies, due at Chrisimas, must be paid. That Hilary Term begins on the 11th, ends on the 31st. That most of the Quarter Sessions are held in the first week of this month.
In February. That the 3d is Bishop Blase's holiday, the 14th St. Valentine, and the 25th is St. Matthias, and is a Holiday at several of the Public Offices.

In March. Remember St. David's and St. Patrick's days. Municipal assessors appointed on the lst; also, that Highway Surveyors and Overseers are to be appointed on the 25 th, and the old Overseers verify their accounts within fourteen days.

In April. Returns relative to the Assessed Taxes are delivered early in this month. Dividends due April 5th are payable on the 8th. Fire Insurance due at Lady-day must be paid before the 8th. That Easter Term begins on the 15th. Quarter Sessions, 1st week in this month.
In May. That Easter Term ends on the 8th, that the hop-duty is collected on the 15th, that the 24th is the Queen's birth-day. And remember "round about the May-pole" from the 1st to the 13th; if the May-pole is falling, subscribe for another, or apply to the Lord of the Manor, and see what he will do.

In June. Overseers, on the 20th, to fix on the church doors notices as to persons qualified to vote for counties; persons on the register need not make a new claim, unless the qualification has been changed. Drink the Queen's health again on the 20th. Trinity Term, which began May 22d, ends the 12th of this month. So farewell to the Lawyers until November. Quarter Sessions, the last week.

In July. Midsummer dividends are pavable on the 8th, and Fire Insurance premiums paid before the sth. Appraisers' Licences (who are not auctioneers) to be taken out on the 5th. The 20th is the last day for sending in claims as county voters. Before this day, also, parliamentary electors, in cities and boroughs, must have paid poor's rates and house-duty to the 5th of April preceding, or lose their votes for the next year. Lists of Electors to be made out by overseers on or before the 31st. St. Swithin is an old deceiver; do not regard him.

In August. Expect shooting stars about the 9th. The 1st and 8th, being the 1 st and 2 d Sundays, Borough and County Lists to be affixed on church doors signed by the Overseers. Hawkers' and Pedlars' Licences taken out on the 1st. All taxes and rates due March 1, must be paid on or before the end of this month by persons claiming to be enrolled as Burgesses.-Mun. Corp. Act.

In September. On the Ist, Lists of objections to both county and borough electors to be affixed on church doors.

In October. Dividends due Oct. 10ih are payable on the 14th. Revising Barristers to hold their courts between Sept. 15. and Oct. 31. Michaelmas Fire Insurances must be paid before the 13th. Bankers' Licences taken out on the 10th. Quarter Sessions in the first week after the 11th.

In November. 1st. Borough Councillors to be elected. The lst a Holiday at some of the Public Offices. 9th. Mayor's and Aldermen to be elected. 12th. Look out for shooting stars. 15th. Hop duty collected, and Attorneys' certificates to be taken out. Don't let Allhallows day be quite forgotten ; but forget, if you safely can, that Michaelmas Term begins on the 2d and ends on the 25 th.
In December. Forget not the Christmas festivities; nor neglect to ascertaln how affairs stand with regard to your accounts, your families, your bodies, your souls. Time is the most irresistible of all innovators; but if you have built on a right foundation for eternity, you need not fear him.
28 REGAL TABLE. [Moore,

## A TABLE OF THE <br> KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND,

| Kings and Queens. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Born } \\ & \text { A. D. } \end{aligned}$ | Reigns began. | Reigned <br> Y. M. D. | Reigns ended. | Age. | Where buried. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Will. Conq, | 1027 | 1066 Dec. 25 | 20815 | 1087 Sept. | 60 | Caen, Nor |
| Will. Rufus | 1057 | 1087 Sept. 26 |  | 1100 Aug. 2 | 43 | Wincheste |
| Henry 1. | 1068 1105 | (1100 Aug. 5 |  | (1135 Dec. 11 | 67 49 |  |

Henry II.
Richard I. John
Henry III. Edward I. Edward II. Edward III.
Richard iI.

THE SAXON LINE RESTORED.

| 1150 | 1154 Dec. 19 | $34 \quad 618$ | 1189 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1156 | 1189 Sept. 3 | 978 | 1199 April 6 |
| 1165 | 1159 May 27 | $\begin{array}{lll}17 & 4 & 23\end{array}$ | 1816 O |
| 1207 | 1216 Oct. 28 | $\begin{array}{lll}56 & 0 & 19\end{array}$ | 1272 N |
| 1239 | 1272 Nov. 30 | $34 \quad 717$ | 1807 Jul |
| 1284 | 1307 July | 19612 | 1327 Jan. 20 |
| 1312 | 1327 Jan. 25 | $\begin{array}{llll}50 & 4 & 27\end{array}$ | 1377 June 21 |
| 1366 | 13 Th June 22 | 22 | 1399 Sepr. 29 |

Fontevrault. Fontevrault. Worcester. Westminster. Westminster. Gloucester. Westminster. Westminster.

## THE LINE OF LANCASTER

Hemry IV.

$$
\begin{array}{|l|ll|ll|l}
1367 & 1399 & \text { Sept. 30 } & 13 & 5 & 20 \\
1413 & \text { Mar. } 20 \\
1389 & 1413 & \text { Mar. } 21 & 9 & 5 & 10 \\
1422 & 1422 & \text { Aug. } 31
\end{array}
$$

$\left|\begin{array}{l}16 \\ 33\end{array}\right|$

| Henry VI. | 1421 | 1422 | Sept. | 1 | 38 | 6 | 3 | 1461 Mar. | 4 | 39 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Canterbury. Westminster.

THE LINE OF YORK.

| Fdward IV: | 1442 | 1461 Mar. | 4 | 22 | 1 | 5 | 1483 | April | 9 | 41 | Windsor. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :--- | :--- |
| Edward V. | 1471 | 1483 April | 9 | 0 | 2 | 16 | 1183 | June 25 | 12 | Not known. |  |
| Richard III. | 1443 | 1483 June 26 | 2 | 1 | 26 | 1485 | Aug. 22 | 42 | Lescester. |  |  |

## THE FAMILIES UNITED.

Henry VII.
Henry VIII.
Edward VI. 1456

1485 Aug. 22 $|$|  | 23 | 7 | 30 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1509 | 1509 | April 21 |  |

52
55
Westminster.
Windsor

| Queen Mary | 1516 | 1553 | July | 6 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 15 | 1553 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| Qu. Elizabeth | 1533 | 1558 | Nov .17 | 44 | 4 | 7 | 1603 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

W estminster.
Westminster. Westminster.
THE UNION OF THE ENGLISH AND SCOTCH CROWNS.
James 1.
Charles I.
Charles II
James 11 .
William III.?
Mary 11.

Queen Anne
George I.
George II.
George III.
George IV.
William IV.

| George IV. | 1768 | 1820 | Jan. 29 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| William IV. | 1765 | 1830 | June 26 |
| Victoria | 1819 | 1837 | June 20 |

The Commonwsalth, wider Cromwell and Whom God preserve. to May 29th, 1660 ; or 11 years 3 months 29 days.

It was not until the reigu of Elizabeth that the principle, that "The King never dies," was sdmitted; that of hereditary right, from November, 1272.
The three longest reigns were those of Henry III., Edward IIt., and George 11I.
Richar-d I.'s body was buried at Fontevrault, his head at Rouen, and his heart at
Charron, agreesbly to his own directions. Henry VI. dep. in 1461, d. in 1471.
John was crowned four timez, viz. on May 27 th, 1199 ; on Oct. 8 th, 1200 ; on
h, 1202.
Fdrou fir. was crowned twice: viz. Oct. 28th, 1216; and May 17th, 1280.
Some legal documents bet France from January 1340 to May 136 c .
PRINTED FOR THE COMPANX OF STATIONERS.

King of Ha Duehess of Duchess of Duchass of Duke of Cal

## Singioms

Bugland, \&c Russias 8 de. Spain Portugal Prussia Netherlands Eelgivm Denmark Saceden is. Austrie, kc . Popedom Sardinia Kaples, sec. Ottomaa Em Hanore: Greeve Bararia. Suxony

## TheYonits in

Hibe yaraly $T$ henet 4 Ointh Ie Shillingo Moch Gutuen, be Tro shill

Fonterraut. Fontevrauit Worcester. Westmintte Westiminster: Gloucester. Westminster: Westmintat,

Canterburs. Wesminster Windsor.

Windser. Not kiown. Leicester.

Westminsten. Windsor. Westmintser. Weituinstit. Westminste:

## Rowns.

Westmintte: Windsor. Westminster Paris. Westminter Westminister:

Westminster: Hanaver. Westminster Windsor. Windsor. Windsor. reserre. an. 30th, 1699,
he King newar
d George III. his heart at 1. in 1471. th, $1200 ;$ on

## , 1220.

 y] as Queen.BIRTH-DAYS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.
QUEEN VICTORIA PRINCE ALBERT

- born 24 May 1819. THE PRINCESS ROY " - - born 26 Aug. 1819 . THE PRINCESS ROYAL PRINCESS ALICE-MAUD MARY
- born 21 Nov. 1840. PRINCE ALFRED ERNEST ALBERT PRINCESS HELENA AUGUSTA VICTORIA PRINCESS LOUISA CAROLINA ALBERTA PRINCE ARTHUR PATRICK ALBERT
- bori 9 Nov. 1841.
- bora 25 April 1843. born 6 Aug. 1844. born 25 May 1846. born 18 Mar. 1848.
- born 1 May 1850.

King of Hanover - $\quad 5$ June 1771 George Frederick, son of King of HanDuchess of Gloucester - 25 April 1776 Duchesa of Kent * = 17 Aug. 1786 Duchess of Cambridge - 25 July 1797 Duke of Cambridge

- 26 Mar. 1819 over
- 27 Mav 1819 A ugustaCaroline, now Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz - - 19 July 1822 Mary Adelaide of Camb. 27 Nov. 1833


## SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Russia, | Nicholas | $\text { July 7, O. S. } 1796$ | Dec. 1 O. S. 1825 |
| Spain | Isabella IT. | Oct. 10 . $18: 0$ | Sept $29-\quad 1833$ |
| Prussia | Maria da Gloria | April ${ }^{\text {Nov. }}$ - 1819 | May 2 - - 1826 |
| - | William It | Nov. 15 - -1795 <br> Feb. 19 - - 1817 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } 7:=1840 \\ & \text { Mar. }=1849 \end{aligned}$ |
| Eelgiuna | Leopold I | Dec. 16 - - 1790 | July 21 - = 1831 |
| , |  | Oct. $6=-1808$ | Jan. 20 - - 1848 |
| Austria, \&c. | Francis Joseph | July Aug. $18=-1799$ | Mar. <br> Dec. |
| Popedom | Pius 1X. - | May 13 - - 1792 | Dume 16 |
| Sardinia |  | Mar. 14 - 1820 | Mar. 27 - - 1819 |
| Kaples, \&c. | Ferdinand 11. | Jan. $12=-1810$ | Nov 8 - - 1830 |
| Ottoman Empi | Abdul Medjid | May $6=-1822$ | July 1 - 1839 |
| Hanover : - Greege | Ernest Augustus - | June 5 - = 1771 | June 20 - - 1837 |
| Bavaria | Otho I. | June 1 - | b. 6 |
| Savaria | Frederick - | Nov. $28-21811$ May $18-179$ | ar. 21 |

TABLE TO CALCULATE WAGES.
Pr. Yr. Per Month. Pr. Week. Per Day. fPr. Yr Per Month. Pr, Week. Per Day.

| む | ( s . $d$. | \& s.d. | s. d. | $\pm$ | \& $s$. $d$. | $\sum_{0}$ s.d. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 0 O 118 | 0 0 0 013 | - $0 \frac{3}{4}$ | 15 | 1 is 0 | 0 | 0 93 |
| 2 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 3 & 4\end{array}$ | 0 0 $0009 \frac{1}{4}$ | 0 1) | 16 | 168 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 6 & 14\end{array}$ | $010 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 3 | 0 | $00_{0} 111 \frac{4}{4}$ | 02 | 17 | 184 | $066 \frac{1}{2}$ | $011 \frac{2}{4}$ |
| 4 | (1) 68 | 0 O $10 \frac{1}{2}$ | 0 23 | 18 | 1100 | $0610 \frac{3}{4}$ | $031 \frac{4}{4}$ |
| 5 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 8 & 4\end{array}$ | 0 1 111 | $03 \frac{1}{4}$ | 19 | 1118 | 0 0 73 3 | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 6 | 0100 | 0 O 2131 | $04^{4}$ | 20 | 1134 | $078{ }^{2}$ | 1 1 |
| 7 | 0118 | $0288 \frac{1}{4}$ | 0 4 1 | 30 | 2100 | 0116 | 178 |
| 8 | $0 \begin{array}{lll}0 & 13 & 4\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 3 & 0 \frac{3}{4}\end{array}$ | 0 O $5 \frac{2}{4}$ | 40 | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 6 & 8\end{array}$ | 0154 | 2 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 9 | 0150 | 0 0 3 3 5in | 06 | 50 | $\begin{array}{llll}4 & 3 & 4\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 19 & 2\end{array}$ | $29^{4}$ |
| 10 | 0168 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 3 & 10\end{array}$ | 0 61 | 60 | 500 | $130 \frac{2}{4}$ | $3 \quad 3 \frac{1}{5}$ |
| 11 | 0184 |  | 0 7 7 2 | 70 | 5168 | $1610 \frac{4}{4}$ | $310^{\circ}$ |
| 12 | 100 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 4 & 7 \frac{1}{4}\end{array}$ | $08^{4}$ | 80 | 6134 | $1108 \frac{1}{2}$ | $44 \frac{3}{4}$ |
| 18 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 1 & 8\end{array}$ | 0 - $0111 \frac{3}{4}$ | 0 81 | 90 | 7100 | $1146 \frac{1}{4}$ | $411 \frac{2}{2}$ |
| 14 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 3\end{array}$ | 05 4 5 | $0 \quad 9 \frac{1}{4}$ | 100 | 868 | 118 4 18 | 5 5 ${ }^{\frac{3}{4}}$ |

The Months in the above Teble are calculated at only Twelve Months to the Year. If the yearly Wages be Guineas instead of Pounds, for each Guinea add one Penny to each Month, or one Farthing to each Week. Thus, Six Pounds per Year are Ten Shillings per Month; but, if the Wages be Six Guineas, add one Penny for each Guiner, that is, Sixpence, and it will then be Ten Shillings and sixpence per Month. In like manner, by adding Six Farthings to each Week, the Wages will be Two Shillings and Five-pence per Week.


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Equation of Time Table－continued．

| D． | July． | Aufust． | September． | Octaber． | November． | December． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 3m．fa． 313. | $6 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{fa}$ ． 0 s ． | 0in．slo．16s． | 10m．slo．： 78. | 16 m ．sio． 18 s ． |  |
| 3 <br> 5 | $\begin{array}{ll}3 & 53 \\ 4 & 14\end{array}$ | 5 | 0 ） 54 | 11 | 16.18 | $9 \quad 49$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll}4 & 14 \\ 4\end{array}$ | $5 \quad 40$ | 13 | 11.41 | $16 \quad 15$ | $8 \quad 59$ |
| 9 | 4 | $5 \quad 26$ | $2 \quad 13$ | $12 \quad 15$ | $16 \quad 9$ | $8 \quad 8$ |
| 11 | 4 5 | 511 | 2 | 12 48 | 15.59 | $7 \quad 14$ |
| 13 | 5 | $4{ }^{4}$ | 4 | 13 | $15 \quad 46$ | $6 \quad 18$ |
| 15 | $5 \quad 38$ | $4 \quad 10$ | 59 | 14 14 | 1509 | 23 |
| 17 | $5 \quad 49$ | 346 | $5 \quad 41$ | $14 \quad 38$ | 14.46 | 3 |
| 19 | 5 58 | 320 | $6 \quad 24$ | 150 | 1419 | $2 \quad 25$ |
| ${ }^{21}$ | 6 | $2 \quad 51$ | $7 \quad 6$ | $15 \quad 20$ | 1349 | I 25 |
| 23 | 6 | 221 | $7 \quad 47$ | $15 \quad 37$ | 1317 | $0 \quad 25$ |
| 25 | $6 \quad 12$ | $1 \quad 49$ | $8 \quad 28$ | 15 51 | $12 \quad 41$ | 0 fa． 34 |
| 27 | $6 \quad 11$ | $1 \quad 15$ | 9 | $16 \quad 2$ | $12 \quad 2$ | 1 34 |
| 29 | 8 | $0 \quad 40$ | 49 | $16 \quad 11$ | 1120 | － 32 |
| 31 | $6 \quad 3$ | 3 | －－ | $16 \quad 16$ | － | 30 |

Note．－Fa．means Clock．to be fast；thiat is，your Clock，to be right，must be so much faster than the Sun Dial－slo．that your Cloek must be so much slovier than the Sun Dial．See page 27．，Almanack for 1837.

Ta set a Clook or Watch on any Day by mears of this Tablc：－Take out the number of Minutes and Seconds which stands ngainst that day，and make your Clock or Watch 80 much faster or slower（accerding as the Table is marked fa．or sto．）than the time on a good Sun Dial．Thus，on January 1st，the Clock must be set 3 m .37 s ．faster or before the dial ：on the 1 st of Octeber，it must be set 10 m .27 s ． slower．Correct the Watch when the Dial marks just an hour，as $9,10,11,1,2,3$ ， or 4 o＇clock．Noon is nuch best，nor near Sun－rise or Sun－set．

Note．－The Swn＇s risings aud settings，as vell as all other astronomical matters in this Alma ack，are now given in Common Cleck Time，such as will be shown by well－regulated public elocks．

A TABLE showing the Days on which the Mcon enters the several Signs of the Ficdiec，in 1852.

| Days of Month． | Jan． | Feb． | Mar． | Apr． | May | June | July． | Aug． | Sept． | Oet． | Nov | Dec |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 0 | － | － | I | $\sim$ | 21， | － | 天 | － | － | 5 | $\Omega$ |
| 3 | $\overline{\text { II }}$ | 59 | $\Omega$ | $\approx$ | $\bar{m}$ | is | 戚 |  | ४ | IT |  | m |
| 4 | $\square$ | $\Omega$ | m | m | 1 | M | $\therefore$ | op |  | （8） | $\Omega$ | 2 |
| 5 6 | $\dot{3}$ | 亩 | 吅 | \％ | ！ | N | 8 | $\overline{8}$ | III | 36 | $\cdots$ | 2 |
|  |  | － | $\sim$ | \％ | v？ | － | $\gamma$ |  | $-$ | § | － | m |
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| 31 | II | － | － | － |  | － | － | r |  |  |  |  |


| 32 PLANETARY PHENOMENA, \&c. [Moore. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Mean Timb at Grernwich when the Planets enter the several Signs of the Zodiac, in 1852. |  |
| Reuny |  |
| February- 11th, at 328 aft . |  |
|  | December 10th, at 545 mol |
| April - $\quad$ zd, at ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
|  | November 8th, at 627 morn. 7 |
| July - $9 \mathrm{ht,at} 1117 \mathrm{a}$ | y |
| October - 3 rd , at ${ }^{\text {at }} 9$ | UR |
| ${ }^{21} 91$ at ${ }^{\text {ath }} 654$ morn | $t$ remains in 8 all |
|  | Note. - When $R$ occurs, it shows that |
| 20 th, at 116 morn. $\ddagger \mathrm{R}$ | the planet is retrograde, and that it enters the terminating point of the sigu |
| VENUS. | against which it stands. |
|  | The Times when |
|  | tionary in 1852, m. т. Gr |
| May - 5th, at 431 m | January 911 morn. Her. |
| June - 9th, at 1150 morn . | March - 411 |
| July - 19th, at ${ }_{\text {S }} \mathbf{6}$ |  |
| Oetober - 9th, at 36 art . ${ }^{\text {arn. }} \mathrm{M}$ ¢ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } \quad 198 \text { aft. of } \\ & \text { Mav } \end{aligned}$ |
| November 5th, at 748 morne $\frac{\sim}{\sim}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} \text { Mav } & -12 & 10 \text { morn } \\ \text { Jung } & -28 & 0 \% \mathrm{ft} . \end{array}$ |
| 50th, at 5 25th, at 7 |  |
| 25th, at 7 MARS. | August - 117 7 aft. |
| February 4th, at 617 mo | 6 |
| April - 5th, at 80 | 30.9 aft |
|  | September 131 m |
| September 17th, at 60 aft. $\frac{}{m}$ | Decemberl1 31 |

## APHORISMS FOR MY READERS.

1. Love is the epitome of our whole duty ; and all the sweetness and endearments of suciety that can be, so long as they are lawful and honest, are not only consistent with it, but parts and expressions of it.
2. Those who perpetually praise themselves and blame others, look as if they meant to make the r own figures appear brighter by these shades, and to recommend their own conduct by censuring that of their neighbours.
3. We ought alwars to inake choive of persons of such worth and honour for our friends that, if they should ever cease to be so, they will not abuse our confidence nor give us cause to fear them if enemies.
4. An uncultivated mind, like unmanured ground, will soon be overrun with weeds.
5. Poverty is then only matter of disgrace and reproach when it is attendant on sloth and idleness, or wantomness and prodigality.
6. Fortune may begin a man's greatness, but it is virtue that must continue it.
7. Insult not misery, neither deride infirmity, nor ridicule deformity; the first shows inhunanity, the second, folly; and the third pride. He that made him miserable, made thee happy to lament bim ; He that made him weak, made thee strong to support him : He that made him deformed, if that He hath made thee otherwive, show not thy ingratitude to thy Creator by despising any of His
creatures.
8. Religion is the best armour, but the worst cloak.
9. There are few men but what stand indebted to adversity for their labours.
10. Our pleasures would be insipid if some disappointment did not heighten
their relish.
11. Though silence is not always the mark of a wise man, yet noise and impertinence certainly discover the fool.
12. A probable lie will sooner be believed than a prodigions truth.

## STAMP DUTIES.

BONDS, MORTGAGES, \&c. \& s. $d$ -
Above $£ 50$ not above $£ 100$.
$\begin{array}{lll}-0 & 2 & 6 \\ -0 & 3 & 9 \\ -0 & 5 & 0 \\ -0 & 6 & 3 \\ -0 & 7 & 6 \\ -0 & 10 & 0 \\ -0 & 12 & 6 \\ -0 & 15 & 0 \\ -0 & 17 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 6 \\ -1 & 5 & 0 \\ -1 & 7 & 0\end{array}$
For every additional $1,1000^{-}, 0$, and
any fractional part of $£ 100-0 \begin{array}{lll}-0 & 2 & 6\end{array}$
Bonds of indemnity - - 1150
LEASES. s. .
Rent not exceeding $£ 5$ - - 06 ," exceeding 25 and not $£ 10$ - 10
", exceeding $\quad, \quad 10$ and not 15

| ", | ". | 15 | ". | 20 |
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| $\#$ | $\#$ | 20 | $\#$ | 25 |
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|  | $\#$ | 25 | $\#$ | 50 |

", " $\quad 75 \quad$ ", 75
"
For every $£ 50$, or part of $\ell 50$, up to £800, an additional -
Above $\mathbb{E}^{800}$, for every $\& 50$ or fractional part of $\mathbb{E} 50$
LEGACIES OF $\mathfrak{E}^{20}$ and UPwarde.
To Chiidren or Parents) and their 11 .per ct. Brother or Sister -- $\begin{aligned} & \text { and their } \\ & \text { descend- }\end{aligned} \frac{3}{}$ do. Uncle or Aunt Great Uncle or Aunt $)$ ants, $\left(\begin{array}{ll}5 & d o \\ 6 & \mathrm{dc} .\end{array}\right.$ All other Relations or Strangers 10 do. Husband, Wife, and Royal Family exempted.

TRANSFERS AND DIVIDENDS in the FUNDS.



## AN ACCOUNT OF

## THE ECLIPSES of the SUN and MOON,

And other Appearances in the Heavens, in the year 1852, the Result of Careful Calculations from the most correct and approved Data relative to the Celestial Bodies.

The position of the Lunar Nodes, with respect to the syzygies of the two grand Lamps of Heaven, is such as to produce six Eclipses within the periphery of the present year, namely three of the Sun, and three of the Moon; and they happen in the following order, agreeable to the accompanying calculations.

1. The first is a total Eclipse of the Moon, on Wednesday, the 7th of January, early in the morning, and consequently visible in these parts of the globe. The following representation for Greenwich will serve, without sensible error, the whole island of Great Britain.


The following are the Mean Times of this Eclipse, according to the respective meridians of the places here mentioned:-

| Jan. | Greenwic | Norwich. | Lincoln. | Leeds. | Falmouth, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Beginning Total dark beg Middle Total dark.ends End of eclipse |  |  |  |  |  |

Digits eclipsed on the Moon's northern limb $=20 \mathrm{dig}$. $0^{\prime} 14^{\prime \prime}$.

At the beginning of this Eclipse the Moon will be vertical in lat. $22^{\circ} 32^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$., and long. $64^{\circ} 44^{\prime}$ W., which falls in the Atlantic Ocean, to the north-east of St. Domingo, and to the north-west of the Caribbee Islands. At the commencement of total darkness she will be overhead, in lat. $22^{\circ} 32^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$., and long. $79^{\circ} 9^{\prime}$ E., to the north-west of Jamaica, and near the southern coast of Cuba. At the middle of the Eclipse she will be in the zenith in lat. $22^{\circ} 31^{\prime}$ N., and long. $90^{\circ} 56^{\prime}$ E., which falls in the Gulf of Mexico, and not very far from Campeachy, a place thongh defended by a good wall aad forts, yet was taken by the English in 1659, by the Buccaneers in 1678, and by the Freebooters of St. Domingo in 1685, who burnt it, and blew up the citadel. At the termination of total darkness the Moon will be in the zenith in lat. $22^{\circ} 30^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$., and long. $10 z^{\circ} 44^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. ; and at the end of the Eclipse she will be overhead, in lat. $22^{\circ} 29^{\prime}$ N., and long. $117^{\circ} 9^{\prime}$ W. in the South Pacific Ocean, and to the south-west of Cape de St. Lucas, in California, a country now much talked about on account of its extensive gold mines. Hence this Eclipse will be visible to the western parts of Europe and Africa, to the whole of North and South America, and quite round the North Pole.
2. The second is a solar defect, on Wednesday, January 21 st, when the ecliptical conjunction of the Sun and Moon takes place, at about 27 min . past 7 o'clock in the morning, and invisible to us and all Europe. This Eclipse begins on the earth generally at 5 h .33 m . A.m. Greenwich mean time, in lat. $56^{\circ} 55^{\prime}$ S., and long. $24^{\circ} 10^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$., and ends at 8 h .52 m . A.M. in lat. $45^{\circ}$ $35^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$., and long. $161^{\circ} 38^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$. This Eclipse will be visible in the Antarctic Ocear, and will extend itself to New Zealand, and the southern shores of Van Diemen's Land, and where greatest will not exceed five digits and a half.
3. The third is another partial Eclipse of the Sun, on Thursday, the 17th of June, in the middle of the afternoon, but in consequence of the Moon having considerable south latitude, the phenomenon will be invisible to us, and all places north of the equator. The ecliptic $\delta$ of the luminaries happens at 4 h .47 m . p.m. This Eclipse commences on the earth generally at 2 h .56 m. P.M. in lat. $47^{\circ} 9^{\prime}$ S., and long. $106^{\circ} 15^{\prime}$ W., and terminates at 7 h .2 m . in lat. $35^{\circ} 8^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$., and long. $33^{\circ} 3^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. This Eclipse will be visible in the Southern Ocean, and to the southern portions of South America, and where greatest will amount to more than nine digits.
5. The fourth is another total Eclipse of the Moon, early in the afternoon of Thursday, the lst of July, and as the Moon during the whole time of the phenomenon is below our horizon, of course it must be invisible to us. At the beginning of the Eelipse, which is at 37 min . past 1 o'clock, the Moon is vertical in lat. $23^{\circ} 23^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$., and long. $155^{\circ} 31^{\prime}$ E., which falls in the

Great Sauth mast of Nee at 14 min P and loge: $103^{3}$ Hillarad. Hen partsof of laia, the to lile of Sol the isend of 1 Joon will hise j. The ffh 11.tof of Deeme tols This B $4.39^{2} 47^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$. Jia, betreen cearral and to maxd, in the X, und long. ser Tatary, Great Wall 0 Sea, and reac sth. 2 m , the day. The passes acros Japan islann portions of accorring to $45^{\circ} 48^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$, cantral Ecii ras in the 2sth of July Hoon, in thi of the Sun for a minutte ration now $5 \mathrm{~L}, \mathrm{H}$, the more seen. $x^{x}$, and ton 6. Wen yar, which Decenber, the inhabi 33 min. pa min, past rettical, in overhead visble to North Pol Autralia,

Great South Sea, between the Feejee Islands and the eastern coast of New South Wales. At the end of the Eclipse, which is at 14 min . past 5 , the Moon is in the zenith in lat. $23^{\circ} 24^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$., and long. $103^{\circ} 20^{\prime}$ E., in the Indian Ocean, to the west of New Holland. Hence this Eclipse will be visible to the principal parts of Asia, to Australia, to Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, the Isles of Soloman, Japan, \&c. It will also extend itself to the island of Madagascar, the western parts of Africa, and the Moon will rise eclipsed at the Cape of Good Hope.
5. The $f f i t h$ is a total Eclipse of the Sun, on Saturday the 11th of December, long before sunrise, and of course invisible to us. This Eclipse enters upon the earth at 1h. 26m. A.m., in lat. $39^{\circ} 47^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$., long. $87^{\circ} 25^{\prime \prime}$ E., which falls in the centre of Asia, between China and the empire of the Great Mogul. The central and total Eclipse, commencing to the north of Krasnolarsk, in the centre of the Great Russian Empire, (lat. $59^{\circ} 22^{\prime}$ N., and long. $92^{\circ} 18^{\prime}$ E., ) quickly passes from thence into Chinese Tartary, and along towards the Sea of Corea, it crosses the Great Wall of China, and skirts the northern coast of the Yellow Sea, and reaching lat. $37^{\circ} 28^{\prime}$ N., in long. $127^{\circ} 18^{\prime}$ E., I find at 3 h .24 m . the Sun will be totally and centrally eclipsed at noonday. The central Eclipse, directing its course from thence, passes across the western parts of Niphon, the largest of the Japan islands, into the Pacific Ocean; and gliding over some portions of this extensive water, at 4 h .35 m . in the morning, according to Greenwich mean time, it leaves the globe in lat. $43^{\circ} 48^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$., and long. $175^{\circ} 52^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$. All along this track of the central Eclipse the darkness will be of shorter duration than it was in the famous total Eclipse in Norway, Sweden, \&c., on the 28th of July last year, owing to the apparent diameter of the Moon, in the present Eclipse, being not much larger than that of the Sun: nevertheless some of the most notable stars will for a minute or so appear on the arch of heaven! The obscuration now gradually becomes less and less, and at 55 min . past $5 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{m}$. the solar circle is again complete, and the Eclipse is no more seen. This takes place in the Pacific Ocean, lat. $21^{\circ} 36^{\prime}$ N., and long. $170^{\circ} 8^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$.
6. We now come to the sixth and last Eclipse of the present year, which is a partial one of the Moon, on Sunday the 26th of December, in the middle of the day, and therefore invisible to the inhabitants of Great Britain. The Eclipse commences at 33 min . past 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and terminates at 32 min . past 2 in the afternoon. At the beginning the Moon is vertical, in lat. $24^{\circ} 2^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$., long. $173^{\circ} 53^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$.; and at the end is overhead in lat. $24^{\circ} 7^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$., and $143^{\circ} 3^{\prime}$ E. : therefore it will be visible to the western parts of North America, and round the North Pole; to all the northern and eastern parts of Asia, to Australia, New Zealand, the South Sea Islands, the Sandwich

Isles, \&cc., in the Pacific Gcean, and will reach to Nova Zombla, Spitzbergen, \&ec.
ficial oper remored fil ing oreres sying of the anceattic, uembers mo Lietion; 2 ml with, and no each insarib) and all bever and imuxhel
The Grand oithe Tirivers the prixid of tut part of formaion, 10 being with a poridential de Great C letrual creat ¢. Mera seen not farr about April eastruard a Septenber.
Q. $\mathrm{VEV}_{\mathrm{EV}}$ everings of cially in $A_{P}$ she will ap From the b risile in th beremarka to the naks

[^3]ficial operation; a system of bodies vast in themselves, and far removed from each other ; their courses and influences extending over a space many hundred millions of miles from the mainspring of their complicated movements. These movements are concentric, eccentric, and some intersective; one class of its members moving in the same common plane and in the same direction; another class, in planes making all possible angles with, and moving in paths entirely adverse to each other, yet each invariably pursuing its own course as an independent body, and all observing the same centre, and obeying the same fixed and immutable laws.

The Grand Mechanist of this wondrous frame is the Creator of the Universe ; the scene of operation is a portion of space; the period of the construction and the length of its duration, that part of Eternity called Time; and the whole system, in its formation, locality, and various revolutions, commanded into being with a particular view to an especial and unintermitted providential government, which shall redound to the honour of the Great Creator, and the advantage and felicity of his intellectual creation.
¢. Mercury, the nearest known planet to the Sun, may be seen not far from the western horizon soon after sunset, on or about April 9th, and December 2d : he may be observed to the eastward a little before sunrise between the 16 th and 24 th of September.

> Close verging on the lucid fount of day, Bright Mercury directs his circling way ; In three short months he rounds the solar sphere, His seasons shift, and ends his transient year.

우: Venus will be a striking object, in the west, during the evenings of February, March, April, May, and June, but especially in April and May, and during this last month and June she will appear a beautiful crescent through a good telescope. From the beginning of August to the end of the year she will be visible in the mornings; and during Sepiember and October will be remarkably splendid, giving shadows to objects, and appearing to the naked eye in the daytime.

> Star of the brightening east ! thyself most br'ght,
> That thro' the shadowy air of silent morn
> Shed'st thy lone love beams down! 'tis sweet to think And soothing to the sorrow-stricken mind;
> They dawn upon us from a blessed home of peace and love, for, gazing on thy light, I feel their solace, and forget to mourn:
> Tired of my woes, I mount upon the wing Of spirit, to thy glorious eminence,
> To seek forgettulness of storms that rend A turbulent and transitory world!
$\delta^{\pi}$. Mars, being near the earth during January and February, will appear with a large ruddy dise throughout the night : he will be somewhat a conspicuous object during March in the
vicinity of Castor and Pollux. He may be seen in the evenings to the end of September, after which, to the end of the year, he will be obscured by the rays of the Sun.

See, Mars, alone, runs his appointed race,
And measures out, exact, the destined space ;
Nor nearer does he wind, nor further stray,
But finds the point whence first he rolled away.
24. Jupiter will appear very splendid, even to common observers, in the mornings of January, February, March, and April; and in the evenings of May, June, July, and August. During which his belts and satellites will be interesting objects to those persons who are in possession of proper telescopes.

> For signal honour made, behold ! afar,
> Four radiant moons surround the imperial star ;
> Full-orbed or crescent, their soft silver light Gladdens his regions in the gloomy night: Nor this the fancy of deluded eyes;
> Marked are their periods through sublimer skies:
> Oft does the astronomer his tube display,
> And view them in eclipse with pleased survey ;
> To this the curious their discovery owe,
> And light's swift motion, and its measure know.
h. Saturn is to be seen in the evenings of January, February, and March; on the 14th day of the last-named month he is in conjunction with the beautiful planet Venus. He will be in opposition to the Sun on the 6th of November, and from that time to the end of the year he will be favourably situated for observation, when, through a powerful telescope, his fine double ring will appear to advantage.

> Far from day's orb see tardy Saturn lags,
> And eight attendant luminaries drags;
> Invested with a double ring his pace,
> He circles through immensity of space.
M. Uranus is in $\sigma$ with Saturn on the 16 th of March, and for two months previously is in the immediate vieinity of that planet, which will be a guide for directing the telescopic observer to this place. He is in $\delta^{\circ}$ to the Sun on the 29th of October.

世. Neptune, which, with Uranus, is only a telescopic object at best, is in $\delta^{\circ}$ to the Sun about the 3rd of September.

## Meteorological Deductions,

As obtained from daily observations taken at Epping, during the Year 1850. Here the pressure and temperature relate to 8 1.M., and the position of the instruments from which the fullowing results are obtained are the same as stated in the Almanacks of 1850 and 1851.
January. This month was often very cold, with sharp frosts, snow, and sleet ; the thermometer at times was as low as

[^4]$\mathbb{N}^{0}, 2 z^{2}, 23 ;$ next day hetry tras $?^{\circ}$ b blo trs consileat nalay 7 lbs, on masis9, being Ihe fill of rail unsem for the 12 dass in whil be onsidered fa whi for atrose must be conside thed for danue Fmrrart, 0 uild, prodicing tmospheric pr werthless th tatior this $m$ tandard mean tis, the rest Narch wa lat week of rent domn, f re it appears Thelow the mas $8 \frac{1}{2}$ lbs. gi 225 of an in mas the driest in this montl 3588 or near Narch for th century: we the ame peri ApriL. T zed at times The nighting the Ioth the toroises wer had been sing ture was 14 pressure was theless the fo 1291 inch. hater mostly Msy was thole, prett Whove $75^{\circ}$;
specially o:
$20^{\circ}, 22^{\circ}, 23^{\circ}, \& c$. On the 26th at $8 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{m}$. it rose to $46^{\circ}$, but next day between 8 and $9 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{m}$. it was only at $23^{\circ}$, and at noon it was $2^{\circ}$ below the freezing point. The atmospheric pressure was considerable, being greater than this moth last year by nearly 7 lbs . on the square foot. The temperature of the month was $959^{\circ}$, being less than the mean for the last 30 years by $91^{\circ}$. The fall of rain was 1.604 inch, which was below the average or mean for the last 29 years, by 147 of an inch. There were 12 days in which rain was measurable, and therefore 19 may be considered fair. It may be as well to remark that the standards for atmospheric pressure, mean temperature, and rain, must be considered the same in the following months as are here stated for January.

February, on the whole, may have been considered rather mild, producing $1145^{\circ}$, or $137^{\circ}$ above the standard mean. The atmospheric pressure was nearly 20 lbs . less than last year, nevertheless the fall of rain was only 1.116 inch, being below that for this month last year by 1.035 inch, and less than the standard mean 744 , or nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch. There was rain 15 days, the rest fair.

March was very dry, and in general cold, especially in the last week of the month, when the thermometer, on the 26 th, went down, for a short time, to $20^{\circ}$ below the freezing point ; yet it appears the general temperature of the month was only $7^{\circ}$ below the standard mean. The pressure of the atmosphere was $8 \frac{1}{2}$ lbs. greater than last year; and the fall of rain was only -225 of an inch, being less than the mean by 1.35 inch. This was the driest March, at least, for the last 30 years ; whereas. in this month of the year I am now writing (1851) there fell 5.858 or nearly 6 inches of rain! which proved to be the wettest March for the last 30 years, and probably within the present century : we had only 8 days rain this month in 1850 ; but within the same period of 1851 there were 24 days rain!

April. The temperature of this month was in general mild, and at times wet and gloomy, with thunder and heavy showers. The nightingales were heard on the 6th, and on the morning of the 10 th they were singing in all directions. On the 12th the tortoises were brought from their hibernal retreat, where they had been since the 17 th of November. The monthly temperature was $1434^{\circ}$, or $81^{\circ}$ above the mean. The atmospheric pressure was 5 lbs. greater than this month last year; nevertheless the fall of rain was 3.083 inches, exceeding the mean by $1 \cdot 291$ inch. There was rain 17 days and fair weather 13 , the latter mostly near the end of the month.

MAY was in general moist, and the temperature, on the whole, pretty uniform; yet the extremes were from $32^{\circ}$ to above $75^{\circ}$; thunder was often heard, and at times violent; especially on the 23 d , when, in some parts of the country, it
proved a very disastrous visitation. One of the tortoises ate a dandelion leaf or two on the 13th, this being the first food it had taken since the beginning of last October! On the 5th swifts seen; and on the 18th whitethorn in bloom. The monthly temperature was $1591^{\circ}$, being $66^{\circ}$ below the mean. The pressure of the air was 4 lbs. less than last year ; and the depth of rain 2 inches, being only 106 of an inch in excess. Rain 15 days, and fair 16 days.

June was a dry month, and at times very warm ; producing maxima of $80^{\circ}, 83^{\circ}$ to $85^{\circ}$. On the whole, the temperature was $1813^{\circ}$, or $32^{\circ}$ above the mean. The atmospheric pressure was about 3 lbs . greater than that for the same month last year. The depth of rain was only 474 of an inch, or less than the mean by $1 \cdot 631$ inch. There were 8 days of rain more or less, and 22 days fair. Air at $75^{\circ}$ in the shade, pump-water $50^{\circ}$.

July. Though the general temperature of this month was only $1903^{\circ}$, or $5^{\circ}$ below the mean, yet we had some hot days, particularly on the 16 th, when the thermometer rose to $86^{\circ}$ accompanied with heavy thunder-storms, which did much damage in many places to the S.E. of us. The atmospheric pressure was only about 1 lb . greater than what it was during this month last year. The depth of rain was 2.895 inches, being 41 of an inch above the mean. Rain 19 days, and fair 12.

Avgust was rather cool for the season, with rough winds, and dark stormy clouds passing over the country, attended with frequent thunder around about us, though but little here. The highest temperature was on the 5 th $=80^{\circ}$, and the lowest on the 30 th $=37^{\circ}$. The general monthly temperature was $1827^{\circ}$, or less than the mean by $36^{\circ}$. The atmospheric pressure was nearly 4. bs. less than it was the same month last year. The depth of rain $=1.089$ inch, being less than the mean by 1.415 inch. Fair 23 days, and rain 8 days.

September. The first 19 days of this month were dry and rather cool, but afterwards we had frequent showers and distant thunder. The monthly temperature was $1617^{\circ}$, which was below the mean $33^{\circ}$. The depth of rain $=1.5$ inch, which was below the mean $=1.265$ inch, according with the excess of pressure, which was $12 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{lbs}$. greater than in this month last year. Fair 20 days, and rain more or less 10 days. Very few wasps seen: the same in the dry September of 1843.

October was often very cold: the thermometer at times during the night and early in the morning indicated a temperature at or near the freezing point; and on the morning of the 27 th many of the dahlias were nearly prostrated by the cold; the short ones had suffered the most, especially in the more humid parts of the garden. The general temperature was $1329^{\circ}$, or $184^{\circ}$ below the mean, being nearly $6^{\circ}$ of daily temperature below the average. The pressure was 5 lbs . less than

[^5]tis month ind below Novenve prediug ye Iuly betrien bonn to $22^{\circ}$ : Whiss. The temem. I gne month dan inch bel de smen num Dreaniber fore and $w e$ ntete fluctu: marorted ver dove the $m$ grater than 1516 inch, $\frac{1}{3}$ of an inch. arenge dail with the m less than the or rather ma

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and goving $5^{5}$ inthe bire many daps th 23 it itnse
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Onthe 15th
Kep to $835^{\circ}$
the libh dit
this month last year ; and the depth of rain was 1.74 , or 1.263 inch below the mean. Fair 14 days, rain 17 days.

November was on the whole rather milder than on some preceding years, yet the nights were often very cold, particularly between the 14th and 15th, when the thermometer went down to $2 \%^{\circ}$ : this degree of cold completely prostrated all the dahlias. The general temperature was $1305^{\circ}$, or $72^{\circ}$ above the mean. The pressure of the air was $1 \frac{1}{3} \mathrm{lb}$. less than the same month last year ; and the depth of rain $=2 \cdot 449$, or $\cdot 252$ of an inch below the mean. We had 15 days' fair weather, and the same number rainy.

December. In the early part of this month the air was very foggy, and we had some frosts, though not severe ; the barometer fluctuated considerably, yet the general temperature accorded very nearly with the average, being $1165^{\circ}$, or only $4^{\circ}$ above the mean. The pressure of the atmosphere was 9 lbs . greater than in this month last year; and the fall of rain was $1 \cdot 516$ inch, which was less than the mean by 599 , or very nearly $\frac{3}{5}$ of an inch. There were fog and rain deposits 22 days. The average daily temperature for the year agrees very nearly with the mean for the last 30 years; but the depth of rain is less than the annual mean for the last 29 years by 6.76 inches, or rather more than $6 \frac{3}{4}$ inches - hence 1850 was a dry year.

> T. SQuire.

## Some Extracts from a Meteorological Journal leept at Thwaite, Suffolk, relating to the Year 1850.

January was a severe frosty month, with frequent snow in the middle of the month : on the 14th, 15 th, and 22 nd the thermometer stood from $22^{\circ}$ to $19^{\circ}$. February was remarkable for mildness and violent gales of wind: a very stormy period to the 17 th ; and on the 6 th much damage throughout the kingdom by a severe gale from the north-west: after the 17 th fair and pleasant to the end. March to the 16 th was fair and mild, afterwards stormy with heavy snow, and very severe frost to the 29th day : the thermometer on the 26th went down to $16^{\circ}$ ! April was changeable and often showery to the 23 rd , afterwards fair, with dry easterly winds. May was rainy and gloomy to the 16 th: from thence to the end very fine, warm, and growing weather. On the 31 st the thermometer rose to $75^{\circ}$ in the shade. June was very hot and dry throughout; on many days the thermometer exceeded $80^{\circ}$, and on Sunday the 23 rd it was at $84^{\circ}$ ! much thunder in many places on the 26th day. July was a very hot and sultry month, but many changes occurred, with violent storms of thunder, lightning, and hail. On the 15th, 16 th, 17 th, and 23 rd , the thermometer stood from $82^{\circ}$ to $83 \frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. The memorable storm of thunder on the night of the 15 th did immense damage in many parts of England; build-
ings and trees were destroyed, and much cattle killed by the lightning. August proved fine and often hot to the 19th; the thermometer on the 5 th was above $83^{\circ}$ : the middle of the month was changeable, but the end was fair. September was very dry and fine to the 26th day, with but little exception, but showery at the end. October was dry and pleasant to the 22nd, afterwards changeable and showery. November was exceedingly fine, bright, and warm, with dusty roads, to the 16 th; then rainy till the 28th, afterwards fair. December was very mild, with but little rain. At the end the mildness increased, and the year expired with a close atmosphere, unusual for the season! The coldest morning was on the 26th of March, and the hottest day was Sunday the 23 rd of June.

## ASTROLOGICAL PREDICTIONS.

Judicium Astrologicum pro Anno 1852.
VOX CLELOR UM, 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.

## Courteous Reader,

A certain poet has said, and that very justly,
All Nature is but Art unknown to thee,
All Chance Direction, which thou ounst not see.
In all times, in all places, and in all situations, Almighty Providence "enlightens every man that comes into the world," and refuses to none of his creatures, fallen or unfallen, the helps necessary to conduct them to, or confirm them in, the knowledge and enjoyment of their ultimate and supreme happiness. Nothing therefore derogates more from the divine wisdom and goodness than to maintain, with some superficial philosophers, that there is any one nation or savage in the world, that has not at some time or other in his life an idea of a God, and of a first cause, of moral good and evil, of virtue and vice, sufficient to excite him to the search and knowledge of his Almighty Original, or at least to the desire of being enlightened and beatified by that universal wisdom and goodness that diffuses its rays over all created intelligences. Such savages may indeed be incapable of expressing their ideas and sentiments, of reasoning upon them in a philosophical manner, and drawing from them metaphysical principles and consequences: but all of them, even the most barbarous, the most idelatrons, and the most superstitious, have felt, more or less, the rays, influences,
and illumi every man Hence to there are no preent all it ree then and tualoned to mox that dest whe highest "The Iord is lis nolks."
and illuminations of that universal Light "that enlightens every man that comes into the world."

Hence to maintain " that out of the pale of the visible church there are no graces;" that of old all the pagan world, and at present all those that are deprived of the light of the gospel, were then and are now left in a state of absolute darkness, and abandoned to eternal damnation, is a wild, absurd, pharisaical error that destroys all God's moral attributes, and thereby leads to the highest incredulity and contempt of all revealed religion. "The Lord is good to all, and his tender mercies are over all his works."-Psalm 145, v. 9.

THE HIEROGLYPHIC.


Note. - My Hieroglyphic of last year, as my readers will have seen, relates to the present state of the two great parties of Christendom; and it will therefore be superfluous for me to say more on the subject at the present time.

## Astrological Judgment of the Four Quarters of the Year 1852.

## Of the Winter Quarter, called the Brumal Ingress.

This quarter is well known to begin at the time the earth arrives at the first point of $\Phi$, or the Sun at that of $v 9$; and by accurate computation this is found on the present occasion printed for tab company of stationers.
to take place on Monaay, December 22nd, at 9h. 29m. A.m., 1851 ; when we shall have the 20th degree of $V \rho$ on the eastern angle, and the 25 th degree of $\eta$ on the southern. At that time $\wp$ and $O$ are on the cusp of the ascendant, or first house ; $h_{2}$ occupies the 2nd, and H the third house: Mars is in the 7 th mundane house, 7 the 9th, Luna the 11th, and mighty Sol is on the cusp of the 12th. Besides, these planetary bodies form the following aspects near the time of this ingress: $\square$ ठ 4, $\Delta \odot$ h, О' ¢ ¢ Here let us pause a moment, and consider the significancy of these positions, and we shall soon find that, though dark and gloomy be the present season of the year, yet the universal spread of knowledge will drive away the clouds of error and superstition, and cheer our hopes with a more brilliant horizon than in times past. Mankind now see more and more that it is not ordained by the great Author of all things that any of them should for ever toil for the purpose of supporting the pride and selfishness of others. There is a wo pronounced against those "who lade men with burdens grievous to be borne, and yet they themselves touch not the burdens with one of their fingers." Let even-handed justice be dealt out to all ; then murmurings and discontent will cease:

> Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey, Where wealth accumulates and men decay: Prinees and lords may fourish or may fade; A breath can make them, as a breath has made : But a bold peasantry, their country's pride, When once destroyed, can never be supplied.

## Of the Vernal or Spring Quarter of 1852.

At the mandates of Nature's great Sire, Across the green ice-cumbered main, See fur-mantled Winter retire, With all his rude blasts in his train ; Sweet Spring in her light, fiowing vest, Revisits our sea-begirt isle ;
Modest snow-drops encircle her crest, The graces dance round her and smile.
Her tresses are gold-skirted clouds, Distilling parturient dew :
High mountains throw off their white shrouds, Low valleys their verdure renew:
The air by her breath is perfumed; Her voice wakes the wood dulcet notes; The season of love is resumed, And warbled by millions of throats.
According to the most accurate computations, I find that this animating quarter will, in the present year, begin on Saturday, March 20th, at 10 h .42 m . in the morning, when the mundane positions of the signs and planetary bodies will be as exhibited in the following radix of the year's revolution.

As it wo
enter upon then, just to which are $\mathrm{OHH} ; \mathrm{O}$ -This is lik ray be expen oir own cous pataining to which requir State Treas peeple grum cases be thi to anything Jany of the period of the The Gree much conve
porers of hould be g existence 1 society.reature, $b$

SCHEMA CQELI.


As it would be impugning the judgment of my readers to enter upon an explanation of the above figure, it will suffice, then, just to inform them of those familiarities of the planets which are denominated zodiacal configurations; these are,
 -This is likely to be an active quarter, and important changes may be expected in the Papal and other States of Italy. Even our own country will still be agitated relative to secular matters pertaining to the hierarchy. Many of the old Governments, which require the arm of power for their support, will find their State Treasuries empty;-additional taxes are required, the people grumble, and in the end insubordination will in many cases be the consequence. At home the people seem awake to anything like maladministration of our public affairs, \&c. Many of the great ones will quit their public course about this period of the present year.

The Great Exhibition of 1851 continues to be a matter of much conversation, both at home and abroad. It unfolded the powers of man in a way never before seen, and if the results should be good feelings throughout the nations of the earth, its existence may well have been hailed as a valuable boon to society. - Man was never designed by Providence to be a selfish creature, but to do good as well as to receive good:-

[^6]PRINTED FOR THE COMPANY OF STATIONERS.

## Of the Estival or Summer Quarter.

According to the astronomical division of the Seasons, this Quarter is considered to begin at the time of the Sun's arrival on the parallel of his greatest northern declination, which this year happens on Monday the 21 st of June at 7 h .29 m. A.m., when we have the 2 d degree of $\Omega$ on the eastern angle, and 8 degrees of $r$ on the southern. Moreover, we find of and D in the ascendant ; $\delta$ in the $2 d$ house; 4 in the 4 th ; 5 and HH in the 10 th ; $\wp$ occupies the 11th, and the bright orb of day is scattering his beams from the 12th house. It also appears that there are two intercepted signs in the figure at this ingress, when the following zodiacal aspects come before our notice,
 $\sigma^{t}$ is lord of the mid-heaven, and $h$ is in the ascendant of Ireland, Russia, and Holland, afflicting 4 , in the house of $\delta^{7}$, by his direful opposition. From the whole I am led to think that fresh troubles are brewing in Ireland, and many I fear will suffer great privations from conflicting circumstances. When will superstition vanish from that "island of the sea," and her inhabitants learn to rely more on the Scriptures of truth, and less on the follies of Popery?

## Of the Auturn Quarter.

At this ingress of the Sun into Libra (which takes place on Wednesday, September 22d, at 9 h .41 m. p.m.), I find the planet $\circ$ in the third house, $\forall 7$ in the 4 th ; $\odot$ and $\sigma^{\pi}$ in the 5 th ; 4 in the 6 th ; $D$ in the 8th; Hi in the 11th, and 5 near the cusp of the 12th house. Although $h_{2}$ and 4 were in 8 on the 6th of September, yet at this ingress those ponderous bodies are within orbs of their notable opposition. Independent of this, no mutual aspect marks this ingress. The lunar aspects about this time are D in $\Delta$ with $\hbar$, in $*$ with 4 , in $\Delta$ with $\odot$, and in $\square$ with Mars. By way of drawing a judgment from these positions, we may readily observe that great and eminent mutations are rapidly following each other on the wings of Time, changes that few ever expected thirty or forty years ago. Such are the inscrutable ways of Providence, that the very means we often take to ward off an event, proves in the end the main cause of bringing it about.

We are now coming to the conclusion of another year, which is one diminished from the number allotted us here, as rational creatures, -and is closely linked with everlasting happiness, when time, with all its connections, vanishes away.

## OF REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES.

1066 Norman Conquest.
1080 Tower of London built.
1116 First Parliament of two Houses.
1185 Ireland conquered by the English.
1215 June 19, Magna Charta granted.
1269 First English Parliament.
1302 Mariner's Compass discovered.
1304 Edward I. reduced Scotland.
1305 Justices of thePeace commissioned.
1346 Cannon first used.
1349 Order of the Garter instituted.
1369 Wicliffe began the Reformation.
1415 Oct. 25, Battle of Agincourt.
1436 Printing discovered.
1450 Jack Cade's insurrection.
1492 Columbus discovered America. 1509 Acts of Parliament first printed.
1536 March, Dissolution of the Monasteries.
1536 May 19, Anne Boleyn beheaded.
1538 Parochial Registers first appointed. 1543 First use of Pins by Ladies.
1549 Common Prayer Book enacted; The Council of Trent.
1552 Christ's Hospital founded.
1584 Sir W. Raleigh discovered Virginia.
1587 Feb. 8, Mary, Q. of Scots, beheaded.
1588 Spanish Armada destroyed; Paper first made in England.
1590 Telescopes invented; Acts of Parliament first printed.
1603 Plague in London; died 56,570.
1605 Popish Gunpowder Plot, Nov. 5.
1610 Jupiter's Satellites discovered.
1611 New Translation of the Bible, by Royal Authority.
1614 New River brought to London.
1616 Shakspeare died.
1625 Plague in London; died 34,517.
1632 Fire on London Bridge, Feb. 11.
1641 The Star Chamber abolished.
1643 First Excise Duties.
1649 King Charles I. beheaded, Jan. 30.
1653 Cromwell made Protector, Dec. 12.
1655 George Fox, first of the Quakers.
1658 Oliver Cromwell died, Sept. 3.
1660 Charles II. restored, May 29.
1662 Royal Society instituted.
1666 Burning of London, Sept. 2; Tea first introduced into England.
1669 Royal Exchange first opened.
1670 Prince of Orange arrived.
1672 Halfpence \& Farthings first coined. 1677 Pr. of Orange married Prs. Mary.
1678 The Popish Plot discovered.
1679 The Habeas Corpus Act passed.
1682 Chelsea Hospital founded.
1685 Nov. 7, Gazette first published.
1685 Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. 16887 Bishops sent to the Tower, June 8. 1688 Pr.ofOrangeland. atTorbay,Nov.4. 1688 King James II, abdicated, Dec. 12. 1689 William \& Mary crowned, Apr. 11.

1689 Bill of Rights passed.
1693 Bank of England established.
1694 June, Stamp Duties first instituted.
1694 Greenwich Hospital founded.
1704 Gibraltar taken by Sir Geo. Rooke; Battle of Blenheim, Aug. 2.
1707 England \& Scotland united, May 1.
1710 St. Paul's rebuilt.
1715 Septennial Parliaments enacted.
1720 The South Sea Bubble.
1727 Sir Isaac Newton died, March 20.
1727 Earthquake in several parts of England.
1745 A Rebellion in Scotland.
1746 Battle of Culloden, April 16.
1748 Aug. 4, Great Swarm of Locusts in London.
1750 Westminster Bridge finished.
1752 Style and Calendar altered, Sept. 2.
1753 April, British Museum established.
1755 First Canal Act; Lisbon destroyed by an Earthquake.
1757 Jan. 2, Caicutta taken; March 14, Execution of Admiral Byng.
1758 Sept. 29, Lord Nelson born.
1765 General Warrants declared illegal. 1775 American War declared, Aug. 23. 1776 Americans declare their Independence.
1778 War against France.
1779 War against Spain.
1780 Jan. 8, Lord Rodney's Victory ; War against Holland; June 2, "No Popery" riots.
1782 April 12, Rodney's Naval Battle; Aug. 29, Royal George foundered at Spithead; Nov., first ascent in a Balloon.
1783 A General Peace; Fiery Meteor passed over England, Aug. 18.
1784 Establishment of Mail Coaches.
1789 July 14, Bastile at Paris destroyed. 1791 Riots at Birmingham.
1792 France a Republic; King of Sweden shot by Ankerstrom.
1793 King\&Queen of France guillotined.
1794 June 1, Lord Howe's Victory.
1796 Great Earthquake at Lisbon.
1797 Ireland invaded by the French; Suspension of Cash Payments at the Bank; Feb. 14, Battle off Cape St. Vincent.
1797 June, Great Mutiny in the Fleet.
1798 Aug. 1, Battle of the Nile; First Railway Act.
1799 Buonaparte made First Consul; Seringapatam taken, May 4.
1801 Union with Ireland; General Peace; March 24, the Emperor Paul of Russia assassinated; the British and Foreign Bible Society established.

## Chronology.

1801, 1802, 1804. The Planets Ceres,Pallas, and Juno discovered.
1803 War with France renewed, after a peace of 14 months.
1804 May 18,Buonaparte made Emperor. 1805 Oct. 21, Battle of Trafalgar.
1806 Deaths of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox.
1806 Jan. 9, Cape of Good Hope taken; June 5, Slave Trade abolished; Confederation of the Rhine.
1807 English take Copenhagen; Treaty of Tilsit ; Portuguese Government emigrate to the Brazils; Gas Lights instituted.
1809 Jan. 16, Battle of Corunna.
1811 July 27, Battle of Talavera.
1812 Moscow burnt; Mr. Perceval assassinated, May 11.
1813 War with America; Revolution in Holland ; Pr.of Orange recalled.
1814 Severe Frost; Allies invadedFrance; Capitulation of Paris; Buonaparte abdicated \& went to Elba; Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, \&cc., visited London; Peace proclaimed.
1815 Buonaparte returned to France; Battle of Waterloo; surrender of Paris; Return of Louis XVIII.; Buonaparte exiled to St. Helena, where he died May 5, 1821: Davy's Safety Lamp invented; General Treaty of Peace.
1816 Savings' Banks erected.
1816, 1817, 1818, Vauxhall, Waterloo, and Southwark Bridges opened.
1817 Nov. 6, Princess Chariotte died in childbed.
1820 George III. died Jan. 29; Catostreet conspiracy, Feb. 23.
1821 May 5 , Buonaparte died.
1825 South America independent.
1825 Independ. of Hayti acknowledged.
1826 June, Abolition of the Janissaries in Turkey.
1827 Battle of Navarino, Oct. 20; Benefit of Clergy to Criminals abolished.
1828 Repeal of Test andCorporationActs. 1829 April 13, Catholic Relief Bill passed; Sept. Metropolitan Police established; King's College, London, incorporated; London University College opened.
1830 June 26, George IV. died, aged 68. 1830 July, Algiers taken by the French.
1830 July 27, Revolution in France; Abdication of Charles X.; the Duke of Orleans declared King. Revolution at Brussels; Sept. 15, Mr. Huskisson's death by railroad.
1831 July 21, Leopold of Saxe Coburg installed King of the Belgians.
1831 Aug. 1, London Bridge opened; first stone laid June 1, 1825.
1832 March 21, General Fast on account of the Cholera.

1832 Reform of Parliament Bills passed. 1833 Prince Otho of Bavaria chosen King of Greece; Don Pedro invaded Portugal; Slave Emancipation Bill passed.
1833 May 12, Calthorpe-street riot.
1834 Oct.16, Houses of Parliament burnt.
1834 July 27, Duty on Almanacks repealed.
1835 Sept. Municipal Corporations Act. 1836 New Marriage Act passed.
1837 William IV. died, June 20.
1838 Jan. 10, Royal Exchange burnt; Abolishment of Arrest for Debt under Mesne Process, August. 1838 June 28, Queen Victoria crowned. 1840 Feb. 10, Queen mar. to Prince Albert; Jan. 6, The General Postage at one penny established.
1841 Sovereignty of New Zealand claimed; Armoury at the Tower burnt, Oct. 30.
1842 May 5, A fire at Hamburgh, destroying one-third of the city; Aug. 1, Tunnel under the Thames opened.
1843 Feb. 8 and 9, Earthquake at St. Domingo, Guadaloupe, and other West Indian Islands.
1843 Sept. 3, Queen Vietoria visited the King of the French at Eu; quitted France on the 7 th, on a visit to King Leopold, and re-embarked at Antwerp on the 15th.
1845 Aug. 9, Embarked at Wool wich on a visit to Germany, and returned Sept. 10.
1848 Feb. 24, France again a republic; Abdication of Louis Philippe; great popular disturbances in Germany and Italy; but eventually subdued by military power; April 28, Chartist disturbances in London, put down by the popular sentiment.
1849 July, and subsequently, the Cholera very prevalent, as in 1832, extending over various parts of the Kingdom; and doubling the usual mortality in London.
1850 June 27, Her Majesty was, while in her carriage, struck violently on the face with a cane, by Robert Pate, formerly a Cornet in the 10th Hussars; July 2, Sir Robert Peel died, aged 62; August 26, Louis Philippe, exking of the French, died at Claremont, aged 77.
1851 May 1, The Grand Exhibition of the industrial productions of all nations was opened by Her Majesty in person. It was called the "World's Fair," and was visited by six millions of people, causing an immense number of foreigners to visit England. It closed on Oct. 11.

## Tarítios.

## Dressing Potatoes.

Mr. Cuthile, the eminent horticulturist of Camberwell, advises the following process :-" After April the potatoes ought to be peeled at night for the one or two o'clock dinners; and for late dinners, at any time before nine in the morning. I have repeated this experiment many times, and the improvement in the quality of the potatoes is very great. It is a well-known fact that, owing to the inherent nature of the potato to grow, it-will push in spite of every precaution to stop its growth, leaving the tuber spongy, and with much of its water extracted out of it; and this is the reason why no stale cut vegetable can ever look well. By peeling, and steeping in cold spring water for ten or twelve hours, the pores and cells become filled, however flaccid the tuber may be; and in the process of boiling, this fresh water is again discharged, taking with it all bad flavour, as well as partly removing the dark spots which are often found in late-kept potatoes. I tried them steeped in salt and water, thinking that, in boiling, the salt would remain in the cells, which it did, and gave the potato a better flavour ; but the salt turned the outside very brown and did not look well. I have also steeped cut-sets, which in twelve hours became firm; and steeping seeds would, no doubt, have a beneficial effect upon late-planting sets: but water takes a long time penetrating through the rough skin of a whole potato."

## Elder-flower Wine, or English Frontignac.

To every gallon of water add two pounds of lump sugar; boil them all together, and clear with the whites of eggs. Have ready picked from the stem, for ten gallons of liquor, three quarters of a peck and a pint of elder flowers, and when the liquor is nearly cold pour it upon the flowers and stir well. To every gallon add one pound of raisins of the sun stoned, one spoonful of the syrup of lemons, and to the whole four spoonfuls of yeast. Let it work two or three days, stirring it well three times each day: then put it into a barrel with one ounce of isinglass and a pint of brandy ; close it up well, and let it stand six months before you bottle it. Take care that the cask is quite dry before you put it in, otherwise it will turn acid.

## The Caterpillar and Gooseberry-bush.

At the time of the year when the gooseberry trees are apt to be infested by the caterpillar, a piece of whin in full flower, placed in the middle of the bush, will effectually destroy them.

[^7]Importations of Corn and Cheese.
The importation of wheat, barley, and oats in 1849 and 1850 were :-

Wheat. Wheat-Flour. Barley.
qrs.
1849-3,845,378 1850-3,738,995

Oats.
qrs.
1,267,107
Chees in 1,01,218 1,035,003 1,154,473 Cheese imported in 1850,-347,802 cwt., of which were imported from British Possessions . . . . . 184 cwt . The United States . . . . . 78,707 " Europe, \&c. . . . . . . 268,911 ", $\overline{347,802}$ cwt.

## Ammonia in Stables.

In order to prevent the injury to the eyes of horses, which is the consequence of the ammonia arising from the urine, the following plan is recommended for fixing it. Procure a quantity of granulated or powdered peat-charcoal, which is very cheap, and can be applied by any stable-boy. Such is the affinity between ammoniacal gas and peat-charcoal (carbon), that the former, whenever it is any where near the latter, is attracted to and retained by it ; and thus the serious evil of the dissemination of the poison is entirely eradicated. Moreover, the intermixture forms a most valuable manure, and will amply repay the expense of the trivial alteration which it will be expedient, but not indispensable, to make, by excavating the centre and end of the stall to a depth of about twelve inches, and partially filling up the excavation with the charcoal (the communication froma the centre to the end being by a simple drain), which will entirely absorb and deodorize the gas.

## Gravy.

The following method of making gravy, being very simple and always at hand, may be found useful. Dip an ox's liver in water as soon as it comes from the butcher, and take it out immediately. Mix one pound of coarse brown sugar with half a pound of common salt, and rub the liver with it daily for a week or ten days according to its size : then take three ounces of saltpetre and one pound of common salt, boil them to a brine with sufficient water to cover the liver. Let the liver lie in it siz weeks, then hang it up in the kitchen like bacon. When the gravy is required, cut off a piece of the liver about the size of a man's finger: this reduced to thin shavings is enough for a pint of water, in which let it boil half an hour, and then strain off. This gravy is excellent for poultry or game, and no salt nor pepper should be added. With a meat bone a piece of it makes good soup.

All coti have a gar got up to 2 from the beginning, lard feedin atis (the $q$ ? and give hii be fatted at not try to so more can b may get ser dititerlings taken out of salted, scrap fectly sweet sereral hot re-warmed puddings, more of th When cold might : soal boiling mill turning, an water sever majoram, au amuch pep If they are smene hogs' well the $b r$ dins; tie in proking the wiled, lay them up.

It often life is not persererin water, let other hou: in sendins send for ? dothes b with clot

## Recommendation to Cottagers.

All cottagers that have the means of doing so, that is, who have a garden, should keep bees and a pig. The latter may be got up to a very fair size, by feeding him regularly on produce from the garden and the wash from the house. Instead of beginning, as some do, by giving meal and pollard, keep the hard feeding until he is more than half fat; and then buy some oats (the quantity of course must depend on the size of the pig), and give him these whole instead of barley-meal. Thus he will be fatted at much less expense than is usually incurred. Do not try to sell the pig till he is killed; as, generally speaking, more can be got for it when cut up than alive : besides, you may get several days' dinner from the inside, by means of the chitterlings and the hog-puddings. The former, as soon as taken out of the pig, must be turned inside out, cleaned, scoured, salted, scraped, and washed in many waters, till they are perfectly sweet and nice : then twist them into little plaits, and boil several hours. They may be eaten hot when first boiled, or re-warmed on a gridiron, or in a Dutch-oven. For the hogpuddings, if you intend to make these, save a quart or rather more of the blood, and let it be stirred with salt till quite cold. When cold, add a quart of whole grits, and let them soak one night : soak also the crumb of a quartern loaf in two quarts of boiling milk. In the mean time prepare the guts by washing, turning, and scraping with salt and water, and changing the water several times. Chop fine a little sage, winter savoury, or marjoram, and thyme; some add a leek or two finely shred ; mix as much pepper, salt, allspice, and ginger as will season the whole. If they are intended for sale, grate in a small nutmeg. Chop up some hogs' fat, not so fine as is usually done with suet; mix well the bread, grits, fat, and seasoning, and put them in the skins; tie in links only half filled, and boil them in a large kettle, pricking them as they swell, otherwise they will burst. When boiled, lay them between clean cloths till cold, and then hang them up. When to be used they must be boiled or toasted.

## Of Drowning.

It often happens that, when persons are apparently drowned, life is not quite extinct, and may be preserved by prompt and persevering exertions. As soon as the body is taken out of the water, let it be conveyed to the nearest public-house, or any other house that will hospitably receive it: let no time be lost in sending for medical aid; and if one doctor be not in the way, send for another without scruple. In the mean time let the wet clothes be taken off, and the body thoroughly dried by rubbing with cloths ; then let it be wrapped in a warm blanket, keeping PRINTED FOR THE COMPANY OF STATIONERS.
the face upwards and the shoulders a little raised. Having placed it on a bed or mattress, made thoroughly hot with the warming-pan, rub it diligently but gently with warm cloths or flannels all over, but especially over the belly, chest, and limbs : after a little time the warmth of the body should be still further promoted, by placing it in a moderately warm bath of water, brewers' grains, sand, ashes, or any other matter most easily obtained. If there be not a sufficient quantity of these things at hand to immerse the whole body, flannel bags filled with them may be applied to the hands, feet, and under the armpits ; or cloths made hot by the warming-pan, or heated bricks, or bottles filled with hot water; or blankets and flannels wrung out of hot water, may be wrapped round the body, and renewed as they become cold. While these things are going on, the pipe of a pair of bellows should be applied to one nostril, the other nostril and the mouth being closed. Blow gently till the breast be a little raised, then let the mouth be free, and an easy pressure be made on the chest. This imitation of natural breathing should be repeated till signs of life appear, and then gradually discontinued. If bellows are not at hand, blow in the same manner, through a quill, reed, or small pipe. This important means of restoring: the power of breathing must be sedulously attended to. When breathing begins, touch the inside of the nostrils with a feather dipped in spirits of hartshorn, or sharp mustard, or blow some pepper or snuff into them. Though success may not seem to attend the efforts used, they should, nevertheless, be persevered in for four hours at least; and if they should prove successful, they must not be too speedily suspended. When the person recovers so far as to be able to swallow, give him, by spoonfuls, a little warm wine or spirits, mixed with water. When life is completely restored, the sufferer should remain at rest in a warm bed, taking warm and nourishing drinks, by which perspiration may be promoted and strength sustained. All violent and rough usage is to be avoided, such as shaking the body, holding it up by the heels, \&c.

## Salts.

To distinguish medicinal salts, Epsom, Glauber, or Cheltenham, from poisonous articles nearly similar in appearance, as oxalic acid, \&c., the following is an easy test. Before wetting the salts take a small pinch and throw it into the fire; if it be the proper thing, it will dissolve away like snow ; but if it spirtle and send up a blue flame like a match, it is certainly something amiss : besides, the proper salts have a bitter and rather soapy taste, while the poisonous salts have a sharp, acrid, and burning taste.

A po more. I nourishil beef, vea cheap. pound of The mea strain of gristly p shanks of not so ri especially can, to ha stand till o when fresh all remova aray by la

If a sof with mue ounce of boil them then strain an ounce ol wanted, to mended :pint of boili spoonfils of would ansise butitisad wed rith $g$ if pleasant sreetened

For the
the averag smiths, 98 . 7s. 6d. ditt riage-mak 4s, ditto to agreen mights,

## Broth.

A pound of lean meat will make about a quart of broth, not more. If two or three kinds of meat are used, the broth is more nourishing and better flavoured; and little trimming bits of beef, veal, and mutton may often be got at the butcher's very cheap. The proportion of water will be three pints to each pound of meat, to be boiled till reduced to a quart or rather less. The meat will then be good for eating, and the broth fit to strain off; an onion added will improve the flavour. The gristly parts of an animal, such as knuckle and breast of veal, shanks of mutton, \&e., afford the most strengthening broth, but not so rich flavoured as that which is made from lean meat, especially from the loin of the animal. It is very well, if you can, to have part of both. Some persons are apt to let broth stand till cold, in order to clear it of the fat ; but broth is best when fresh made ; and if the fat be objectionable it may be nearly all removed with a spoon, and what remains might be drawn away by laying on the top a piece of blotting paper.

## Gargles.

If a softening gargle be wanted, as when the throat is loaded with mucus, which it is found difficult to discharge, take an ounce of marsh-mallow roots, and three or four Turkey figs: boil them in a quart of milk and water till nearly half reduced; then strain the liquor on a table-spoonful of honey, and add half an ounce of volatile sal ammoniac. If a sharp scouring gargle be wanted, to brace the throat and palate, the following is recommended :-Take a handful of red rose-leaves, pour over them a pint of boiling water ; in half an hour pour it off, and stir in two spoonfuls of honey, and half a pint of vinegar. Spirits of vitriol would answer the purpose of the vinegar better, and be cheaper, but it is a dangerous drug to stand about, and must be kept and used with great caution. Put as much in the gargle as will make it pleasantly sharp.-A very good gargle : a pint of bran tea, sweetened with honey, and one ounce of tincture of myrrh.

## Wages in South Australia.

For the quarter ending December 31, 1850, the return shows the averages of mechanics, and others to be as follows:-blacksmiths, $9 s$. per day, without board or lodging ; bricklayers, 7 s . to $7 s .6 d$. ditto ; brick-makers, $10 s$. to $13 s$. per 1000 , ditto ; car-riage-makers, $7 s$ s., ditto ; coopers, $6 s$. to $7 s$., ditto ; day-labourers 4s., ditto ; wheelwrights, $6 s$. to $6 s .6 d$. . ditto ; miners, according to agreement; boys, $6 d$. to $1 s$. , with board and lodging; shipwrights, $8 s$. to $9 s$. per day, without board and lodging.

[^8]
## Varieties.

## Railway Statistics.

The number of engines working on railways in 1850, was 2436. Quantity of coke consumed by them within the year, 627,528 tons. Quantity of coal consumed, 896,466 tons. Total distance run within the year, $40,161,850$ miles. Average distance run per day, 110,333 .

Every day the locomotive engine passes over a distance nearly four and a half times the circumference of the globe. In the year 1850 there were in all 6464 miles of railway under traffic. On the 1st of January 1849, when only 5079 miles of iron road had been opened, there had been of capital expended in their construction, £205,160,000.

Population by the Census of 1851.

| England and Wales | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Males. . . } 8,762,588 \\ \text { Females } .9,160,180 \end{array}\right\}$ | 7,922,768 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Scotland . . . . . | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Males. . . } \\ \text { Females . } \\ \text { 1,363,622 } \\ 1,507,162\end{array}\right\}$ | 2,870,784 |
| Islands in the British <br> Seas | $\left\{\begin{array}{ll} \text { Males.... } & 66,511 \\ \text { Females . } & 76,405 \end{array}\right\}$ | 142,916 |
| Ireland . . . . . | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Males. . . 3,176,726 } \\ \text { Females . } 3,339,068\end{array}\right\}$ | 6,515,794 |
| Army, Navy, \& Merchant Seamen. |  | 167,604 |
|  | Total. | 27,619,866 |
|  | Cattle Bridges. |  |

Mr. Matthew, of Caermarthenshire, has devised a simple mode of constructing bridges to enable cattle and sheep to pass wide ditches. They consist of poles five inches square, and then sawed from corner to corner, forming two triangular pieces. These are joined by a number of common iron butt hinges, according to their length, and have a handle at each end to open them : thus, when open, one of these forms a safe and easy foot-bridge about fourteen inches wide; but when shut, presents an angular projection, over which neither cattle nor sheep can pass ; and when shut, one rail forms a protection to the other from the effects of weather.
(particu the grou whateve persons ticularly draught press.

In any require cured, app wet with pain is reli turns plun immersion relieve the necessary Goulard's any other to keep the ether. Th inflammation relief it afor

Spinge the viterery part upper eyelid, sringe unde be kept con landage; b rom, and days by me not subsidd fre or six physic mig

All the to keep air. Mu balams, excessiv

## Escape from Fire.

In case of a person's clothes being set on fire, instead of throwing open the door, and rumning into the road, as is too often done by the sufferer in extreme terror, or by those around him, who, instead of rendering aid, run out to seek it, let the person printed for the company of stationers.

1850, Tis the year, onse Toud dverge din
titame nealy ohe. In the undertaffe of irom ned idelin ther
(particularly if a female, whose dress ignites so rapidly) fall on the ground, and roll in a carpet, blanket, curtain, cloak, coat, or whatever thick woollen article may be at hand. If any other persons are present they should assist in doing this, and be particularly careful to keep all doors and windows shut, as every draught of air stimulates the flames, which it is the object to depress.

## Burn or Scald.

In any case of burning or scalding, which is not so bad as to require medical assistance, or until such assistance can be secured, apply a rag dipped in cold water, and keep it constantly wet with a sponge ; or immerse the part in cold water till the pain is relieved; then take it out, and as soon as the pain returns plunge it in the water as before. Do not continue the immersion so long as to produce numbness, but only so as to relieve the pain and reduce the inflammation. If it is thought necessary to persevere in the use of some surgical application, Goulard's lotion will be the most suitable. When the finger or any other part has been slightly burnt, it is an excellent practice to keep the part almost constantly wet with spirit of sulphurie ether. This is a most effectual application for checking the inflammation which would otherwise follow, and the immediate relief it affords is delightful.

## To clear the Eyes of Lime or Dirt.

Syringe the eye immediately with warm water, so as to wash out every particle of lime or mortar, even from underneath the upper eyelid, which may be done by setting the point of the syringe under the outer edge of the upper lid. The eye should be kept constantly open, and on no account covered with a bandage; but a green shade, like the front of a bonnet, may be worn, and the eye frequently fomented with water for several days by means of a large sponge. If the inflammation should not subside after washing the eye, it may be proper to apply five or six leeches as near the eye as possible. A little cooling physic might be serviceable.

## Of Wounds.

All the good that can be done by any outward application is to keep the parts soft and clean, and to defend them from the air. Much mischief may be done by the application of hot balsams, tinctures, and oils. Provided a wound does not bleed excessively, it heals the better for being allowed to bleed freely. PRINTED FOR THE COMPANY OF STATIONERS.

In case therefore of a common cat, the best way is to tie it up with dry lint or rag, or lay on a piece of common adhesive plaster such as surgeons use ; not the black or court plaster, as it disagrees with some persons, and produces inflammation. This adhesive plaster should be always kept in the house : it will keep a long time and costs very little. It is not however proper to tie up a wound or apply plaster to it, if any dirt or other foreign substance should be lodged in it. In that case, the part should be carefully washed with a feather or sponge and warm water. Then, if the bleeding has ceased, draw the edges of the wound close together, and place over some strips of adhesive plaster; these should be of different lengths and placed slantwise across the cut, one over the edge of another; and over this place a finger-stall or binder of linen or riband, as may be most suitable to the situation of the wound. The first dressing should not be removed for a day or two, unless considerable pain shows that something is wrong. Nothing more is required than to keep the part clean, and renew the plaster until quite healed.

## Poisons.

If opium, laudanum, nightshade, or poisonous fungus mistaken for mushrooms, or any other stupifying poisons have been taken, or even spirituous liquors in such quantity as to produce the like effects, namely, sickness, giddiness, stupor, and drowsiness, give instantly a table-spoonful of flower of mustard in water, and repeat it with large draughts of warm water, or milk and water mixed with oil or melted butter or lard. If the person becomes so insensible as not to be easily roused, give the mustard in vinegar instead of water, dash basons of cold water at the head, and rub and shake the body actively and constantly.

## The Barometer.

The knowledge of the proper uses of this instrument is so important to the farmer, and an ignorant or careless use of it so injurious, that we think it right to keep it constantly before our readers.
It should be well understood therefore that the principal criterion of the kind of weather to be expected, is the relative motion of the mercury in the tube, and that its absolute height is only of secondary importance, when atmospherical changes are to be anticipated. The words engraved on the register-plate should not be much regarded, as they cannot always be relied upon to correspond with the state of the weather: for this reason the
worc
mor
words are more deserving of notice when the mercury has just moved from " changeable" upwards or downwards.

The absolute height of the mercury is a safe prognostic when it is unusually high or low ; and the following observations upon it may frequently be found to be extremely serviceable:-

1. All appearances being the same, the higher the barometer is, the more likely is the weather to be fair. When the barometer is high, it will be found that very dark and dense clouds pass completely over, and that there is very little probability of immediate rain.
2. When the barometer is low, it sometimes rains almost without any appearance of clouds; and though the sky may seem to promise fair weather, it may be depended upon that the appearances will not continue long : the face of the sky changes very suddenly on such occasions.

Also, when the barometer continues low, there is seldom much rain, though a fair day is very rare: the general character of the weather at such times is short, heavy, and sudden showers, with squalls of wind from the W., N.W., or S.W.
3. The barometer is highest of all during a long frost, with a N.E. wind ; and it is lowest of all during a thaw following a long frost, and accompanied by a S.W. wind.
4. In all places nearly on a level with the sea, rain may be expected when the mercury falls below thirty inches.

To judge rightly of the changes to be expected in the weather, we should especially ascertain whether the mercury is actually rising or falling. This will be always seen by regularly adjusting the index of the barometer.

The following rules may be generally relied upon :-

1. The rising of the quicksilver generally presages fair weather ; the falling generally indicates rain, snow, and, if the fall be great, high winds and storms.
2. When bad weather quickly succeeds the falling of the mercury, it will not be of long continuance. Similarly, when fair weather soon follows the rise of the quicksilver, we must not calculate on its continuance for any length of time.
3. On the contrary, if, in bad weather, the mercury rises considerably, and continues in an advancing state for two or three days before the fair weather sets in, we may expect a continuance of fair weather. And if, in clear weather, the mercury falls remarkably for two or three days together before the rain sets in, it is then highly probable that it will be succeeded by much rain, and perhaps high winds.
4. In winter, the rising indicates frost; and in frosty weather, if the mercury falls three or four divisions, there will certainly follow a thaw ; but if it rises in a continued frost, it will always be accompanied with snow.
5. In hot weather, the sudden falling of the mercury portends thunder.
6. If the earth continues moist, and water stands in hollow places, no trust should be put in the clearest sky.

## TIMBER MEASURE.

A load of timber, unhewn, is 40 cubic ft . A load of $2 \frac{1}{2}$-inch plank $\ldots . . .240$ sq. feet. squared ... 50

## CORN MEASURE.

| make | containing |
| :---: | :---: |
| 4 Gills ...... 1 Pint. | $34 \frac{1}{3}$ cubic |
| 2 Pints ...... 1 Quart. ... |  |
| 4 Quarts ... 1 Gallon ... | $277 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| 2 Gallons ... 1 Peck | $554 \frac{1}{3}$ |
| 4 Pecks...... 1 Bush | $2218 \frac{1}{3}$ |
| S Bushels... 1 Qua | $10 \frac{1}{1}$ |
| 5 Quarters. 1 Lo |  |



1728 ctub. inches make ............ 1 cub.ft. 27 ", feet ....................... 1 ,, yd. $\left.\begin{array}{l}40, ", \text { of rought timber } \\ 50\end{array}\right\} 1$ load.
108 ,", ", $\quad$ of hewn do....... 1 stack of wood.
123 ,", ", ............ 1 cord "

POTATOES.-TABLE of the number of sets of potatoes and total weight of the same, required for planting an acre at the following distances ; each set containing only a single eye and weighing half an ounce; the distance between the sets in the rows being nine inches.

|  | Number of sets per acre. | Weight of sets per acre. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | cwt. lbs. |
| ws 18 in. apart | 38.720 | 1090 |
| 20 | 34.848 | 10 9 |
| 21 | 33.188 | $9 \quad 29$ |
| 22 | 31.680 | 894 |
| 23 | 30.302 | $8 \quad 50$ |
| 24 | 29.040 | $8 \quad 11$ |
| 25 | 27.874 | $7 \quad 87$ |
| 26 | 26.806 | $7 \quad 53$ |
| 27 | 25.813 | $7 \quad 22$ |
| 28 | 24.891 | 6105 |
| 29 | 24.033 | $6 \quad 79$ |
| 30 | 23.232 | $6 \quad 54$ |

Ready Reckoning or Marketing Table.

| $Z$ | $2 d$. | $2 \frac{1}{2} d$. | $3 d$. | $3 \frac{1}{2} d$. | $4 d$. | $4 \frac{1}{2} d$. | 5 | 5. | $5 \frac{1}{2} d$. | $6 d$. | $6 \frac{1}{2} d$. | $7 d$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | $s$. | $d$. | $s$. | $d$. | $s$. | $d$. | $s$. | $d$. | $s$. | $d$. | $s$. | $d$. | $s$. | $d$. | $s$. | $d$. | $s$. | $d$. | $s$. | $d$. | $s$. | $d$. |
| 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 3 | 0 | 6 | 0 | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 9 | 0 | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 0 | 1 | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 3 | 1 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 6 | 1 | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 9 |
| 4 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| 5 | 0 | 10 | 1 | $0 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 3 | 1 | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 8 | 1 | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 1 | 2 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 6 | 2 | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 11 |
| 6 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| 7 | 1 | 2 | 1 | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 9 | 2 | $0 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 4 | 2 | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 11 | 3 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 6 | 3 | $9 \frac{1}{2}$ | 4 | 1 |
| 8 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| 9 | 1 | 6 | 1 | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 3 | 2 | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 0 | 3 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 9 | 4 | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | 4 | 6 | 4 | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ | 5 | 3 |
| 10 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| 11 | 1 | 10 | 2 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 9 | 3 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 8 | 4 | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | 4 | 7 | 5 | $0 \frac{1}{2}$ | 5 | 6 | 5 | $11 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 5 |
| 12 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 0 |
| 13 | 2 | 2 | 2 | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 3 | 3 | $9 \frac{1}{2}$ | 4 | 4 | 4 | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ | 5 | 5 | 5 | $11 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 6 | 7 | $0 \frac{1}{2}$ | 7 | 7 |
| 14 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 2 |
| 28 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 10 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 10 | 6 | 11 | 8 | 12 | 10 | 14 | 0 | 15 | 2 | 16 | 4 |
| 56 | 9 | 4 | 11 | 8 | 14 | 0 | 16 | 4 | 18 | 8 | 21 | 0 | 23 | 4 | 25 | 8 | 28 | 0 | 30 | 4 | 32 | 8 |

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Sub-division.
Brentwood
Chelmsford
Colebester
Dengie
Dunmow
Epping
Freshwell \&
Walden
Hinck ford
lliond
Rochford
Tendring
Witham

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Dengie
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Mr. Joseph Howell Blood, W itham.
Clerks to the Justices.
§Mr. C. C. Lewis, Brentwood. \{Mr. George Shaw, Billericay. Mr. Robert Bartlett, Chelmsford. Mr. William Howard, Colchester. Mr. William Codd, Maldon. J. P. H. Chesshyre, Clerk, Rectory, Little E tston Mr. Wm. Thos. Wade, Dunmow. Mr. R. B. Andrews, Epping. Mr. Augustus Chas. Veley, Braintree. Mr. E. Stedman, Sudbury. Mr. O. Hustler, Halsted Mr. W. H. Clifton, Romford.
Mr. Wiliam Baker, Ongar.
Mr. William Swaine, Rochford. Mr. Angell, Mistley
Mr. J. T. Collin, Walten.
Mr. Joseph Howell Blood, Witham.
Mr John Brutton, 10, Arti-\{ Hundred of Becontree.


Towins.
Braintree
Braintree
Bishop's Stortford
Chelmsford
Chelmsford
Cogreshall
Colchester
Colchester
Halsted
Halsted
Harwich
Maldon
Maldon
Manningtree
Manningtree
Romford
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divistons.
Becontree
Becontree
Brentwood $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Barstable } \\ \text { Chaffora }\end{array}\right.$ Chelmsford Chelmsford Colchester $\qquad$
Dengie.. Dengie
Dunmow Dunmow
Epping .. Freshwell.. Freshwell
Hinckford. Hinek ford Ilford

Ongar Becontree

Rochford
Ongar

Tendring Tendring
Walden

Witham
hundreos.

Firms.
Sparrow and Co. London \& County Bank Sparrow and Co. Sparrow and Co London \& County Bank Sparrow and Co. Round and Co. Mills and Co. Sparrow and Co. London \& County Bank Cox and Knocker
Sparrow and Co. London \& County Bank Alexander and Co . Nunn and Co.
London \& County Bank Gibsons and Co. Mills and Co.

Agents in London. Barclay and Co. 71, Lombard Street London \& County Bank Barclay and Co. 71, Lombard Street Barclay and Co . Barnett, Heare, and Co. Hankey and Co. Barelay and Co. 71. Lombard Street Williams, Deacon, \& Co Barclay and Co. 71, Lotabard Street Barnett, Hoare, and Co. Barnett, Hoare, and Co. 71, Lombard Street. Drewett and Co. Hankey and Co.

## 

$\{$
KMr. John Philpot, ${ }^{\text {© Great Ilford. }}$ Mr. Richard Payzee, Jun., Leyton.
) Mr. Wm. Wilson, Stanford-le-Hope.
, Mr. Thoinas Mayott, Little Burstead.
\{Mr. S. R. G. Francis, North Ockendon.
\{ Mr. John Joyner, High House, Purfleet.
§Mr, James Butler, Chelmsford.
Mr. Edward Butler, Chelmsford.
Mr. John Ambrose, Cupford.
\{ Mr. Henry Bean, West Mersea.
Mr. Francis Bawtree, Abberton.
$\$$ Mr Dyke, Danbury.
Mr. John Kemp, Southminster.
) Mr. Wm. Seruby, Broxted.
Mr. Chas. Phillips, Margaret Roothing Mr. R. Paris, Cowicks, Sawbridgeworth.
Mr.J.Smith, Galley Hill, Waltham Abbey
Mr. A. C. Veley, Braintree.
\{ Mr, James Hardy Nunı, Yeldham.
Mr. Orbell Hustler, Halsted.
Mr. John Philpott, Great Ilford.
§ Mr. Joseph Philby, Loughton.
$\{$ Mr. Thomas Stokes, High Ongar.
$\{\mathrm{Mr}$. Thomas Salmon, Rochford.
\{ Mr. Francis Bannester, Barling.
Mr. Robert Harly, Tendring.
$\{$ Mr. M. Woodley, Bentfield Bower.
\{ Mr, Nathaniel Robinson, Littlebury.
Mr. William Dean Sadler, Messing.
\{ Mr. Henry Perry, Tolleshunt D'Arcy.
Mr . Charles Cottee, Great Totham.
Mr. John Coote, Witham.
Mr. Thomas Speakman, Fairsted.

Inspectors of Weights and Measures for the County.

Thomas Coulson, Brentwood
John May, Springfield
John Brown, Colchester
Francis Knock, Latchingdon
James Rogerson, Great Dinnmow Thumas Godwin, Epping
Jeremiah Raison, Great Bardfield

## John Hoy, Castle Hedingham

Samuel Malings, Backing
William Bridges Chipping Ongar Henry Flood, Rayleigh
John Mc. Innes, Thorpe
John Timewell Clarke, Newport
Charles Cooke, Witham

## Colctoestea.

Members, Lord John Manners, the Albany, London; and Joseph Alfred Hardeastle, Esq., Hintlesham Hall, near Ipswich.

THE TOWN COUNCIL.
Mayor, Arthur Louis Laing, Esq.
Aldermen, H. Wolton, T. Baker, E Williams, W. B. Smith, A. L. Laing, and Francis Smythies, Esquires.
Councillors, First Ward, Messrs, W. W. Hawkins, J. Cooke, T. Moore,
G. B. Clark, W. Griffin, and J. C. Eisdell. Second War-l, Messrs. J.

Peggs, J. Tillett, W. Bowler, E. Sallows, T. Daniell, and J. Norman.
Third Ward, Messrs. J. Bawtree, jun., C. Nicholl, C. Hawkins, C. F. Fenton, C. E. Blair, and S. C Rand.
High Steward, John Round, Esq.
Recorder, Charles Gray Round, Esq, Birch Hall.
Assistant Justices, J. W. Egerton Green, J. Gurdon Rebow, Philip Havens,
T. J. Turner, J. Bawtree, G. H. Errington S. G. Cooke, H. Vint,
W. W. Hawkins, R. M. Savill, Joseph Cuoke, J. C. Eisdell, J. Mann,

Jun., and Stephen Brown, Esqrs.
Town Clerk, Mr. Sayers Turner.
Cle, n of the Peace, Mr. J. S. Barnes.
Clerk to the Justices, Mr. S. Wittey.
Treasurer of the Borough, Mr. George Bawtree.
Coroner, Mr. J. M. Churchill.
Auditors, Messrs. J. H. Bryant and Thomas Barrett.
Mayor's Auditor-Mr. Alderman Wolton.
Assessors-First Ward, Messrs. T. P. Lake and J. H. Bare. Second Ward, Messrs. T. Scott and S. S. Dennis. Third Ward, Messrs. W. Kington and E. Warmington.
Assessors for Revising Burgess List with the Mayor-F. H. Newell, Esq., and H. S. Goody, Esq.
Conservators.-Messrs. T. Blyth, J. Watts, J. S. Barnes, and W. H. Bland.
High Constable. - Mr. James Watts.
Master of the Free Grammar School.-Rev. W. Wright, D.C. L.
National School.-Master, Mr. John Hatch; Under Master, Wm. Traylor, Governess, Mrs. Salmon.--Branch School-Master, Mr. T. Shave; Mistress, Miss Stubbin.
Lancasterian School.-Master, Mr. Ames; Governess, Mrs. Hamilton.
Inspector of Corn Returns, Mr. T. R. Harrington.
Inspector of Weights and Measures, Mr. Thomas Rouse.
Keeper of the Borough Ganl, Mr. C. Harvey.
Inspector of Police, Mr. Abraham Kent.
Town Sergeant, Henry Aylett.
Crier, Robert Johnson.

## ESSEX AND COLCHESTER HOSpitaz.

Physicians, Drs. Williams and Duncan. Surgeons, Messrs. Partridge, Waylen, and R. S. Nunn. Treasurers, Messrs. Mills and Co., and Messrs. Round and Co. Honse Surgeon, Mr. T. Taylor. Secretary, Mr. John Lay. Matron, Mrs. Mackintosh.
Colchester Provident Asylum Society.-President, Sir G. H. Smyth, Bart., MP. Auditors, Mr. E. Sallows and Mr. T. Smith. Secretary, Mr. J. Taylor, Jun.
Custom-House, Hythe.- Collector, J. U. Argent, Eisq. Comptroller and Land Surveyor, Mr. Raggett. Coast Officer and Fide Surveyor, Mr. B. R. Barnes. Clerk ant Land Waiter and Searcher. Mr. Edward Jenkin.

Excise and Permit Office, East-Hill.- Collector, Thomas Frankish, Esq. Clerk, Mr. Slaney. Supervisor, Mr. Jno. Pulford.
Post-Ofeice, Head-street.-Post Master, Mr. Verlander. Post closes for London at Ten o'clock.
Essex Equitable Assurance Office, High-street--Secretary, Mr, G. Chisolm.
The Paving Commissioners meet on the First Monday in eveny month. -Clerk, Mi, H. S. Gooriy.-Surveyor, Mr. Lewis.

## Colcliestes Unioss.

Chatrman-S. G. Cooke, Esq. Vice-Chairman-James Tillett, Esq.

## EX-OFFICIO GUARDIANS.

Sir G. H. Smyth, Bart. M.P., John Bawtree, Esq., P. Havens, Esq. J. W Egerton Green, Esq., G. Round, Esq., and G. H. Errington, Esq.

## ELECTED GUARDIANS.

All Saints-Mr. James Watts
St. Botolph-Mr. J. Hawes and Mr.
J. Bawtree, jun.

Berechurch-Mr. D. Green, jun.
St. Giles-Mr. J. T. Hedge and Mr. W. Stannard

Greensted-Mr. W. Dixon Green St. James-Mr. E. Auston and Mr. J. C. Eisdell

St. Leonard-Mr. John Mann, jun.
Lexden-Mr. J. Tillett and S. G. Cooke, Esq.

Clerk-Mr. F. G. Abeli Governor-Mr. Hooper. Surgrons-1st Ward District, Mr. J. M. Churchill. 2nd Ward District, Mr. J. Norman. Srd Ward District, Mr. C. E. Blair. Union House, Mr. Clark.

Superintendent Registrar-Mr. F. G. Abell.
Registrars-1st Ward, Mr. W. Fox. 2nd Ward, Mr. T. R. Harrington. Srd Ward, Mr. W. H. Bland.
Registrars for Marriages-Mr. H. S. Goody, and Mr. C. F. Fenton.

## Heachere rnect Wigestiee Uniont.

Chairman-C. G. Round, Esq. EX.OFFICIO GUARDIANS.
John Bawtree, Esq., T. L. Ewen, Esq., T. J. Turner, Esq., Rev. N. Forster, and P. Havens, Esq.

## Elected guardians.

Abherton-Rev. J. J. Holroyd Aldham-Mr. George Lithgow Bergholt, West-Mr. J. Ward Birch-No Nomination
Boxted-Mr. T. Whitaker
Brightlingsea-Mr. R. Mason and Mr. W. Cockerell
Chappel-Mr. Wm. Dean
Colne, Wakes-Mr. W. Worcester
Copford-Rev. K. Bayley
Dedham-Mr. W. Baker and Mr. R. Austin
Donyland, East-Mr. S. S. Brown
Easthorpe-Rev. G. C. Bowles
Fingringhoe- -Mr . B. Page
Fordham-Mr. Isaac Green
Horkesley, Gt.-Rev. 1). F. Markbam Horkesley, Little - No Nomination Langenhoe-Mr. G. F. Cooper Clerk-Mr. Wm. Howard

Langham-Rev. E. C. Ellis
Layer Breton-Mr. Gripper
Layer-de-la-Hay-Mr. Chas. Hall
Layer Marney-Mr. J. Polley, jun.
Mersea, East-Mr. J. G. Harvey
Mersea, West-Mr. H. Bean
Mount Bures-No Nomination
Peldon-Mr. H. Woodward
Salcot-Mr. W. Abbott
Stanway-Mr. G. Lithgow
Tey, Great-Mr.W. Kemp
Tey, Little-Mr. Jas. Mayhew
Tey, Marks-No Nomination
Virley-Mr. J. Blyth
Wigborough, Great $\rightarrow$ Mr. W. Hutley
Wigborough, Little-Mr. E. Harvey
Wivenhoe-Mr. G. Prentice and Mr. J. Wright

Wormingford -Mr . A. Constable
Auditor-Mr. E. W. Banks.

Relieving Officrrs-Messrs. F. Mason, J. S. Gonner, and T. Saunders.


Members, John Bagshaw, Esq., of Cliff Hunse. Harwich, and one seat vacant.
Town Councri. - Mayor, John Pattrick, Es?.
Aldermen, Messrs. F. Sievens, J. Pattrick, P. W. Freshfield, \& J. T. Groom.
Councillors, Messrs. Francis Hales, L. Cottingham, Wm. C. Rand́field,
Stephen Powling, F. F. Hart, Alfred Hast, Patrick Daniels, James
Durrant, Jas. Pain, J W. C. Butcher, Joseph Pain, and Edward Fuller.
High Steward, John Altwood, Esq., of Highlands.
Justices of the Peace, Samuel Billingsley, Jno. Bagshaw, Cornelius Sharp,
George Marsh, P. W. Freshfield, John Paturick, Francis Hales, Francis
Stevens, W. C. Randfield, and E. F. Hart, Esqrs.
Town Clerk, Mr. Edward Chapman. - Treasurer, Mr. R. R. Barnes.
Auditors, Messrs. William Butcher and D. S. Grigson.
Assessors, Messrs. Robert Crickmar and Charles T. Waights.
Master of the Free-School, Rev. S. N. Bull.
Master of the National School, Mr. George Beaizley.
Clerk to the Commissiomers of Pavement, Mr. E. Chapman.
Treasurer to the same Commissioners, Mr. R. R. Barnes.
Stamp Sub-Distributor, Mr. Iob Saxhy.
Collector, Landing Surveyor, and Inspector of Aliens, R. Stephens, Esq.
Comptroller Searcher, and Landing Waiter, Mr. Samuel Christopherson.
Tide Surveyor, Mr. J Gould. - Harbour Musters, J. Edwards \& Wm. Points.
Superintendent of Police, George Coleman. Sergeants-at-Mace, Robert
Gosnall, John Foster, and Richard Benneworth. Crier, R. Benneworth.
Water Bailiffs, Joseph Edwards and William Points.
Corn and Coal Meters, J. H. Durrant, A. H. King, J. Clarke, A. Meachen, and Thomas Meachen.
Agents for Lloyd's, Mr. O. J. Williams.
Deputy Sergeant of the Admiralty Cinque Ports, Francis Hales, Esq.
Coach to Manningtree and to London by the Eastern Union and Eastern Counties' Railway daily at $8 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. (except Sunday), and returns at $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}$-past 3 in the afternoon, with the post-office second delivery.
Ordnance.-Commanding Engineer, Capt. Hope; Storekeeper, Mr. Sharp; Clerk of the Works, Mr. H. Wright; Clerk, Mr. John Blackett.
Steam Packets.-The "Orwell" to and from London three times a week during the summer months. The "Kiver Queen" to and from Ipswich daily.-The "Atalanta" and "Cardinal Wolsey," in connexion with the Eastern Union Railway, daily.

## Trespothoing Uneiont.

President-J.M. Leake, Esq. Vice-President-Mr. R. C. Salmon. EX. OFFICIO GUARDIANS.
J. M. Leake, Esq.; T. Nunn, Esq.; Rev. H. R. Somers Smith ; Rev. G. Burmester; Capt. Runnacles; and J. Bagshaw, Esq., M.P. elected guardians.

Alresford-Mr. Samuel Candler
Ardleigh-Mr. Jonathan Bull and
Mr. Thomas Bromley.
Bradfield-Mr. James Hardy.
Beaumont-Mr. R. C. Salmon
Bentley Great-Mr. J. B. Borrodell.
Bentley Little-Mr. J. Woodgate
Bromley Great-Mr. John Dawson.
Bromley Lt.-Mr. Carrington Nunn.
Clacton Great-Mr. J. Smith.
Clacton Little-Mr. T. Hicks
Dovercourt-Mr. J. Q. Clarke
Elmstead-Mr. A. Stannard.
Frating-Mr. W. Caldecott
Frinton-Mr. C. Theedam
Harwich-Mr. Wm. C. Randfield,
Mr. A. Hast, and Mr. J. Durrant
Holland Great-Mr. Charles Hicks
Holland Little.-No Nomination
Clerk.-Mr. W. Angell

Kirby-No Nomination.
Lawford-Mr. James May
Manningtree - Mr. C. S. Owen and Mr. J. E. Page
Mistley-Mr. R. E. Page and Mr. W. Freeborn

Oakley Great-No Nomination.
Oakley Little-Rev. G. Burmester
Ramsey-Mr. Keer.
St. Osyth-Mr. F. E. Blyth and Mr. S. Dean

Tendring-Mr. R.Thompson Thorrington-No Nomination Thorpe -Mr . James Pertwee and Mr. W. Thompson
Walton-Mr. S. Wilson
Weeley-Mr. J. Bones
Wix-Mr. John Boggis
Wrabness-Mr. S. D. Lott
Auditor-Mr. E. W. Banks.

Relieving Ofrcers.-Messrs. Wymark, Stubbin, and Pudney.
The Board meet every Wednesday.

## 

Members, David Waddington, Esq., Adelaide House, Enfield; and Thomas Barrett Lennard, Esq., 9, Hyde Park Terrace.

## TOWN COUNCIL.

Mayor, George May, Esq.
Aldermen, John Payne, John Wilmshurst, Edward Bright, and H. Harridance, Esqrs.
Councillors, Messrs. George May, Alfred May, Arthur Jennings Aikin, John Crick, Robert Smith, R. Bickmore, J. C. Payne, Samuel Hawkes, Wm. French, James Butler, Marven Porter Hicks, and Anthony Bentall.
Kecorder, J. G. Walford, Esq.
Justices, Jomn Paine, Edward Bright, George May, Alfred May, Joseph Pattisson, and John Augustine Bygrave, Esqrs.
Town Clerk and Clerk to the Mayistrates, Mr. G. W. Digby.
Clerk of the Peace, and Coroner, W. Crick, Esq.
Treasurer. Mr. Henry May.
Assessors, The Mayor, Messrs. P. H. Youngman and J. G. Seamans.
Auditors, Messrs. Benjamin Geulloud and Alfred Busbridge.
Waster of the Grammar School, Rev. Salisbury Dunn, A.M.
Water Bailiff, Edward Warren.
Gaver, William Clarke.
Sergiants at Mace, Thomas Orrell and Stephen Clarke.
Cunstables, T. Keys, W. Barnard, E. Warren, E. J. Coker.
Head Constable, W. Clarke.
Clerk of the Market, James Ward. Crier, William Orrell.
Postmaster, Mr. James Cottee. Sub-distributor of Stamps, Mr. Youngman. Customs.-Collector, J. Bennett, Esq. Clerk in the Long Room, Mr. J. F. Shynn. Comptroller, Mr. T Cumming. PrincipalCoast Officer (Rochford), Mr. J. Richmond. Dillo and Tide Surveyor (Burnham), Mr. N. Brooking. Principal Coast Officer (Bradwell), Mr. J. Cockett. Deputy Collector and Principal Coast Officer (Leigh), Mr. J. H. Allen.
Excise Officer (Olfice, King's Head Inn), Mr. Whiskin.
Post leares for London at $\frac{1}{2}$ past $70^{\prime}$ 'clock in the evening.


SANITARY COMMISSIONERS.
Mr. W. Bulley, Maldon ; Mr. Edward Chapman, Bicknacre, Danbury. GUARDIANS.

All Saints-Mr. R. Cottee
Althorne-Mr. H. G. Kemp
Asheldham-Mr. James Malden, jun.
Bradwell-Mr. Robt. Page
Burnham-Mr.J.J. Bygrave and Mr. John Rogers
Cold Norton-Mr. W. Clarke
Crixea-Mr. Samuel Kemp
Dengie-Mr. James Malden
Fambridge, North--Mr. W. Gale
Goldhanger-Mr. John Brys
Hazeleigh-Mr. Richard Going
Heybridge-Mr. Cbarles Yell
Langford-Mr. John Wood
Latchingdon-Mr. Samuel Clift
Lawrence, St.-Mr. W. Wayling
Mayland-Mr. George Bourne
Mary, St. - Mr. Charles Hurrell and Mr. Wiliam French
Mundon-Mr. Thomas Solly

Peter, St.-Mr. J. Payne and Mr. R. Pledger
Purleigh-Mr. Pattisson Rutt and Mr. W. Clarke
Southminster-Mr. Charles Page and Mr. John Kemp
Steeple-Mr. John Chapman
Stow Maries-Mr. Charles Carter
Tillingham-Mr. J. L. Willes
Totham, Great-Mr. E. Payne
Totham, Little-
Tolleshunt D'Arcy—Mr. H. Perry
Tolleshunt Knights-Mr.C.J. Wilkin
Tolleshunt Major-Mr. R. Francis
Tollesbury-Mr. Robert Seabrook and Mr. R. Solly, Jun.
Woodham Mortimer-Mr, T. L. Ward
Woodham Walter-Mr. John Snow, jun.
Auditor-Mr. E. W. Banks.

Relibving Ofricers-Messrs. Geo Grice, W. Otway, Francis Lufkin.

Abridge, June 2-c
Althorne, June 5
Ardlei: h, Sept. 29
Audley End, August 5
Aveley, Easter Monday
Bardfield, June 22
Barking, Oct. 22 -c
Passildon, Sept. 14
Ballington, Sept. 29
Belchamp St. Paul's, Dee. $11-$-e
Bentley, Monday after July 15
Billericay, Aug. 2, Oct. '7-c
Bishop's Stortford, Holy Th. Tu. after xrinity Sunday, Oct. 10
Blackmore, Aug. 21-c
Bockint, Thursday before St. James
Bradwell, June 24
Braintree, May. 8, Oct. 2
Brentwond, July 18, Oet. 15-e
Brightlingsea, St. Swithin, or Thursday before, and Oct. 15
Burnham, April 25, Sept. 4
Canewdon, June 24
Canway Island, June 25
Castle Hedingham, May 14, Aug. 15, and Oct. 25
Chelmsford, May 12, Nov. 12-c
Chesterford, July 50-c
Great Clacton, June 29
Little Clacton, July 25
Cogreshall, Whit Tuesday
Colchester, Easter Tuesday, July 5, 23 , Oct. $20-$ e. Annual Hog. get Show, last Thorsday in April
Colt, Nov. 17
Danbury, May 29
Dedham, Easter Tuesday
1)overcourt, Whit Monday

Dunmow, May 6 , Nov. 8
Earl's Colne, Marelı 25
Elmstead. May 15
Epping, Whit Tuesday, Nov. 13-c
Fairlop, first Friday in July
Felsted, Whit Tuesday
Fingringhoe, Faster Monday
Ford Street, Easter Tuesday
Foulness Island, July 10
Goldhanger, May 14
Grays, May 23, Oct. 20-c
Great Hallingbury, Whit Tuestay
Great Oakley, A pril 25
Great Tey, Trinity Monday
Great Wakering, July 25
Hatfield Broadoak, Aug. 5
Hatfield Peverel, Whit Tuesday Hadleigh, June 24
Hadstock, June 28-c
Halsted, May 6, Oet. 29-c

Harlow, May 13, Sept. 9, Nov. 28-e
Harwich, May 1, Uet. 18
Hawkwell, Whit Tuesday
Horndon, June 29
Heybridge, July 18
Ingatestone, Dec. 1-c
Kelvedon, Easter Monday,
Kirby, July 26
Latehingdon, June ?
Leigh, second Tuesday in May
Maldon, first Thursiay in May, Sept. 13, 14-c
Manningtree, Whit Thursday
Manewden, Easter Monday
Messing, first 'Tuesday in July
Newport, Easter Tuestlay, Nov. 17-e Ongar, Oct. 12
St. Osyth, Holy Thursday
Prittlewell, July 15
Purfleet, June 13
Purleigh, June 15
Ramsey, June 15
Rayleigh, Trinity Monday-c
Rochford, East, Tu. Wed. aft. Sep. 26
Romford, June 24-c
Saffiron Walden, Saturday before Midlent Sunday, Nov. I
Salcot, Sept. 4
South Bemfleet, Sept. 24
: outhend, Whit Monday
Southminster, Sept. 29
Springfield, Whit Tuesday,
Stanstead, May l-c
Stanway, Apri! 23
Stebbing, July 10-c
Steeple, Whit Wednesday, and Wed. nesday after Sept. 29
Terling, Whit Monday
Tendring, Sept. 14
Thaxted, Monday before Whit Monday, Aug. 10-c
Thorpe, Monday before Whit Sunday Thundersley, June 23
Tillingham, Whit Tuesday, Sept. 16
Tiptree, July 25
Tollestrury, last Thursday in June
Tolleshunt d'A rey, June 12
Toppesfield, July 20
Walden, MidlentSaturday, Nov. 1-c
Waltham Abbey, May 14, Sep .25.26
Walton, June 2
Weathersfield, July 22
West Mersea, Whit Tuesday
Wix, Sept. 16
Witham, Friday in Whitsun Week, dune 4, Sept. 14, Nov. 8
Wivenhoe, Sept. 4
Woodham Ferris, Oct. 11
Writtle, Whit Monday

## 

Aldeburgh, Mareh 1, May 4
Alderingham, Oct. 11, December II
Acton, July 6
Barrow, May 1
Beceles, Holy Th., June 29, Oct. 2
Bergholt, last Wednesday in July
Bildeston, Ash Wednesday, Holy Th.
Blythbury, April 5
Hotesdale, Holy Thursday
Boxford, Easter Monday, Dec. 21
Boxted, Whit Monday
Brandon, Feb. 14, June 11, Nov. 11
Bricket, July 5
Bungay, May 14, Sept. 25
Bures, Holy Thursday
Bury, Oct. 2, December 1
Cavendish, June 11
Clare, Easter Tuesday, July 26
Cooling, July 31, Oct. 17
Cornard, October 6
Coddenham, October 2
Debenham, June 24
Dunwich, July 25
Flmset, Whit Thursday
Earl Soham, July 23
Eye, Whit Monday
Felsham, Au ust 16
Finningham, Sept. 4
Framlingham, Whit Monday, Oet. 11
Framsden, Holy Thursday
Glemsford, J une 24
Great Thurlow, Oct. 10
Hacheston, Nov. 12
Hadleigh, Whit Monday, Dct. 11
Halesworth, Oct. 29
Hortford, Mareh 18, August 22
Hartest, A pril 23
Haverhill, May 12, August 26

Hinton, June 29
Horringer, Sept, 4
Hoxne, Dec. 1
Haushley, August 25
Hundon, Holy Thursday
Ipswich, May 4, 18, July, 25, Aug. 22 , Sept. 25
Keddington, June 29
Kersey, Easter Tuesday
I avenham, Shrove Tuesday, Out. 11
Laxfield, May 12, Oct. 12
lindsay, July 25
L.owestoft, May 12, Oct.

Market Weston, Avors
Melford. Whit Tuesday
Mendlesham, Oct. 2
Mildenhall, Oct. 10
Monk's Eleigh, July 25
Nayland, Wednesday after Oct. 2
Needham, Oet. 28
Newmarket, Whit Tuesday, Nov 8
Orford, June 24
Polstead, Wednesday after July 2
Saxmundham, Holy Thurs., Sept. 23
Snape, August 11
Southwold, Trinity Monday
Stanton, May 31, June i
Stoke by Clare, Whit Monday
Stoke by Nayland, Wednesday after Old May Day
Stowmarket, July 10, August 12
Stradbrook, Sept. 21
Stratford, June 22
Sudbury, Mareh 12 July 10
Thrandiston, July 21
Thwaite, June 30, Nov. 25
W oodbridge, A pril 5, Oct. 2
Woolpit, Sept. 16

## ESseac Conaty Constabendersy.

> Chief Constable-Captain Mc Hardy, R.N., Springfield.

Treasurer-Thomas William Bramston, Esq., M.P.
Deputy Treasurer-T. M. Gepp, Esq.
Committee meet first Wednesday in every Month, at the Shire Hall.

> S. Superintendents. I. Inspectors. C. Constable.

Number and Distribution in November, 1847.


## 

January. - Should the weather be open, bring up arrears of planting, pruning, and training; sow beans for transplanting and early peas; set out early York cabbage for first use ; bulbs left unplanted should now be got in.

February - Main sowing of beans; August-sown cabbages may now be planted out; onions planted for seed; sow early radishes in a sheltered situation; and a few Bath or green Egyptian cos lettuces may be sown at the same time; clean strawberry beds and give them a top dressing; prune raspberries; edgings of various kinds may be planted; roses of robust growth may be pruned; roses may also be planted in a good rich soil.

March. - Get in seeds of main crops of various kinds "when the weather is farourable-such as onions, carrots, parsnips, \&c.; transplant beans; sow brocoli and cabbage for summer and autumn supply; also early horn carrots, cauliflowers, and succession peas; plant potatoes; put in hardy annuals, and thin autumn-sown ones; divide chrysanthemums; sow hardy snnuals.

April. - Complete sowings omitted in last month; keep the garden well weeded; sow Scotch greens, Brussels sprouts, celery, lettuce, \&e.; prepare cucumber frame; sow annuals; plant out biennials; sow mignionette in open border and boxes; plant cuttings of fuchsias, \&e., in pots, for striking.

May.-By the middle of this month tender plants may be planted out of doors; half-hardy plants may have their winter coverings removed; hoe and thin onions, carrots, \&c.; sow kidney beans and scarlet runners, nasturtiums, spinach, succession peas, turnips, \&c.; sow annuals for autumn flowering; plant out dahlias and pelargoniums; sow giant and Brompton stocks.

June. - Watering will be necessary this month: after which loosen the soil with a hoe; sow last crop of mazagan and kidney beans and peas; plant out borecole, Brussels sprouts, cabbages, \&c.; thin carrots; plant out celery; bud roses; prick out perennials and biennials; take up bulbs; plant out tenderdannuals.

July.- Cut herbs in flower for drying ; plant principal crops of winter greens ; plant out brocoli; transplant cauliflower ; thin out annuals; layer carnations; increase bydrangeas, geraniums, \&c., by cuttings.

August.-Hoe between cabbage and other green crops; sow cabbage and carrots for spring crop; earth up celery; sow lettuce to stand the winter; also winter crop of spinach. New plantations of strawberries may be made. Prick out pipings of pinks; propagate petunias, verbenas, \&e., by cuttings; plant out stocks.

September.-Collect flower seeds of various kinds; look well to weeds, to prevent their seeding ; continue to plant out cabbage, \& \&e. ; also Augustsown cauliflowers; gather early ripe fruit; sow hardy annuals, particularly the Californian kinds ; plant crocusses, snow-drops, narcissus, \&cc.

October. - The chief operations of this month are gathering and storing apples and pears and vegetable roots, and sheltering tender plants; plant bulbs; continue taking up potatoes in fine weather; begin pruning gooseberry and currant bushes; divide herbaceous perennials for increase.
November. - The best month for pruning and transplanting, trench all unoccupied ground for the influence of the frosts; keep young crops of vegetables clean and free from slugs, take up dahlias; plant hyacinths and tulips; plant flowering shrubs.

December.- Follow up the operations of November ; cut down and remove decayed flowers, and dig borders, taking care not to injure any bulbs ; enver tender roses, salvias. and fuchsias, with light litter or leaves, which seeure with a thin covering of soil.




[^0]:    ©'s semidiam. 1st day, $16^{\prime} 17^{\prime \prime}$; 11 th, $16^{\prime} 17^{\prime \prime}$; 21 st, $16^{\prime} 16^{\prime \prime}$.

[^1]:    $D$ in perigee, 4 th day ; apogee, 17 th day. $\odot ' s ~ s e m i d i a m . ~ 1 s t ~ d a y, 16^{\prime} 1^{\prime \prime}$; 11 th, $15^{\prime} 58^{\prime \prime} ; 21$ st, $15^{\prime} 55^{\prime \prime}$.

[^2]:    D in perigee, 9 th day ; apogee, 21st day.
    $\bigcirc$ 's semidiam, $13 t$ day, $16^{\prime} 15^{\prime \prime}$; 11 th, $16^{\prime} 16^{\prime \prime}$; 21 st, $16^{\prime} 17^{\prime \prime}$. PRINTED FOR THE COMPANY OF STATIONERS.

[^3]:    PRINTED FOR THE CONPANY OF STATIONERS,

[^4]:    PRINTED FOR THE COMPANY OF STATIONERS.

[^5]:    PRINTRD FOR THE COMPANY OF STATIONERS.

[^6]:    Nothing in nature, much less conscious being,
    Was e'er created solely for itself.

[^7]:    printed for the company of stationers,

[^8]:    printed for the company of stationers.

