THE

KENTUCKY ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD,

1815.

BEING THE THIRD AFTER BISSEXTILE, OR

LEAP-YEAR;

AND AFTER THE FOURTH OF JULY, THE 40th YEAR OF

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

CALCULATED BY JAMES G. ARNOLD,

FOR THE

MERIDIAN OF MAYSVILLE,

In lat. 38, 27, &

MAYSVILLE, K.

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EXPLANATION

OF THE CHARACTERS USED IN THE CALENDAR.

☉ or ⊙ sun, ● new moon, ○ full moon, ☽ first quarter, ☾ last quarter, ☿ mercury, ♀ venus, ⊕ the earth, ♂ mars, ♃ Jupiter, ♄ saturn, ♅ herschell or georgian, ☊ the ascending node of any planet, ☋ the descending node, ☌ conjunction, or planets situated in the same longitude, □ quadrature, or three signs apart, ☍ opposition, or planets 180 degrees apart, N. north S. south, inf. inferior, sup. superior, im. immersion, em. emersion.—☋ moon's ascendant, or the day she begins to ascend north, in Dutch it is called *Aufsteigen*, ☊ moon's descendant, or the day she begins to descend towards the south, in Dutch is called *Absteigen*.

12 SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

Northern	Govern	Southern	Govern
♈ Aries	*head, face*	♎ Libra	*reins*
♉ Taurus	*neck*	♏ Scorpio	*secrets*
♊ Gemini	*arms*	♐ Sagittarius	*thighs*
♋ Cancer	*breast*	♑ Capricornus	*knees*
♌ Leo	*heart*	♒ Aquarius	*legs*
♍ Virgo	*bowels*	♓ Pisces	*feet*

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

Chronological cycles for 1815.		Ash Wednesday	Feb	8
Dominical letter - - - -	A	Mid Lent	Ma	5
Golden Number - - -	11	Palm Sunday	Ma	19
Epact - - - - - - -	20	Easter day	Ma	26
Solar Cycle - - - - - -	4	Low Sunday	Apr	2
Roman Indiction - - -	3	Rogation Sunday	Apr	30
Julian Period - - -	6528	Holy Thursday	May	4
Moveable Feasts.		Whit Sunday	May	14
Septuagesima Sunday,	Jan. 22	Trinity Sunday	May	21
Quinquagesima	Feb 5	Advent Sunday	Dec	3

SOLAR AND LUNAR ECLIPSES IN 1815.

First of the Sun, January 10, invisible here; but it will be centrally eclipsed on the meridian, in lat. 65° 45' S. and long. 23° 30' W.

Second of the Moon, June 21, invisible here; but it will be total and visible throughout all Asia, the major and eastern parts of Europe and Africa.

Third of the Sun, July 6th, invisible here: but it will be centrally eclipsed on the meridian in long. 174° 24' W. and lat. 88° 3' N. or near the north pole.

Fourth of the Moon, December 16, invisible here; but will be total on the Pacific Ocean and over all Asia.

Fifth of the Sun, December 30, invisible here; but it will be visible near the south pole.

RESOURCES AND IMPROVEMENTS.

STEAM BOAT NAVIGATION.

Calculation and estimate of the internal navigation *of the United States, for* steam boats—*compiled* (*by the editor of the* 'Baltimore Weekly Register') *to shew the astonishing* commerce *that different parts of the union will have with each other to the great benefit of the whole, and the general prosperity; interspersed with geographical observations and remarks from the best authorities, assisted by some private communications to the editor from his correspondents.*

We are well aware that in the task we have assigned ourselves many gross errors or mistakes must be committed; if we arrive at general correctness and afford a reasonable idea of the interesting subject before us, it is as much as can be expeced—probably, we have ascertained pretty nearly the truth, in most cases. But the difference of calculation by different authorities, with the imperfect knowledge we have of some parts of the "western country," forbids the hope of certainty.

The *object* of this essay is to point out some of the advantages of union, and exhibit fresh inducements to cherish it. There is no country on the globe like ours—we have more means of happiness within our reach than ever before were presented to a people. In general, we have very little knowledge of them; or, at least, see them "as through a glass, dimly." Let us endeavor to make ourselves better acquainted with them. They are the *alpa* and *omega* of polites—the foundation on which the most important theories and practices should be built up.—*Interest* is the ruling passion of every society—how important then is it to ascertain what that interest really is! We may easily deceive ourselves, and are liable to be deceived by others. I think the bulk of the people of the United States have been grossly mistaken as to their true interest; and this opinion gains ground daily. Intsead of looking at *home* for ease, wealth and independence, we have been staring across the *Atlantic*; and, the pitiful trade we had on that ocean, has been ascribed the prosperity of these sates! —I call *that* trade "pitiful" when compared with our *home commerce*, now incalculably increased by the greater industry of the people, assisted by the introduction of *laborsaving machinery* and many useful animals, together with unparalleled improvements in agriculture and the arts. But this subject (as promised in the last number of the Register) shall be taken up in detail in a little while—it is mentioned now merely to bring *home* the attention of our readers to the matter before us. We are, unequivocally, the "friends of commerce"—not of that commerce which would have sought "*protection under the British cannon*"

—that was *purchased* in the shape of *British* licenses of *Guelph's* consuls and other dealers in "the freedom of the seas"—or that which paid a tribute to Great Britain under her orders in council, as did the goods we burnt at Baltimore some years ago. No—no—I hate all commerce that belongs to either of these—but am the friend of the invaluable commerce that exists among ourselves, and promotes an honorable and profitable *foreign* trade for the disposition of *our own* surplus commodities, and a supply of things from abroad which are convenient or pleasant to us.—To proceed—

Our immediate design is to take a view of the *inland navigation* of the western country, by which I mean the western parts of New-York, Pennsylvania and Virginia, with the states of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, that small part of Louisiana which lies east of the Mississippi, with the territories of Mississippi, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, a very extensive and rich tract of country, about to contain a vast majority of the people of the U. States. These lands are watered by lakes and rivers in a very extraordinary manner—the soil is luxuriant, and the climate healthy and pleasant: There are no deserts; and the rivers and canals of the old world sink into insignificance when we compare them with the length of *internal navigation* that nature has given to us. Blessed by Providence with so many and uncommon advantages, it is for us to deserve and apply them to our happiness.

The grand route from Buffalo, in New-York, to New-Orleans, a distance of 2744 miles may be performed in a STEAM-BOAT of 500 tons, except between Michigan and the Illinois, where there is a small obstruction that we will remove.

From Buffalo to Malden, or, from the eastern to the western extremity of Lake Erie	*miles* 300
From Malden to Detroit; (up the Detroit river, deep enough for large vessels, with a current of about 4 miles per hour) - - - - - - -	16
From Detroit to Lake St. Clair, - - -	6
From the southern to the northern extremity of Lake St. Clair, - - - - - - -	40

This lake is about 90 miles in circumference, and has a bar across it from east to west, *probably* occasioned by two rivers which enter it in these directions. Our vessels, among which were the *Lawrence* and *Niagara* brigs of war, crossed it with 8 feet 4 inches water.

From Lake St. Clair, up the Rapids of St. Clair, or, as it is sometimes called, the river St. Clair, through Lake Huron to Michilimacinac—(Huron has water deep enough for large vessels,) - - - - -	350

From Michilimacinac to the Chicago, near the head of lake Michigan, (which is about 750 miles in circumference,

king in its great bays. It is a beautiful piece of water, much like Ontario, and *believed* very deep,) 28

From Chicago up Chicago river to a swamp or marsh at the head of the Illinois, only *two* miles distant. It is said there already is a passage for canoes through this marsh; and all accounts concur in stating that a communication may be easily made. We, therefore, consider it as done, for it certainly will be done, and at a small expense, as soon as it is required by the settlement of the country.—We are not satisfactorily informed of the depth of water in the Chicago; it is said to afford a "batteaux navigation," by which we understand it is free from obstructions—from Michigan to the swamp through which we propose to cut the canal, is - - - - - 15

The canal, - - - - - 2

We now enter one of the most beautiful rivers in the world, clear, gentle and without rapids, running through a country that some of the French who visited it called "*the territorial paradise*," from the luxuriancy of its soil and productions. On the shores of the river is a profusion of coal—salt springs are numerous, and native grapes so abundant that in 1769 a few French settlers made of them 110 hhds. of fine strong red wine. It will probably be the *wine country* of the U. States. It is well timbered with white and red cedar, mulberry, pine, sugar maple, &c. and some dying and medical plants are found. The country is level, as may be inferred from the gentleness of the river: but not flat, and well adapted to all the usual agriculture of the middle states. On this river is a quarry of *burr stones*, such as mill stones are made of. The Illinois, near Michigan, is divided into two branches; one of which, called the Theakiki, is a considerable stream; we propose to enter our little canal at the place where these branches united form the Illinois.

From the head of the Illinois to the Mississippi, into which it empties by a mouth 400 yards wide, is 450

From the Illinois to the mouth of the Missouri,	18
From the Missouri to the Ohio, - - -	176
From the Ohio to the Arkansaw, - - -	419
From the Arkansaw to the Walnut hills - -	222
From the Walnut hills to Natchez, - -	118
From Natchez to New-Orleans, - - -	313

Whole length of the *steam-boat voyage* from Buffalo to New-Orleans, - - - - - *miles* 2744

This immense route will be travelled in a steam boat with greater expedition than one would suppose. The chief part of

the way a boat may go night and day, backwards or forwards. But to allow ample time for needful stoppages at night or detentions for fuel and supplies, or to take in passengers or goods, we calculate her being employed 12 hours per day. Going from Buffalo to New-Orleans she will make, if her powers be but moderate, 7 miles per hour, on the average, and returning, not less than 5; for the current in the lakes is hardly perceptible, and that of the Illinois very gentle. Upon these data the voyage down will require *thirty-two days, eight hours*—and the passage up consume nearly *forty-six days*. I think these calculations will be thought reasonable, on a due examination of what is really done by steam boats.

But in estimating the importance of this route for the purposes of commerce, it would be right to take in the *circumference* of the lakes through which we have passed by direct lines; which, allowing to Great Britain the shores that belong to her, would yet add to the extent of our navigation 925 miles—in all 3669 miles!

Thus, reader, we have travelled a great distance through some of the finest countries under heaven—if you are as much pleased with the voyage as I am, the trouble of the pilot is fully compensated.

We shall now proceed to add up, as briefly as possible, the whole extent of the inland navigation of those parts of the U. States mentioned above.

The route from Buffalo to the mouth of the Illinois is *miles* 2400

The Mississippi is navigable to the falls of St. Anthony, lat. 45° N. 2280 miles from the sea, passing which we have about 300 miles more, in all - - - 2580

Rivers entering the Mississippi, east side, from the falls to the mouth of the Ohio: ( ) St. Croix, navigable 200 miles: Sioux, 80; Buffalo, 100: Black river, 100; Ouiconsin, (what it is thought may communicate with lake Michigan, or, at least, to approach some of its waters *very* closely) 200: rivere a la Mine, 130; rivere a la Roche, 210: the Illinois, already counted: Kaskaskia, 100—total 1110

The Ohio, "the most beautiful river on earth," and running through the garden of the world, is too well known to navigation to require more than the distance from Pittsburg to the Mississippi, which is - - - - 1188

Rivers entering the Ohio, from the north—Allegany, 200 (*b*); Beaver, (*c*): Muskingum 110 (*d*): Great Hockhocking, 70: Scioto, 200 (*e*): Great Miami, 75 (*f*): the Wabash and its waters, 200 (*g*). - - - - 855

Rivers entering the Ohio from the south—Monongahela, 100 (*h*); Great Kenhawa, 70 (*i*): Licking river, 70; Kentucky, say, 100 (*k*): Green river, 150: Cumberland, 300 (*l*); Tennessee 1[illegible] (*m*). - 1790

☞ The Ohio and its tributary streams may be naviga-

ted by steam boats at least the distance of 3833 miles, making a liberal allowance in the streams not taken into our estimate, for any difficulties we may meet with in those that are named!

The Yazoo is the principal stream that enters the Mississippi from the east, below the Ohio—it is 280 yards wide at its mouth, and navigable about 100

Rivers emptying into the Gulph of Mexico—the Alabama, 300 (*n*); Tombigbe 200 (*o*); the Mobile, 73 (*p*); Pascagoula, 150; Pearl, 180, - - - 903

Miles 10,929

The various other waters navigable from fifty to one hundred miles, emptying into the lakes and the great rivers named, or into the bay of Mexico, with the small lakes in New-York, &c. are "too tedious to mention." They intersect the country in every direction, and afford conveniences of transportation of incalculable importance to rich sections of the country. We might add one thousand miles to the above mighty aggregate of nearly eleven thousand miles; at any rate, it is safe to say that the states and districts first named, have that distance of water communication, fit to be navigated in steam boats, passing over the same space but once. This is a fact no less curious than interesting.

The batteaux navigation is much greater than this estimate.

If we were to notice the rivers that enter the Mississippi from the west—the mighty Missouri which has a course of 2575 miles to the rapids, with its extensive tributaries, such as the Kanzas, La Platte, Osage, &c.—the St. Francis, the White river, the Arkansaw, (having its source 2173 miles from its mouth) the Washita, the Red river, and many others, besides some of considerable importance that empty immediately into the gulph of Mexico beyond the Mississippi, we should find new causes to admire that Providence of God, which has given us a land overflowing with his choisest blessings—a rich soil penetrated every way with living streams of water, by which a commerce may be carried on more extensively than any man, in the present state of things, can form an idea of.

From the preceding facts and suppositions, some person of more leisure and better information than I have been able to collect, and whose "hobby" also it is to ascertain the resources of his country, may be induced to make a more finished work.—What I chiefly hoped was to draw the attention to the subject, and afford a general idea of its magnitude, to excite the best feelings, and inspire us with a determination to cherish and preserve a system of government that promises such incalculable advantages and universalled prosperity.

(*o*) Some of these rivers may not be navigable for steam boats

the entire length stated, but several of them have great branches that are, and the whole, together, is probably under the real amount of distance fit for such communication.

(*b*) The Aleghany is a beautiful river, clear of rocks and uninterupted by falls, and receives many navigable streams. It presents another and perhaps the most eligible communication between the lakes and the waters of the Mississippi by French creek, its N. W. branch, which is navigable within 15 miles of lake Erie, over a good road, but which may be united, and, doubtless will soon be united by a canal. The trade of this river is very great—in 1808, from four to five thousand barrels of Onandago (N. Y.) salt were brought down to Pittsburg besides other articles of traffic. The shores of the Alleghany are heavily timbered with forest trees most in request, of which several heavy *sea vessels* have been built and brought round to the Atlantic states.—Three million feet of boards came down to Pittsburg in 1807; the trade in this article has increased, and much other commerce has grown up and is prospering in a wonderful manner.

(*c*) The Beaver is obstructed by falls, but has a boat navigation of about fifty miles. Similar remarks app y to Shade river, and several other streams of minor character.

(*d*) The Muskingum is navigable for smaller boats 45 miles further, where with a portage of only one mile it has a communication with lake Erie by the Cayahoga. There appears no great difficulty to the cutting a canal, which is contemplated. This river runs through a beautiful country, rapidly populating. Among the flourishing towns on its shores is Zanesville—Marietta is at its mouth, which is 250 yards wide.

(*e*) The navigable waters of the Sciota approach within four miles of the navigable part of Sandusky, emptying into Erie. It passes through an exceedingly rich and delightful country.

(*f*) The Great Miami is navigable for loaded canoes fifty miles further, where it nearly meets the western branch of the Miami of the lake, on which stands Fort Meigs, emptying into Erie.

(*g*) The Wabash has some, but not impassable, obstructions, and is a noble stream. This river and its waters is navigable much further than we have stated for small boats, and approaches the Miami of the lake within three miles. It is four hundred yards wide at its mouth, and three hundred at Vincennes, one hundred up.

(*h*) The Monongahela is navigated, but with some difficulty, forty miles further. When the waters are high vessels of four hundred tons may be safely brought down, but they subside so quickly as to render such navigation very precarious. It is a favorite project to unite the waters of this river with those of the Potomac; but it will probably not be done, the intervening space being mountainous.

☞ *Some other notes attached to this are here omitted.*

JANUARY, FIRST MONTH, 31 DAYS.—1815.

ORIGIN OF THE NAMES OF THE SEVERAL MONTHS IN THE YEAR.

January was thus called in honor of Janus, a pretended deity whom the Romans supposed presided over the beginning of all business, and therefore begins the year.

MOON'S PHASES.	D	H	M		D	☽	☿		♀	♂		♃		♄		♅	
☾ Last qr.	2	9	15	M	1	☽	♑	23	12	♏	29	♎	9	♒	1	5
● New m.	10	8	20	M	7	16	♉	2	19		13		10		1	5
☽ First qr.	18	10	25	M	13	23			11	27		7		10		2	5
○ Full m.	25	4	10	M	19	29			21	♒	4		11		10	3	6
☾ Last qr.	1	11	25	A	25	♒	♒		1		12		15		10	3	6

D M	W	Aspects and Observations	☉ rises	☉ sets	☾ place.	☽ rises	☾ south
1	A	circumcision	7 21	4 39	♎ 3 11	3 7 4	54
2	m	*very cold,*	7 21	4 39	16	*morn.* 5	54
3	tu	clock faster 5 min.	7 21	4 39	30	0 4 16	39
4	w	*disagreeable*	7 20	4 40	♏ 12	1 4 07	24
5	th	*weather.*	7 20	4 40	25	2 4 48	10
6	fr	Epiphany	7 19	4 41	♐ 7	3 4 58	56
7	sa	*look out*	7 19	4 41	19	4 4 39	42
8	A	1st Sunday after Epiphany	7 18	4 42	♑ 1	5 4 91	0 18
9	m	*for*	7 18	4 42	13	6 3 11	18
10	tu	☉ eclipsed invis. ☽ ♉	7 17	4 43	24	*sets*	*aftern.*
11	w	☽ in apogee	7 16	4 44	♒ 6	5 1 0	55
12	th	*snow*	7 16	4 44	18	6 4 8 1	42
13	fr	*or*	7 15	4 45	30	7 5 1 2	27
14	sa	*rain.*	7 14	4 46	♓ 12	8 4	11
15	A	2d Sunday after Epiphany.	7 14	4 46	24	9 4 6 3	54
16	m	*clear*	7 13	4 47	♈ 6	10 5 1 4	37
17	tu	*and cold*	7 12	4 48	19	*morn.* 5	20
18	w	clock faster 11 min.	7 12	4 48	♉ 0	2 1 6	6
19	th	*pleasant*	7 11	4 49	16	0 4 6 6	54
20	fr	☉ enters ♒	7 10	4 50	29	1 4 9 7	46
21	sa	*weather*	7 9	4 51	□ 14	2 5 6 8	43
22	A	Septuagesima Sunday	7 8	4 52	28	4 1 9	43
23	m	*for the*	7 7	4 53	♋ 13	5 11 10	4
24	tu	☽ ☊	7 6	4 54	28	6 3 11	51
25	w	☽ in perigee	7 6	4 54	☊ 14	*rises.*	*morn.*
26	th	*time*	7 5	4 55	29	6 4 8 0	58
27	fr	*of*	7 4	4 56	♍ 14	8 2 1	51
28	sa	*year.*	7 3	4 57	28	9 1 2 2	51
29	A	Sexagesima Sunday	7 2	4 58	♎ 12	10 1 9 3	36
30	m	*cloudy.*	7 1	4 59	26	11 4 4	25
31	tu	clock faster 14 min.	7 0	5 0	♏ 9	*morn.* 5	12

OWHYHEE.

A gentleman belonging to the Fur Company established at the mouth of Columbia river, who lately arrived here over land from the establishment informs us, that frequent trips are made to Owhyhee for provisions.

The name of the place is rendered familiar to every one as the

FEBRUARY, SECOND MONTH, 28 DAYS.—1813.

February takes its name from Februare, to make expiatory sacrifices, it was about the beginning of this month that the Romans made their sacrifices to the dead.

MOON'S PHASES.	D	H	M	
● New m.	9	3	26	M
☽ First qr.	16	11	7	A
○ Full m.	23	2	37	A

PLANET'S PLACES.																								
D	☉		☿		♀		♂		♃		♄		♅											
1	♒	12	♒	15	♒	21	♐	20	♎	10	♒	4	♐	6										
7		18		24		24		24		4		5		6										
13		24	♓	4	♓	6		28		9		6		6										
19	♓			15		13	♑	2		9		6		6										
25		6		24		24		6		8		7		7										

D M	D W	Aspects and Observations.	☉ rises	☉ sets	☾ place		☾ rises	☾ south	
1	w	*rain*	6 59	5 1	m	22	0	28	5 59
2	th	*clears off, but*	6 58	5 2	♐	4	1	29	7 20
3	fr	*soon expect more bad*	6 57	5 3		16	2	28	8 20
4	sa	*weather*	6 56	5 4		26	3	27	9 8
5	A	Quinquagesima Sunday	6 55	5 5	♑	10	4	20	9 57
6	m	*rain or sleet*	6 54	5 6		21	5	10	10 46
7	tu	*mixed with hail*	6 53	5 7	♒	3	5	57	11 33
8	w	Ash Wednesday	6 52	5 8		15	6	37	after
9	th		6 51	5 9		27	sets	0	12
10	fr	clock faster 15 min.	6 50	5 10	♓	9	6	32	1 3
11	sa		6 49	5 11		21	7	53	1 46
12	A	first Sunday in lent	6 48	5 12	♈	4	8	31	2 31
13	m	*cold and*	6 47	5 13		16	9	32	3 14
14	tu	*freezing*	6 45	5 15		29	10	33	3 59
15	w	*clear and*	6 44	5 16	♉	12	11	37	4 45
16	th	*cold*	6 42	5 18		25	morn	5	45
17	fr	*days*	6 41	5 19	□	9	0	40	6 28
18	sa		6 40	5 20		23	1	46	7 25
19	A	2d Sunday in lent ☉ enters ♓	6 39	5 21	♋	7	2	52	8 23
20	m	*clouds*	6 38	5 22		22	3	54	9 28
21	tu	clock faster 14 min.	6 37	5 23	♌	7	4	54	10 30
22	w	*collect and*	6 35	5 25		22	5	47	11 31
23	th	*appear*	6 33	5 27	♍	7	rise	morn	
24	fr	*again to*	6 32	5 28		22	6	29	0 28
25	sa	*rain or snow*	6 30	5 30	♎	6	7	57	1 22
26	A	third Sunday in lent	6 29	5 31		20	9	5	2 13
27	m	*muddy*	6 28	5 33	♏	4	10	13	3 5
28	tu	*weather*	6 27	5 35		17	11	19	3 51

The planet Venus ♀ will be the evening star until the 14th of October, then morning star until the end of the year.

spot which terminated the useful career of that celebrated circumnavigator, captain James Cook.

It is perhaps equally well known that capt. Vancouver gave the islanders several hogs and cattle, male and female—they have increased in an extraordinary degree, not only to afford supplies for those hardy children of the ocean who visit that region, but to offer a constant subsistence for the New-York establishment on the north western coast.

MARCH, THIRD MONTH, 31 DAYS.—1815.

March was thus named and consecrated to Mars, the god of war, by Romulus, who was supposed to be his son. This was the first month of their martial year.

MOON'S PHASES.	D	H	M		*PLANET'S PLACES.*	D	☉		☿		♀		♂		♃		♄		♅	
☾ Last q'r.	2	4	31	A		1	♓	10	♓	28	♓	26	♍	9	♎	8	♒	7	♐	7
● New m.	10	9	44	A		7		16		30	♈	3		13		8		8		7
☽ First qr.	18	8	42	M		13		22		20		11		18		7		9		7
○ Full m.	25	1	0	M		19		28		21		18		22		6		9		7
						25	♈	4		17		25		26		5		10		7

D M	D W	Aspects and Observations.	☉ rises	☉ sets	☾ place		☾ rises		☾ south	
1	w	*this month begins with various*	6 26	5 34	♐	0	morn		4	39
2	th	*winds, with rain and showers*	6 24	5 36		12	0	20	5	47
3	fr	*then changes to frost and*	6 23	5 37		25	1	21	6	17
4	sa	clock fas er 12 minutes	6 21	5 39	♑	6	2	17	7	6
5	A	fourth Sunday in lent	6 20	5 40		18	3	10	7	55
6	m	*piercing*	6 19	5 41	♒	0	3	57	8	44
7	tu	*cold*	6 18	5 42		12	4	39	9	33
8	w	clock faster 8 minutes	6 16	5 44		24	5	17	10	20
9	th	*weather*	6 15	5 45	♓	6	5	51	11	6
10	fr	*cloudy*	6 14	5 46		18	sets		after	
11	sa	*perhaps*	6 13	5 47	♈	0	7	0	0	34
12	A	fifth Sunday in len	6 11	5 49		13	7	29	1	17
13	m	*rain*	6 10	5 50		26	8	5	2	02
14	tu	*pretty cold*	6 9	5 51	♉	9	9	34	2	48
15	w	clock faster 9 minutes	6 8	5 52		22	10	38	3	37
16	th	*the sun shines like spring but*	6 6	5 54	□	5	11	45	4	29
17	fr	*no vegetation—sugar may*	6 5	5 55		19	morn		5	23
18	sa	*be made in abundance*	6 4	5 56	♋	3	0	49	6	21
19	A	Palm Sunday	6 2	5 58		17	1	52	7	21
20	m	*frost*	6 1	5 59	♌	1	2	52	8	22
21	tu	☉ ent. ♈ equal day & night	6 0	6 0		16	3	45	9	23
22	w	*snow mingled with rain indi-*	5 58	6 2	♍	0	4	31	10	20
23	th	*cates the approach of spring*	5 57	6 3		15	5	12	11	13
24	fr	Good Friday	5 56	6 4		30	5	31	morn	
25	sa	*but is checked by a change to*	5 54	6 6	♎	14	rises		0	57
26	A	Easter Sunday	5 53	6 7		28	7	59	1	46
27	m	Easter Monday	5 52	6 8	♏	12	9	6	2	36
28	tu	Easter Tuesday	5 50	6 10		25	10	13	3	26
29	w	*cold and frost and clear air*	5 49	6 11	♐	8	11	16	4	16
30	th	*Green herbs begin to*	5 48	6 12		20	11	55	5	6
31	fr	*appear*	5 47	6 13	♑	3	morn		5	57

Vancouver enjoined it on the natives that they should religiously abstain from killing any of the horned cattle for the space of twenty years; that period nearly expired when our informant left the island, which is not more than two years ago. The cattle had increased very much, and the natives were furnished with a number of other domestic animals, promising abundant supplies to their European and American visitors.

APRIL, FOURTH MONTH, 30 DAYS.—1815.

April takes its name from Aperine, because in this month the earth seems to open in order to bring forth fruits. It was the second month of the martial year with the Romans.

MOON'S PHASES.	D	H	M		D	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	♅
☾ Last qr.	1	11	30	M	1	♈ 11	♓ 17	♉ 4	♒ 1	♎ 5	♒ 10	♐ 7
● New m.	9	0	43	A	7	17	20	11	5	4	11	7
☽ Firt qr.	16	3	44	A	13	23	25	19	9	3	11	7
○ Full m.	23	11	40	M	19	29 ♈	2	26	14	2	1	6
					25	♉ 4	10 □	3	18	2	12	6

D M	D W	Aspects and Observations.	☉ rises	☉ sets	☾ place	☾ rises	☾ south
1	sa	*All fools day*	5 45	6 15	♍ 15	1 11	6 46
2	A	first Sunday after Easter	5 44	6 16	26	2 0	7 35
3	m	☾ in apogee	5 43	6 17	♒ 8	2 45	8 22
4	tu	*Fine pleasant*	5 42	6 18	20	3 25	9 20
5	w	*weather*	5 40	6 20	♓ 2	4 1	9 53
6	th	*continues*	5 38	6 22	14	4 30	10 38
7	fr	clock faster 2 minutes	5 37	6 23	27	4 58	11 20
8	sa	*thunder with rain*	5 36	5 24	♈ 9	5 23	A 6
9	A	second Sunday after Easter	5 35	6 25	22	sets	after
10	m	*but clears*	5 34	6 26	♉ 5	7 37	0 53
11	tu	*off and*	5 32	6 28	19	8 39	1 41
12	w	*blows disa-*	5 31	6 29	♊ 2	9 45	2 32
13	th	*greeably cold*	5 30	6 30	16	10 61	3 27
14	fr	*indeed*	5 29	6 31	30	11 35	4 24
15	sa	☾ ☊	5 28	6 32	♋ 13	morn	5 23
16	A	3d S. af. Easter ☉ & cl. agree	5 27	6 33	28	0 54	6 2[illegible]
17	m	Dr. Franklin died, '90	5 26	6 34	☊ 12	1 50	7 [illegible]
18	tu	☾ in perigee	5 25	6 35	26	2 37	8 [illegible]
19	w	*high winds*	5 24	6 36	♍ 10	3 16	9 12
20	th	☉ enters ♉	5 22	6 38	25	3 56	10 50
21	fr		5 21	6 39	♎ 9	4 30	11 42
22	sa		5 20	6 40	23	4 59	morn
23	A	4th Sunday after Easter	5 19	6 41	♏ 6	rises	0 32
24	m	*expect*	5 18	6 42	20	8 2	1 22
25	tu	*good and*	5 15	6 44	♐ 3	9 7	2 12
26	w	*seasonable*	5 14	6 46	16	10 9	3 3
27	th	*weather*	5 13	6 47	28	11 6	3 54
28	fr	☾ ♉	5 12	6 48	♑ 10	morn	4 55
29	sa		5 11	6 49	22	0 1	5 34
30	A	5th Sunday after Easter	5 10	6 [illegible]	♒ 4	[illegible]	6 21

Tamahamah, king or despot of Owhyhee and all the neighboring isles, is esteemed the "Peter the Great," of the South Sea. He has taken into his service about fifty Americans, and eight or ten English Scotch and Irish adventurers; he has built a pretty strong fort mounted with about twenty pieces of cannon, in which he keeps his arms, ammunition and merchandize; two hundred men mount guard regularly, armed with clean muskets and bayonets in good order. His prime minister, whom he calls Billy Pitt, is a fellow of great sagacity; with this man he superintends the carpenters, ship

MAY, FIFTH MONTH, 31 DAYS—1815.

May comes from Majus; it was dedicated to the elder citizens of Rome, who were called Majors. This is the third month of their martial year.

MOON'S PHASES.	D	H	M		PLANET'S PLACES.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	♅
				D								
☾ Last qr.	1	6	40	M	1	♉ 10	♈ 2	□ 10	♒ 22	♎ 1	♒ 12	♐ 6
● New m.	9	0	43	M	7	16	♉ 1	18	26	1	12	6
☽ First qr.	15	9	10	A	13	22	12	25	♓ 0	1	12	5
○ Full m.	22	11	20	A	19	28	25	♋ 2	5	0	12	5
☾ Last qr.	31	0	27	M	25	□ 3	□ 8	9	9	0	12	6

D M	W	Aspects and Observation	☉ rises	☉ sets	☾ place		☾ rises	☾ south
1	m	☾ in apogee.	5 9	6 51	♒	16	1 19	7 9
2	t	*look out for*	5 8	6 52		28	2 6	7 54
3	w	*frost.*	5 7	6 53	♓	11	2 51	8 38
4	th	Asc'n. day or Holy Thursday	5 6	6 54		22	3 6	9 22
5	fr	*cold and rainy*	5 5	6 55	♈	5	3 35	10 6
6	sa	*weather.*	5 4	6 56		17	3 58	10 32
7	A	Sunday after ascension day.	5 3	6 57	♉	1	4 30	11 38
8	m	*flying clouds*	5 2	6 58		13	4 58	12 0
9	tu	*clears off*	5 1	6 59		28	sets.	aft. 30
10	w	*and becomes very plea-*	5 0	7 0	□	12	8 41	1 23
11	th	*sant weather.*	4 59	7 1		26	9 6	1 22
12	fr	*showers of rain*	4 58	7 2	♋	10	10 55	3 22
13	sa	☽ ♊ clock slower 4 minutes.	4 57	7 3		24	11 51	4 22
14	A	Whit-Sunday	4 56	7 4	♌	8	morn.	5 22
15	m	Whit-Monday *clears off*	4 56	7 4		23	0 39	6 19
16	tu	Whit-Tuesday	4 54	7 6	♍	7	1 25	7 12
17	w	*heavy dews*	4 53	7 7		21	2 3	8 3
18	th	*and cool even-*	4 52	7 8	♎	5	2 35	8 52
19	fr	*ings and morn-*	4 51	7 9		18	3 6	9 31
20	sa	*ings.*	4 51	7 9	♏	2	3 35	10 7
21	A	Trinity Sunday ☉ enters □	4 50	7 10		15	3 50	11 16
22	m	*very pleasant*	4 49	7 11		28	rises.	morn.
23	tu	*weather*	4 48	7 12	♐	11	7 58	0 56
24	w	*refreshing*	4 47	7 13		24	8 58	1 46
25	th	*showers*	4 47	7 13	♑	6	9 56	2 37
26	fr	☽ ♉	4 46	7 14		18	10 44	3 26
27	sa		4 45	7 15	♒	0	11 28	4 15
28	A	1st Sunday after Trinity	4 44	7 16		12	morn.	5 3
29	m	☽ in apogee	4 44	7 16		24	0 6	5 48
30	tu	*fine growing*	4 43	7 17	♓	6	0 39	6 32
31	w	*weather*	4 43	7 17		18	1 7	7 5

wrights and blacksmiths, attends the lading and unlading his schooners, which trade as far as China. His laws or tabboos, are strictly adhered to, and a breach is punished in a most summary manner; stripes are the general punishment for small offences; for the breach of the tabboo, death is immediately inflicted without any ceremony. A single instance which was related to us, will portray the power of Tammahamah over his subjects. Almost every

JUNE, SIXTH MONTH, 30 DAYS—1815.

June comes from Juvenas, because it was dedicated to the youth of Rome. Ovid pretends that Juno gave it this name. This is the fourth month of the martial year.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D	H	M	
● New m.	7	10	15	M
☽ First qr.	14	2	16	M
○ Full m.	21	0	23	A
☾ Last qr.	29	4	4	A

PLANET'S PLACES.

D	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	♅
1	□ 10	□ 22	♋ 17	♓ 13	♎ 0	♒ 12	♐ 5
7	16	♋ 4	24	17	0	12	4
13	22	11	♌ 1	21	0	12	4
19	27	23	8	25	1	11	4
25	♋ 3	29	15	29	1	11	4

D M	D W	Aspects and Observations.	☉ rises	☉ sets	☾ place	☾ rises	☾ south
1	th	Loss of the Chesapeake '13	4 45	7 17	♈ 8	1 59	7 57
2	fr	*cool and*	4 43	7 17	13	2 17	8 40
3	sa	*pleasant*	4 42	7 18	26	2 54	9 26
4	A	2d Sunday after Trinity.	4 42	7 18	♉ 9	3 23	10 15
5	m	*but changes*	4 41	7 19	22	3 58	11 3
6	tu	*rather warm.*	4 41	7 19	□ 6	4 40	12 0
7	w	*cloudy*	4 41	7 19	21	sets.	aft. 6
8	th	*perhaps rain*	4 40	7 20	♊ 5	8 38	1 6
9	fr	☽ ☊ ☽ in apogee.	4 40	7 20	20	9 40	2 8
10	sa	*flying clouds*	4 39	7 21	♋ 5	10 33	3 6
11	A		4 39	7 21	19	11 20	4 8
12	m	*attended with*	4 39	7 21	♍ 4	12 0	5 5
13	tu	*various*	4 39	7 21	18	morn. 35	5 35
14	w	*winds*	4 38	7 21	♎ 2	1 6	6 45
15	th	*clears off*	4 38	7 22	15	1 31	7 33
16	fr	sun and clock agree.	4 38	7 22	29	1 57	8 20
17	sa		4 38	7 22	♏ 12	2 32	9 7
18	A	4th sunday after Trinity.	4 38	7 22	25	3 4	9 54
19	m	*very warm*	4 37	7 23	♐ 8	3 43	10 44
20	tu	*and*	4 37	7 23	20	4 23	11 34
21	w	☽ eclipsed invisible ☉ ent. ♋	4 37	7 23	♑ 2	rises.	morn.
22	th	☽ ☌ node,	4 37	7 23	15	8 29	0 25
23	fr	*sultry*	4 37	7 23	27	9 17	1 15
24	sa	Nativity of St John the Baptist	4 37	7 23	♒ 8	9 57	2 4
25	A	5th sunday after Trinity ☽ in	4 37	7 23	20	10 33	2 52
26	m	[apogee.	4 37	7 23	♓ 2	11 3	3 37
27	tu	*showers in*	4 37	7 23	14	11 30	4 21
28	w	*sun-shine.*	4 37	7 22	26	11 55	5 4
29	th	St. Peter.	4 37	7 22	♈ 8	morn.	5 47
30	fr	*expect warm weather.*	4 37	7 22	21	0 20	6 23

Englishman that arrives there, is anxious to purchase some relic of their unfortunate countryman Cook; and the natives have sold upwards of fifty stones—each stone being the *identical stone* which knocked the captain down. This trafic was for some time carried on unknown to Tamahamah, but when informed of it, he lamented and erected a temple on the spot where Cook was killed—he next ordered that divine honors should be paid him, and that no person should enter within the sacred circle, unless he was purified, and

JULY, SEVENTH MONTH, 31 DAYS.—1815.

July was so called by Mark Anthony, from Julius Ceasar being born in this month; it is called Quintilius, or the fifth month of their martial year.

MOON'S PHASES.	D	H	M
● New m.	6	6	10 M
☽ First qr.	13	8	35 M
○ Full m.	21	2	56 M
☾ Last qr.	29	5	25 M

PLANET'S PLACES.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	♅
D 1	♋ 9	♌ 3	♌ 21	♍ 3	♎ 2	♒ 11	4
7	1	5	28	6	3	11	4
13	2	4	♍ 5	10	3	10	3
19	2	1	11	13	4	10	3
25	♌ 2	♋ 27	17	15	5	10	3

D M	D W	Aspects and Observations	☉ rises	☉ sets	☾ place.	☽ rises	☾ south
1	sa	*excessive warm*	4 39	7 21	♉ 4 0	4 8	7 12
2	A	6th Sunday after Trinity.	4 40	7 20	17 1	1 5	7 23
3	m	*and*	4 40	7 20	□ 1 1	4 8	3 49
4	tu	Independence 1776.	4 40	7 20	13 2	2 59	44
5	w	☽ in ♌	4 41	7 19	29 3	11 10	42
6	th	☉ eclipsed invisible.	4 41	7 19	♏ 14	*sets* 11	33
7	fr	*sultry.*	4 42	7 18	29 3	16	*aftern.*
8	sa	☽ in perigee.	4 42	7 18	♌ 14 9	7 1	50
9	A	7th Sunday after Trinity	4 43	7 17	29 9	5 2	49
10	m		4 43	7 17	♍ 14 10	2 9 3	44
11	tu	clock faster 5 minutes.	4 44	7 16	28 11	1	38
12	w		4 44	7 16	♎ 12 11	31 5	25
13	th	*thunder and*	4 45	7 15	26	*morn.* 6	13
14	fr	*lightning*	4 45	7 15	♍ 9 0	19 7	0
15	sa	*with heavy rain.*	4 46	7 14	22 0	32 7	47
16	A	8th sunday after Trinity.	4 47	7 13	♐ 5 1	1 8	35
17	m	*pleasant weather*	4 47	7 13	17 1	3 9	26
18	tu	*but*	4 48	7 12	29 2	15 10	16
19	w	☽ in ♉	4 49	7 11	♑ 11 3	0 11	6
20	th	*becomes*	4 49	7 11	23 3	49 11	55
21	fr	*disagreeably*	4 50	7 10	♒ 5	*rises.*	*afi.* 44
22	sa	☽ in apogee *warm*	4 51	7 9	17 8	30 1	30
23	A	9th Sunday after Trinity.	4 52	7 8	29 9	2	15
24	m	*and*	4 54	7 7	♓ 11 9	30 3	52
25	tu	Dog days begin.	4 54	7 6	25 9	50 3	40
26	w	*indicates*	4 54	7	♈ 5 10	21 4	22
27	th	*a drought*	4 55	7	17 10	46	4
28	fr	clock faster 8 minutes.	4 56	7	30 11	14	49
29	sa		4 57	7	♉ 12 11	44 6	36
30	A	10th sunday after Trinity	4 58	7	25	*morn.* 7	27
31	m		4 59	7	□ 9 0	16 8	23

on no other account whatever was a stone to be removed from the premises. Not long after this injunction, another English virtuoso tempted a poor man to sell an *identical stone*. The circumstance was soon communicated to Tammahamah, who had the culprit instantly dispatched.

Fishing is the constant employment of the men; war is no more heard of there; for all the neighboring islands have been some [illegible] by chiefs sent from Owhyhee—

August was thus called on account of the birth and actions of Augustus Caesar, which happened in this month; and it is the sixth month of their martial year.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D	H	M	
● New m.	5	1	20	M
☽ Firt qr.	11	5	36	A
○ Full m.	19	6	34	A
☾ Last qr.	27	4	45	A

PLANET'S PLACES.

D	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	♅
1	♌ 8	♍ 24	♍ 24	♈ 20	♎ 6	♒ 9	♐ 3
7	14	25	29	23	7	9	3
13	20	♌ 1	♎ 5	25	8	8	3
19	26	10	10	27	9	8	3
25	♍ 1	21	15	28	10	7	3

D D M W	Aspects and Observations.	☉ rises	☉ sets	☾ place	☾ rises	☾ south
1 tu	Lammas day	5 06	6	□ 2	0 58	9 22
w	☽ in ♌	5 16	59	♍ 9	46	10 25
3 th	*expect*	5 26	58	22	2 46	11 29
4 fr		5 36	57	♌ 7	3 55	11 59
5 sa	☽ in perigee *warm*	5 46	56	2	sets.	aft. 31
6 A	11th sunday after Trinity	5 56	55	♍ 8	8 22	1 30
7 m	*nights*	5 66	54	2	58	2 25
8 tu		5 86	52	♎ 8	9 30	3 13
9 w	clock faster 5 minutes.	5 96	51	2	10 04	7
10 th	Guerriere destroyed, '12	5 106	50	♏ 5	10 31	4 56
11 fr	*great scarcity*	5 116	49	19	11 15	46
12 sa		5 126	48	♐ 2	11 35	6 34
13 A	Alert taken by the Essex '12	5 136	47	14	morn. 7	24
14 m	*of*	5 146	46	26	0 11	8 14
15 tu	*water*	5 156	45	♑ 8	59	9 4
16 w	☽ ♉	5 166	44	29	1 47	9 54
17 th	*you may now*	5 176	43	♒ 2	2 40	10 43
18 fr	*expect a*	5 186	42	14	37	11 30
19 sa	☽ in apoge. *shower of rain*	5 196	41	26	rises.	morn.
20 A	13th sunday after Trenity.	5 206	40	♓ 7	36	0 15
21 m	*very hot*	5 216	39	20	2	1 0
22 tu	*and*	5 226	38	♈	27	1 28
23 w	☉ enters ♍	5 246	36	14	54	2 24
24 th	*sultry*	5 256	35	26	9 21	3 6
25 fr		5 266	34	♉ 9	0 48	3 49
26 sa	*weather.*	5 276	33		0 20	4 35
27 A	14 sunday after Trinity.	5 286	32	□	0 56	5 25
28 m	*heavy*	5 306	30	1	4	6 16
29 tu	*clouds appear*	5 316	29	♋	morn.	7 12
30 w	☽ ♌ *but*	5 326	28			13
31 th	*no rain.*	5 335	27	♌ 1	37	9 5

Some white men are appointed chiefs—but the greater number are of such character as not to be trusted. The women, as in all savage countries, perform all kinds of servile labor. They collect the bread fruit, the banana and yams, cultivate the European seeds, and plant, sow, weave and make their cloth, fabricate their household kitchen furniture, build their cabins and in short perform every kind of domestic labor. They are withal cheerful and appear

SEPTEMBER, NINTH MONTH, 30 DAYS.—1815.

September signifies seven, was thus called by the Romans, being the seventh month from March, and therefore the seventh month of their martial year.

MOON'S PHASES.

		D	H	M	
●	New m.	3	8	44	M
☽	First qr.	10	6	23	M
○	Full m.	18	10	37	M
☾	Last qr.	26	2	20	M

PLANET'S PLACES.

D	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	♅	♆
1	♍ 8	♍ 5	♎ 20	30	♎ 11	♒ 7	♐ 3	
7	14	16	23	♉ 1	13	7	3	
13	20	27	25	1	14	6	4	
19	♎ 2	♎ 7	27	0	15	6	4	
25	♎ 26	17	27	♌ 30	16	6	4	

D	M	W.	Aspects and Observations	☉ rises	☉ sets	☾ place.	☽ rises	☾ south
1	F		Giles. ☉ and clock agree.	5 34	6 20	♌ 16 2	5 0	10 18
2	Sa		☽ in apoge.	5 35	6 25	♍ 14	4	11 17
3	A		14 sunday after Trinity.	5 36	6 24	16	sets	aftr. 14
4	M		Dog-days over.	5 38	6 22	♎ 17	3	1 10
5	Tu		*pleasant*	5 39	6 21	16	6	2 2 3
6	W			5 40	6 20	♏ 0	8	3 2 54
7	Th		*weather*	5 41	6 19	14	9	8 3 44
8	F			5 43	6 17	28	9	4 1 4 34
9	Sa		*very warm.*	5 44	6 16	♐ 11	10	1 8 5 25
10	A		Victory on lake Erie, '13.	5 45	6 15	23	10	5 9 6 16
11	M		victory on lake Champlain, '14	5 46	6 14	♑ 5	11	5 1 7 8
12	Tu		☽ in ♋	5 48	6 12	17	morn.	7 58
13	W		*expect*	5 49	6 11	29	0	4 2 8 48
14	Th		*rain*	5 50	6 10	♒ 11	1	5 7 9 36
15	F		☽ in apogee	5 52	8	23	2	3 6 10 22
16	Sa			5 53	6 7	♓ 5	3	3 5 11 6
17	A		16th Sunday after Trinity.	5 54	6 6	17	4	3 4 11 49
18	M		*sultry*	5 55	6 5	29	rises.	M 32
19	Tu			5 56	6 4	♈ 11	7	6 1 14
20	W		*disagreeably warm*	5 58	6 2	25	7	3 3 1 57
21	Th		clock slower than ☉ 7 min.	5 59	6 1	♉ 6	7	5 9 2 42
22	Fr			6 0	6 0	18	8	3 0 3 30
23	Sa		☉ enters ♎	6 2	5 58	□ 1	9	5 4 20
24	A		17th sunday after Trinity.	6 3	5 57	14	9	4 4 5 14
25	M		*changes*	6 4	5 56	28	10	3 3 6 11
26	Tu		☽ in ♌	6 5	5 55	♊ 12	11	3 2 7 10
27	W		*to cool*	6 7	5 53	26	morn.	8 11
28	Th		*nights and*	6 8	5 52	♌ 10	0	3 9 14
29	F		*perhaps frost*	6 9	5 51	25	1	4 9 10 7
30	Sa		St. Jerome.	6 11	5 49	♍ 10	3	1 11 4

happy, possesses elegant forms and carriage, they would appear, only for their copper skins, born to please. A tall, corpulent woman is esteemed a beauty with these people. Tamahamah's principal wife is about 7 feet high, and three and a half yards in circumference round the breast. She was, as well as her husband, extremely hospitable to strangers: her majesty, accompanied by her nymphs, would often dash amid the foaming billows, swim round the ship, and reach the shore in safety, after sporting with the angry waves for hours. *Missouri Gaz.*

OCTOBER, TENTH MONTH, 31 DAYS.—1817.

October signifies eight, was so called by the Romans, being the eighth month of their martial year.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D	H	M	
● New m.	2	5	18	A
☽ First qr.	9	11	7	A
○ Full m.	18	2	25	M
☾ Last qr.	25	10	31	M

PLANET'S PLACES.

D	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	♅
1	♎ 7	♎ 26	♎ 25	♈ 28	♎ 18	♐ 6	♑ 4
7	13	♏ 5	23	29	19	6	4
13	19	16	19	25	20	6	5
19	25	19	16	28	22	6	5
25	♏ 1	25	13	27	23	6	5

D M	D W	Aspects and Observations.	☉ rises	☉ sets	☾ place		☾ rises	☾ sets	☾ south
1	A	18th sun.aft.Trin. ☽ in apogee	6 12	5 48	♍	25	4 19	11 53	
2	m	Maj. Andre executed, '80	6 13	5 47	♎	10	sets.	aft.	
3	tu	clock slower 11 minutes.	6 14	5 46		24	5 43	0 41	
4	w	battle of Germantown	6 15	5 45	♏	9	7 13	1 40	
5	th		6 17	5 43		23	7 44	2 41	
6	fr	*frosty mornings*	6 18	5 42	♐	6	8 20	3 23	
7	sa		6 19	5 41		19	9 10	4 16	
8	A	19th sunday after trinity	6 20	5 40	♑	1	9 50	5 9	
9	m	☽ in ☊	6 22	5 38		14	10 42	6 1	
10	tu	*warm days*	6 23	5 37		26	11 37	6 51	
11	w		6 24	5 36	♒	8	morn.	7 40	
12	th	*cold nights*	6 25	5 35		19	0 34	8 25	
13	fr		6 27	5 34	♓	1	1 39	9 11	
14	sa	☽ in apogee	6 28	5 32		13	2 50	9 55	
15	A	20 sun. after trinity	6 29	5 31		25	3 59	10 38	
16	m	*expect rain*	6 30	5 30	♈	7	5 9	11 20	
17	tu		6 32	5 28		20	6 18	morn.	
18	w	*perhaps snow*	6 33	5 27	♉	2	rises.	0 2	
19	h	clock slower 15 minutes	6 34	5 26		15	8 9	0 47	
20	fr	*expect*	6 35	5 25		28	7 12	1 34	
21	sa	plecades or 7 stars ris. 25 6 A	6 36	5 24	□	11	7 51	2 24	
22	A	21 sun. after trinity	6 38	5 22		23	8 31	3 17	
23	m	☽ enters ☊	6 39	5 21	♋	5	9 32	4 14	
24	tu	☉ enters ♏	6 40	5 20		17	10 37	5 12	
25	w	Macedonian taken by the U.S.	6 41	5 19	♌	0	1 4	6 00	
26	th	*cold we.*	6 42	5 18		25	morn.	7 07	
27	fr	*weather*	6 44	5 16	♍	7	5	8 37	
28	sa	☽ in perigee	6 45	5 15		19	2 25	8 50	
29	A	22 sun. after trinity	6 46	5 14	♎	4	3 11	9 50	
30	m		6 47	5 13		18	4 [illegible]	10 45	
31	tu	*clear and cold*	6 48	5 12	♏	2	5 59	11 32	

Mr. TURNBULL, the circumnavigator that has published the history of his voyage, has introduced, in a new and enlarged edition of his work in quarto, a prodigious number of new facts relative to the interesting islands of the Pacific. Among other novelties, he mentions a circumstance, connected with geographical speculation, which deserves to be transferred to our pages. In the voyage of Parouse, that navigator describes a reef of shoal

NOVEMBER, ELEVENTH MONTH, 30 DAYS—1815.

November signifies nine, called so by the Romans, it being the ninth month of their martial year.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D	H	M	
● New m.	1	3	57	M
☽ First qr.	8	6	57	A
○ Full m.	16	5	31	A
☾ Last q.	23	5	31	A
● New m.	30	5	14	A

PLANET'S PLACES.

D	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	♅
1	♏	♐	♎ 11	♓ 19	♎ 24	♑ 6	♐ 5
8			12	18	26	6	6
16			13	17	27	7	6
23			16	17	28	7	7
30			20	17	29	7	7

D M	D W	Aspects and Observations.	☉ rises	☉ sets	☾ place	☾ rises	☾ on h
1	w	All Saints.	6 49	5 11	♏ 17	sets.	after.
2	th	*moderate*	6 51	5 9	♐ 1	6 19	1 44
3	fr	*weather*	6 52	5 8	14	6 58	2 7
4	sa	*for the season*	6 53	5 7	27	7 53	3 1
5	A	23 sunday after Trinity.	6 54	5 6	♑ 9	8 34	3 51
6	su	*Indian summer*	6 55	5 5	21	9 29	4 46
7	m	*begins*	6 56	5 4	♒ 4	10 25	5 35
8	tu		6 57	5 3	15	11 26	6 23
9	w	*cold rain,*	6 58	5 2	27	mor.	7 8
10	th	*and perhaps*	6 59	5 1	♓ 9	0 24	7 52
11	fr	*snow*	7 0	5 0	22	1 23	8 35
12	sa		7 1	4 59	♈ 4	2 22	9 16
13	A	24 sunday after Trinity.	7 2	4 58	16	3 21	9 58
14	m	*cold frosty*	7 3	4 57	28	4 21	10 42
15	tu		7 4	4 56	♉ 10	5 22	11 28
16	w	*mornings*	7 5	4 55	24	rises.	morn.
17	th	Fort Washington taken '76.	7 6	4 54	♊ 8	5 45	0 17
18	fr		7 7	4 53	22	6 [illegible]	1 10
19	sa		7 8	4 52	♋ 5	7 28	2 6
20	A	25 sunday after Trinity.	7 8	4 52	19	8 24	3 4
21	m	*cold and rainy*	7 9	4 51	♌ 3	9 31	4 1
22	tu		7 9	4 51	17	10 2	5 1
23	w	Clement.	7 10	4 50	♍ 1	11 32	5 58
24	th	☉ enters ♐ *becomes blustry*	7 11	4 49	15	morn.	6 51
25	fr		7 12	4 49	29	0 02	7 51
26	sa	*but clears up*	7 12	4 48	♎ 14	1	8 50
27	A	26 sunday after Trinity.	7 13	4 47	28	2	9 49
28	m		7 14	4 46	♏ 13	2	10 49
29	tu	*very cold*	7 15	4 45	27	3	0 11
30	w		7 15	4 44	♐ 9	sets.	after.

banks, a few degrees north of Owhyhee, where he suggested that a pearl fishery might be established to advantage, and he states that the French frigates sailed over them. Some commercial persons, in consequence, lately engaged divers and visited the spot, but were astonished to find, not only that no vessel can now sail over these banks, but that through a large extent they afford but two or three feet water, and in many places exhibit verdant spots above the water. *Am. Magazine.*

DECEMBER, TWELFTH MONTH, 31 DAYS—1815.

December. This month was dedicated by the Romans to Saturn. The peasants keep on the last day the feast of Vacuna, having got in their fruits.

MOON'S PHASES.	D	H	M	
☽ First qr.	8	4	13	A
○ Full m.	16	7	21	M
☾ Last qr.	23	1	32	M
● New m.	30	9	14	M

PLANET'S PLACES.	D	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	♅
	1	♐ 8	♑ 1	♐ 24	♈ 18	♍ 1	♎ 8	♐ 7
	7	15	14	29	20	2	8	8
	13	21	♐ 7	♑ 4	21	3	9	8
	19	25	14	10	22	4	9	8
	25	♑ 3	20	♑ 15	23	5	10	9

D	W	Aspects and Observation	☉ sets	☽ rises	☽ place	☽ sets.	☽ south
		Look out for	7 16	4 44	♐ 25	5 26	aft. 22
2		☽ ☊ node	7 17	4 43	♑ 4.6	16	1 36
3	A	Advent Sunday *rain*	7 18	4 42	17.7	10	2 29
4	M		7 18	4 41	♒ 29.8	0	3 21
5	T	*or snow*	7 19	4 41	11.9	6	4 19
6	W		7 20	4 40	23.10	5	4 55
7	T	☽ in apogee.	7 20	4 40	♓ 5.11	4	5 39
8	F	*very blustering*	7 21	4 39	17	*morn.*	6 39
9	S	*weather*	7 21	4 39	29.0	2	7 2
10	A	**2d Sunday in Advent.**	7 21	4 39	♈ 11.0	59	7 43
11	M		7 21	4 39	24.1	54	8 24
12	T	7 stars rise 53 m. past 2 aftern.	7 22	4 38	♉ 6.2	57	9 8
13	W	*fine clear weather*	7 22	4 38	19.3	54	9 56
14	T	*for a few days*	7 22	4 38	♊ 3.5	1	10 47
15	F	*but*	7 22	4 38	16.6	7	11 43
16	S	☽ eclipsed invisible.	7 23	4 38	♋ 0	rises.	morn.
17	A	3d Sun. in Advent. ☽ ☊ node	7 23	4 38	14.6	19	43
18	M	*changes cold*	7 23	4 38	27.7	1	42
19	T	☽ in perogee	7 23	4 38	♌ 10.8	12	43
20	W	*and*	7 23	4 38	23.9	23	41
21	T	S. Thomas. shortest day.	7 24	4 38	♍ 12.10	4	38
22	F	☉ enters ♑	7 24	4 38	25.11	5	33
23	S	*disagreable*	7 24	4 38	♎ 8.0	morn.	6 17
24	A	4th Sunday in advent.	7 24	4 38	21.0	57	7 3
25	M	CHRISTMAS. ☉ clock agree	7 24	4 39	♏ 4.2	67	52
26	T	St. Stephen.	7 24	4 39	17.3	13	43
27	W	St. John the Evangelist.	7 24	4 39	♐ 0.4	21	30
28	T	Innocents. *fine*	7 24	4 39	13.5	25	19 21
29	F	☉ eclipsed invisible ☽ ☋	7 24	4 39	♑ 6.6	27	11 13
30	S	*cold*	7 25	4 39	19	sets.	after.
31	A	1st Sunday after Christmas.	7 25	4 39	29.5	41	0 57

An extensive establishment has recently been formed near Toulouse, in France, for the manufacture of indigo, from the woad plant. The experiments are said to have been extremely successful, and the coloring matter obtained by a chemical process, imparts a brilliant and solid dye to the finest woolen cloths, linen stuffs, cottons and silks.

Original Poetry.

For the Kentucky Almanac.

Perry's Victory on Lake Erie.

Fathers, mothers, sons and daughters,
Hear the story that I tell;
How upon proud Erie's waters,
Many hapless heroes fell.

On the tenth day of September,
Eighteen hundred and thirteen,
Near those islands called the Sisters,
Was the British Navy seen.

Then it was the watchful Perry,
To his valiant crew did say,
Come my brave boys, so blithe and merry,
This will be a glorious day.

See your ships all clear for action;
Let all hands to quarters fly,
Fame shall spread this day's transaction,
Whether we do live or die.

Now the Britton's are before us—
On our valor much depends:
Victory shall soon restore us
To our sweet-hearts, wives and friends.

Fear not mother Briton's power;
Keep to quarters, play your guns;
We can make her in one hour,
Proud to own us for her sons.

Have your boarding pikes all ready;
Aim your blows with steadfast eye,
Steersman, keep the vessel steady,
We will conquer, or we'll die.

If to death we are devoted,
And this day must spill our blood,
We will count ourselves promoted,
Dying for our country's good.

On their decks how thick they huddle;

Soon some valiant hearts must die—
Music strike up Yankee Doodle;
Gunners bid your vengeance fly.

Mighty Lord of hosts! direct us
How to fight our haughty foe;
Let thy powerful arm protect us,
And the world thy justice know.

Then our guns tremendous roaring,
Friends and foes seem'd wrap'd in fire;
For storms like hail were pouring,
Kindled by death's relentless ire.

By superior force attacked,
The Lawrence long the conflict bore;
Fore and aft her decks were raked,
And the carnage it was sore.

Mess-mates, 'twas a trying hour,
Diff'rent shot did round us play—
To resist was past our power,
Braces and bow lines shot away.

Victory seem'd in doubt to hover—
But bold Perry he did say,
Boys, the game is not yet over,
We have got more cards to play.

Then it was the gallant Perry,
Swiftly to our succor came,
And from the brig called Niagara,
His shot did fly, his guns did flame.

With his loud tremendous thunder,
Distant hills appeared to shake;
Britton's blood ran from their skuppers,
On the bosom of the Lake.

Fancy saw the spirits hov'ring
Ghosts of wounded pris'nors slain,
Whom the British savage Proctor
Left unburied on the plain.

Instruments of death were flying,
Ghastly wounds gush'd forth with blood;
Cries of wounded, groans of dying,
Murmur'd o'er the sullen flood.

On their decks we nimbly leaped,
Strew'd with limbs and wet with gore;
Soon the Brittons were defeated,
And the bloody conflict o'er.

Soon they were for quarters crying,
Soon their boasted courage fled;
And we saw our Eagle flying
O'er the British Lyon's head.

Perry was not like to Proctor,
In whose heart no pity glows—
He employ'd no Indian doctor
To scalp and burn his wounded foes.

But when once the conflict ended,
And our foes for quarters pled,
Meek-ey'd mercy was extended
To the living and the dead.

But our joy was mixed with sorrow,
For our brave companions slain,
Who like Lawrence, Pike and Ludlow,
Neither lived nor died in vain.

Fallen heroes! sleep in glory!
Honor did your deaths attend:
You shall live in future story,
Till old time its course shall end.

Mighty Lord, in whom our trust is!
Haste the time when wars shall cease;
Teach all kings to practice justice,
That the world may live in Peace.

BACK-WOODSMAN.

September 25th, 1814.

From the Columbian.

Macdonough's Victory.

O, freemen! raise a joyous strain!
Aloft the Eagle towers,
"*We've met the enemy*" again—
Again have made them "OURS!"

Champlain! the cannon's thundering voice
Proclaims thy waters free;
Thy forest-waving hills rejoice,
And echo—VICTORY!

The striped flag upon thy wave
Triumphantly appears,
And to invested landsmen, brave,
A star of promise bears.

Now to the world, Fame's trumpet sounds
The deed with new applause,
While from a CONQUER'D FLEET resounds
Our seamen's loud huzzas!

Britannia, round thy haggard brows
Bind bitter wormwood still;
For lo! again thy standard bows
To valiant Yankee skill.

But, O! what chaplet can be found
Macdonough's brows to grace?
"Tis done!" The glorious wreath is bound
Which time can ne'er efface!

And still a just—a rich reward,
His country has to give:
He shall be first in her regard,
And with her PERRY live!

Columbia! though thy cannon's roar
On inland seas prevail,
And there alone—while round each shore,
Outnumbering ships assail—

Yet deed with deed, and name with name,
Thy gallant sons shall blend,
Till the bright arch of naval fame
O'er the broad ocean bend!

ZEPHRI.

September 15, 1814.

ANECDOTES.

Two men were one day fishing from the side of one of the wharves in Philadelphia. One of them in order to divert himself a little, began a conversation as follows: "I was one day fishing from this wharf about seven years ago, and by accident dropped a gold ring and diamond—two years afterwards, as I was fishing again in the same place, and having caught a fish, what do you think I found in his belly when I opened him?"—"Why the ring and diamond to be sure;" said the other. "Guts only, upon my honor," replied the first.

A gentleman but a few months married, as he was bearing home a cradle one day, was met by a friend who exclaimed with a smile "ah! these are the fruits of matrimony." 'No,' returned the other, "this is only the fruit basket."

A drunken fellow carrying his wife's Bible to pawn for a quart of gin at an alehouse. the man of the house refused to take it—"what! (said the fellow) will neither *my word* nor the *word of God* pass with you?"

A fellow who had been committed to Newgate, Dublin, about *twelve at night*, on a charge of burglary, apologised to the jailor for *breaking in* on his rest at so late an hour.

There has been many jokes about the refusal of an Irish gentleman to marry a lady whose name was *Fortune*. If, however, we are to trust to satirists, many a man who *marries*, is wedded to *Mis-fortune*.

As two rustic neighbours were talking together on a late market day, in Dromore, says one to the other "Can you tell me, Paddy, what makes candles so dear this season." "Why the war," replied the other.—"Lord bless us" cried Pat, "are they going to fight by *candle light?*

FROM THE VIRGINIA ARGUS.

DYSENTERY.

By giving the following remarks a place in your useful paper a few times, you will contribute to the benefit of the public.

To induce the public to use the medicine here described, it may be proper here to note, that I learned and discovered its efficacy from the Indians in Upper Canada; and when in New-York, about this time last year, the citizens were much afflicted with the complaint, but upon using it, a cure was effected.

From New-York, I came to New-Ark, where a number of people were suffering under the disease, but having seen the good effect of this medicine in New-York, I informed the public thereof through the newspapers, and had the satisfaction to find that in a little time the relation was inserted in a number of papers, and the medicine generally used with the best effect—even at the present time, there are witnesses in Richmond of its virtue.

Take the root of Cattail (a flag) bruise and boil it in sweet milk, and let the person afflicted sup it warm or cold.

It is a harmless medicine, and a sucking child may use it without injury. It is best to let the disease continue a few days before the root is used, or else a purge must be taken. If the person is far gone, one spoonful will be enough every hour the first day and more the next—no meat ought to be used, but ripe fruit is beneficial.

M. SMITH.

Agricultural.

From the Raleigh, (N. C.) STAR—August 26.

Importence of selecting SEED CORN from the Stalk.

Mr. Henderson—A few years ago when on a tour to the Northern states, I visited the celebrated New-Jersey farmer, Joseph Cooper, who resides on his estate near the Delaware. He readily answered my numerous inquiries respecting rural affairs, and very obligingly shewed me his garedns, vineyard, orchards, farm-yard, stock, &c. In walking over a corn-field I was struck with the extraordinary prolificancy af the stalks, which generally bore each two or three well filled ears, and sometimes more. What the average product of the acre was I do not now exactly remember, but I well recollect it was greatly superior to what fields producing staiks of a similar size would yield in North-Corolina.—I remarked this disparity of product in the two places to Mr. Cooper, and he said that his corn crop was not often equalled in quality in New-Jersey; that his neighbors supposed he had a more excellent species of corn than themselves, but that the difference was entirely owing to his superior mode of selecting the seed. His mode was, when the corn was ripe, to go through the fields and select the ears which grew upon the *most prolific stalks*. The preference of this method he illustrated by relating an anecdote of Judge Pennington. his Judge who is a considerable cultivator, applied a few years ago to Mr. Cooper for some of his *prolific* sort of corn for seed. Mr. Cooper informed him wherein its excellence consisted and promised to furnish him for one year, provided he would in future select his seed in the prescribed manner. Three or four years after the Judge made another and similar application—his corn had degenerated annually until now it had become very little if any better than the common sort.

On enquiry he owned that he had from forgetfulness or other cause failed to select his seed corn in the field; but that he had, in selecting from the heap, been very careful to *choose the largest and finest ears*. Mr. C. told him this was the worst selection he could possibly have made. It was a mode that would inevitably tend to deteriorate the species, that these large ears were singly the only product of a stalk, and of course the least prolific. The Judge was again supplied with seed, was therefore careful in his selection, and his corn crops have ever since been very productive.

It may tend to fasten a conviction of these facts, and of their importance, upon common minds, by associating them with some other instances of the effects which the selection of seeds has upon their peculiar species. Large and fair potatoes produce

better kind than the small refuse sort which are usually planted. The first shoot of pease will produce their kind considerably earlier the next year, than those which put out the later and grow nearer the tops of the vines. Innumerable facts of the like kind could be adduced to shew how readily improvements might be effected, and even the radical change of the species produced. The season is approaching when the recollection of these facts, if ever, will be useful, and I requst Mr. Henderson to give them publicity in the way he may judge calculated to make the best impresssions. I feel well assured (and the assurance rests on what with me is high authority) that were Mr. C's plan of selecting seed corn adopted by our farmers, the corn product of the same grounds and labor would in a few years experience an increase of from thirty to forty per cent.

CALVIN JONES.

Raleigh, August 20, 1811.

A field of Wheat belonging to Mr. Lewis, farmer of Purton, Wilts, claims the admiration of the surrounding country; persons far and near are resorting to view it. His crop of wheat, last year completely failed; but without fresh ploughing, sowing or manure, there has this year sprung up from each old root from 60 to 66 stalks, each bearing as many ears, and these ears, are as much as five inches in length, full of the finest grain imaginable, and, what is more astonishing, a new stalk is springing from the fist joint; the nature of the grain, seems, however, to have been changed by being so long in the ground; it is now as fine a piece of Lammas wheat as ever was witnessed; and what stems came up last year produced remarkable bearded ears.

The burthen appears so miraculously abundant, that the grateful man looks upon himself as partiularly favored by providence.

Economy in Bread.—The reverend F. Hagitt, prebendary of Durham, has lately stated a successful experiment for saving the consumption of flour in making bread. Mr. Hagitt gives the following account of its process. "I took 5 lb. of bran, boiled it, and with the liquor strained from it, kneaded 56 lb. of flour, adding the usual quantity of salt and yeast. When the dough was sufficiently risen it was weighed and divided into loaves; the weight before being put into the oven being 93 lb. 13 oz. or about 8 lb. 10 oz. more than the same quantity of flour kneaded in the common way. It was then baked two hours, and some time after being drawn, the bread was weighed, and gave 83 lb. 8 oz.—loss in baking 10 lb. 5 oz.

The same quantity of flour kneaded with common water looses about 15 lb. 10 oz. in the baking, and produces only 69 lb. 8 oz. of bread; gain by my method 14 lb—that is a clear increase of one fifth of the usual quantity of bread from a given

quantity of flour." He also states that the bran after being used in this way, is equally fit for many domestic purposes.

POVERTY.

Poverty is no disgrace unless it be brought on by extravagance, dissipation, and folly.

Homer, whose memorials of genius will remain forever, was poor and blind, and resorted to the public places, to recite his verses for a morsel of bread.

John Milton, the immortal author of Paradice Lost, was also blind, and was obliged to sell that work for 10 pounds, being too poor to print it on his own account.

Big Bone Cave.

A description of the BIG BONE CAVE, in White County, Tennessee, by D. T. Maddox, esq. in a letter to his friend.

Dear Sir—On my way to this place I was arrested by curiosity to visit the Big Bone Cave. The road leading to it, terminated in the angle of two mountains, forming as it were, the *foot* and *ancle* of the great Cumberland range; in the ancle of which yawns the mouth of this hideous cavern. The aperture is a semicircle, whose semidiamiter is about fifteen feet. The sun was declining in the west, and his rays bore in a direct line against the mouth of the cavern, intermixing light and darkness with such hideous perplexity, as to leave the mind in doubt which of the two to adopt At the same time that there is issued from its mouth a column of smoke, occasioned by a burning of torches within, which gave to the whole an appearance that seemed to realize the most exagerated picture of the infernal regions! While a smutty crew, in tatters, resembling nothing but devils incarnate, bore in black sacks, the nitre and bitumen which seemed to constitute the horrors of the place.

As the sensations excited by these appearances, were only ebullitions of the moment and believing that where there was so much to astonish without, there might be something to admire within, I determined to explore the cave. I therefore employed a guide, changed my clothes, procured torches, and entered the cavern.

The passage from the entrance is a serpentine grotto; sometimes 20, sometimes 50, and sometimes not 5 feet in altitude.—After traversing this grotto for several hundred yards, arrived at the entrance of several new apartments; some to the right, some to the left; now turning at right angles, then obliquely, till we were lost in the labyrinths, which a faint torch, and the various windings of the alleys, produced in this darksome abode.

We now had proceeded beyond the atmosphere of smoke, oc-

occasioned by the burning of torches employed to light the workmen. Till now, the sooty walls and ceiling of the aparments, had exhibited the most dismal and lugubrious appearance. The cautious wanderer hearing nothing but the indistinct echoes of hammers and pick-axes, dying upon the ear, with most appalling sounds, and seeing at intervals, the flames of torches, followed by men in the shape of Devils, was easily impressed with the belief, that the place was inhabited by a thousand fabled Cyclops, occupied with their bellows and forges in fabricating thunder!

But the whole appearance is now changed. We have ascended by means of a ladder into an upper suit of apartments; where the glassy smoothness of the ceiling, and the ornamented incrustrations of the walls, seemed to render "darkness visible." This was the most spacious and beautiful apartment we had yet visited. The lower surface, though of clay, is smoothe and even; the form is oval, terminating in a narrow passage at each end; the walls beautifully enameled with petrified salts, with here and there, projecting spars with various crystalized substances. The ceiling is concave, with a surface so smooth and glassy that the reflection of the light from our torches gave it the appearance of the starry firmament. On one side of the apartment, I discovered a small aperture, that led by a gradual ascent, in the figure of a stair case, to more than half the height of the rooms. From this position I had a more ample view of the concave above, and the colonnade below rising in pillars, which discover their semi-diameters, in the sides of the wall, and reaching to the ceiling as if to support the roof.

When I descended to the lower surface, and surveyed the magnificent beauty of the surrounding walls, the sublimity of the spacious concave above, constructed with so much regularity and order, as if nature had sought in this subterraneous abode, to mock the work of art, it was impossible to resist the feelings which the objects around me naturally inspired!—Every thing was wonderfully beautiful, and awfully sublime!—But the idea of being three miles under ground, filled the mind at once with terror and apprehension.

My guide now informed me, that in this apartment had been found bones of a remarkable size and figure. He said, they had dug up the talon of a lion, 13 inches long, the hoof of an Elephant; the ribs of the Mammoth; and the skull of a Giant; but that they were all destroyed. He showed me a fishing net made of bark silk, and a moccason of the same materials, both perfectly sound.

This cave is incomparably the largest and most complete yet explored in America.—Madison's cave, as described by Mr. Jefferson, extends only three hundred feet under ground. Where-

ed, the Big Bone Cave extends in its meanders, several miles! The sides of the various vaults are of solid Limestone. The earth consists of nitre, salts and copperas. In many parts of the cavern issues strong currents of air, which seem to be the effect of water, forcing itself through some orifice in the top of the mountain.

The whole crust of the rock, forming the cave is full of cells and avenues, covering about five hundred acres of land, not a hundredth part of which has been explored, and of that not a hundredth part of its riches are yet exhausted.

When the bowels of these subterraneous vaults shall be no longer able to yield their riches to gratify the avarice and cupidity of insatiated men, the cave will then become the abode of its original inhabitants, and may one day be as famous for ghosts and spectres, as the celebrated cave of Antiparos.

This cave is the property of Major John A. Wilson, of M'Minville—It employs at present about one hundred workmen, who manufacture five hundred pounds of nitre per day.

August 17, 1813.

MEMORANDA

OF A STUDENT AT LAW FOR TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Nine o'clock, A. M. was called by a servant to breakfast; *demurred* to it—found it would'nt do tho'—must *fill up the blanks* in the abdomen.

Ten o'clock—Felt a little squeamish—intemperance had taken away the tone of my stomach—took a drop of stimulus by way of *replevin*, to get it back again.

Eleven o'clock—peeped into Coke—what a big book it is—difficult to be understood too—cou'dn't understand it—took up a song book and hummed over 'Mother Casey'—walked out to a neighbor's, and swallowed another *replevin* stimulate.

Twelve o'clock—A huge fellow made a wry face at me I swore I'd prosecute him for an *assault* when he commenced a most tremendous *battery* upon my poor carcase: I gave him a *rejoinder*; he tripp'd me a *sur rejoinder*; I then darted my head into his stomach by way of a *rebutter* when he fell to the ground and I *iron the cause.*

One o'clock—Took a little more of the usual *replevin*; sat down to dinner and ate a slice of ham, made five resolutions to live more temperately—took a glass of *half and half* by way of confirming.

Two o'clock—in prime order—went to see Miss S. a fine looking girl she is too—whispered a little nonsense in the ear—her mother don't like me—she pop'd in all of a sudden, and caught me kissing her daughter—I made *issue* per front door, and was off in a tangent!

Three o'clock—Saw a creditor—he dunn'd me hard; but I *non suited* him for the present.

Four o'clock—time to go to study—got a head-ache—read about *petty larceny*—an old cake woman came by, and I made *forcible entry* upon her basket, and *detainder* upon her gingerbread—the old dame made prodigious loud *declarations* against it. My plea was *fun:* she vow'd she'd sue me—I gave her the price of the cakes to compromise, and so the affair ended.

Five o'clock—Went to see an acquaintance—tried to be witty—out of five attempts three were abortions—one joke was laughed at myself. *Mem.* Stick to common sense and let wit alone.

Six o'clock—Took a little more *replevin*—found my stomach in prime order—got among the girls—talked nonsense—laughed loud and endeavored to be amusing—the girls sniggered; looked foolish and became totally dumb-founded.

Seven o'clock—shall I go to bed? Too soon yet—whistled Hiabullero—capered about the house and swigg'd another *replevin*—felt quite lively—sallied out—broke a negro's head: the fellow made more noise than the court crier.—I made my *escape instanter.*

Eight o'clock—Took another *replevin!* Nine—Another! Ten—another! Eleven—two more in quick succession!

Nine o'clock next morning—Found myself in bed with my coat on.

PARALLEL OF THE SEXES.

There is an admirable partition of qualities between the sexes, which the Great Author of being has distributed to each with a wisdom which calls for our admiration

Man is strong—Woman is beautiful. Man is daring and confident—Woman is diffident and unassuming. Man is great in action—Woman in suffering. Man shines abroad—Woman at home. Man talks to convince—Woman to persuade and please. Man has a rugged heart—Woman a soft and tender one. Man prevents misery—Woman relieves it. Man has science—Woman taste. Man has judgment—Woman sensibility. Man is a being of justice—Woman of mercy.

From a memorandum book of an old officer, I received the account of an incident which gives some idea of the kinds of supplies furnished to our revolutionary army. Some time before the peace of 1782 the army in Carolina procured cattle from what was then called the back country. One morning one of the soldiers, an Irishman, who asked him if his cattle were in good condition—Why you may guess answered he when it took two of us to hold one up while one of us knocked it down. Tut, said the other, couldn't you have knocked it down as it lay?

Method of cleaning Silk, Woolen, and Cotton Goods, without damage to the texture or color—by Mrs. Anne Moore.

Take raw Potatoes, in the state that they are taken out of the earth; wash them well, then rub them on the grater over a vessel of clean water to a fine pulp; pass the liquid matter thro' a coarse seive into another tub of clear water; let the mixture stand till the fine white particles of the potatoes are precipitated, then pour the mucilaginous liquor for use. The article to be cleaned, should then be laid upon a linen cloth on a table, and having provided a clean sponge, dip the sponge in the potatoe liquor, and apply the sponge thus wet upon the article to be cleaned, and rub it well upon it with repeated portions of the potatoe liquor, till the dirt is perfectly separated; then wash the article in clean water several times to remove the loose dirt. It may afterwards be smoothed or dried. Two middle sized potatoes will be sufficient for a pint of water. The white fecula which separates in making the mucilaginous liquor, will answer the purpose of tapioca, will make an useful nourishing food with soup or milk, or serve to make starch or hair powder. The coarse pulp which does not pass the sieve, is of great use in cleaning worsted curtains, tapestry carpets or other coarse goods. The mucilagious liquor of the potatoe will clean all sorts of silk, cotton or woolen goods, without hurting the texture of the articles, or spoiling the color. It is also useful in cleaning oil paintings, or furniture that is soiled. Dirty painted wainscots may be cleaned by wetting a sponge in the liquor then dipping it in a fine clean sand, and afterwards rubbing the wainscot therewith. Various experiments were made by Mrs Morris in the presence of a committee at the society house, the whole process was performed before them, upon fine and coarse goods of different fabrics, and to their satisfaction.

Important discovery for the cure of the Croup,

Take four ounces of the best sweet oil, and add from 15 to 20 grains of ipecacuanha, well incorporated with the oil, and give one or two tea-spoons full every 15 minutes; bathe the feet and legs in warm water; let the patient drink the following decotion: take a pint of water, in which put a roasted onion with some oil and English saffron boiled together—continue the above until the patient is relieved, which is generally the case after taking the second or third dose. If the Croup should assume a serious character, you may apply a blister to the wind pipe.—*Aurora.*

THE MONK AND JEW.

An unbelieving Jew one day,
Was scating o'er the icy way,
Which being brittle let him in,
Just deep enough to catch his chin;
And in that woeful plight he hung,
With only power to move his tongue.

A brother scater near at hand,
A *Papist*, born in foreign land,
With hasty strides directly flew,
To save poor Mordecai, the Jew:
"But first, (quoth he) I must enjoin,
That you renounce your faith to mine;
There's no entreaties else will do—
'Tis heresy to help a Jew."

"Forswear mine fait! No, Cot forbid!
Dat would be very base indeed:
Come, never mind such tings as dese,
But pull me out now if you please;
More coot you do, more coot you be,
Vat signifies your fait to me.
Come tink again how cold and vet,
And help me out van little bit."

"By holy mass, 'tis hard, I own,
To see a man both hang and drown,
And can't relieve him from his plight,
Because he is an Israelite—
The Church refuses all assistance,
Beyond a certain pale and distance;
And all the service I can lend
Is praying for your soul my friend.

"Pray for mine soul, ha! you make me laugh,
You petter help me out by half;
Mine soul I varrant will take care
To pray for her own self, my tear.
So tink a little now for me,
'Tis I that's in the hole, not she."

"The Church forbids it, friend, and saith,
That all shall die who have no faith."

"Vell if I must believe, I must,

But help me out van little first."

"No, not an inch without amen;
That seals the whole"———
———"Vell, hear me den:
I here renounce for coot and all,
De race of Jews both great and small—
'Tis de vorst trade peneath the sun,
Or vorst religion, dat's all vun;
Dey cheat and get their living py it,
And lye and swear that he is right,
I'll co to mass as soon as ever
I get to toder side the river;
So help me out do christian friend,
That I may do as I *intend*.

"Perhaps you do intend to cheat
If once you get upon your feet."

"No, no, I do intend to be,
A *Christian*, such a one as dee.
[For though the Jew, he is as much
A Christian mass as I am such.]"

The bigot Papist joyful hearted
To hear the heretic converted,
Replied to the designing Jew,
"This was a happy fall for you;
You'd better die a christian now,
For if you live you'll break your vow,"
Then said no more, but in a trice
Popp'd Mordecai beneath the ice.

The Boy and the Baker.

Once when monopoly had made
As bad as now the *eating trade*,
A boy went to a baker's shop
His gnawing appetite to stop;
A loaf for *four cents* there demanded,
And down a *tiny* loaf was handed.
The boy survey'd it round and round,
With many a shrug and look profound:
At length—"Why, master, (said the wight)
This loaf is very, very *light*?"

The baker his complaints to parry,

Replied with looks most archly gay,
While quick conceit sat squinting on his eye,
"Light, boy? then you have the less to carry."

The boy grinn'd plaudits to his joke,
And on the counter laid down rhino,
With mein that allbut plainly spoke—
"With you I'll soon be even I know."
Then took his loaf and went his way;
But soon the baker bawl'd him back:
"You've laid me down but three cents Jack!
And four cents was the loaf's amount,
How, that you cheating rascal, boy?
"Sir, says the boy, you've less to count."

A RIDDLE.—*Written by a Lady.*

Form'd long ago, yet *made* to-day,
Most employ'd while others sleep;
What few will dare to *give away*,
Yet none would wish to *keep*.

Profound Judgment.

"Silence (a judge cried in the court)
"You don't come here for noise and sport;
"We've judg'd twelve causes and not heard
"Of either cause—a single word."

The following was sent by a young lady to her lover, whose name was NOTT, a few weeks before their marriage.—The nuptial knot was fastened soon after the discerning lover deciphered its import.

Why urge, dear sir, a bashful maid,
To change her single lot?
When well you know I've often said,
In truth, I love you, *Nott*.

For all your pain I do, *Nott*, care,
And trust me, on my life,
Though you had millions, I declare
I would, *Nott*, be your wife.

To render the Leather of Boots, Shoes, &c. impervious to water.

A pint of boiled linseed oil; one half lb mutton suit; six oz. clean bees wax; four ounces rosin: melt and incorporate these together, and, when milk-warm, rub the liquid well upon the leather before the fire, first taking care it be perfectly dry.

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