

Tenth Year of Publication.

HAIGHT'S IMPROVED
FAMILY ALMANAC

AND EPHEMERIS OF THE MOTIONS OF THE SUN AND
MOON, THE TRUE PLACES AND ASPECTS OF THE
PLANETS, RISING AND SETTING OF THE
SUN, AND THE RISING, SETTING,
AND SOUTHING OF THE MOON.



FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1860.

"A Nimble Sixpence is better than a Slow Shilling."

PUBLISHED BY C. HAIGHT,
PICTON, C. W.

BED-BUG BANE.

Death to Bed-Bugs, whenever used.

This will be found the most certain destroyer of those abominable pests now in use. There is nothing like it among all the various means and remedies proposed to drive away these nocturnal marauders, and enemies of "tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep." It is sure and certain death, and is, therefore, confidently recommended to the careful housewife as a weapon of defense against the encroachments of this hated vermin.

DIRECTIONS.

This mixture must be applied with a feather or paint-brush around the joints and other places the bugs inhabit.

CAUTION.—Keep it out of the way of your children;—taken internally, it is a deadly poison.

Prepared and for Sale by
C. HAIGHT, Druggist, &c., Picton.

HOT DROPS.

AN excellent remedy for Pains in the Stomach, Dysentery, and faintness. It is perfectly safe in any case of sickness. It is a superior application for external swellings and pains. Headaches, Bruises, Swelled Joints, etc. Good for Bots, Galls, etc., in horses.

DOSE.—One teaspoonful on sugar or any other way convenient; if no relief is felt, increase the dose.

C. HAIGHT, Druggist, &c., Picton.

A WORD OF ADVICE.

GREAT care should be observed in times like these, when the Cholera is doing its deadly work all around us. Many persons, no doubt, have been attacked with bowel complaints, which timely attention would have cured; but through neglect have died of Cholera. If you have bowel complaint or diarrhoea, don't neglect it; get a bottle of "Cholera Preventive," at once. It never fails, if taken in time. Carry a bottle in your pocket when you leave home. There is nothing like it. Remember, an ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure.

Cholera Preventive.

FOR THE CURE OF DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA, AND SUMMER COMPLAINTS.

Twenty drops to be taken in a little water when the bowels are pained, and if not relieved, may be repeated every ten minutes.

C. HAIGHT.

A BEAUTIFUL RED.

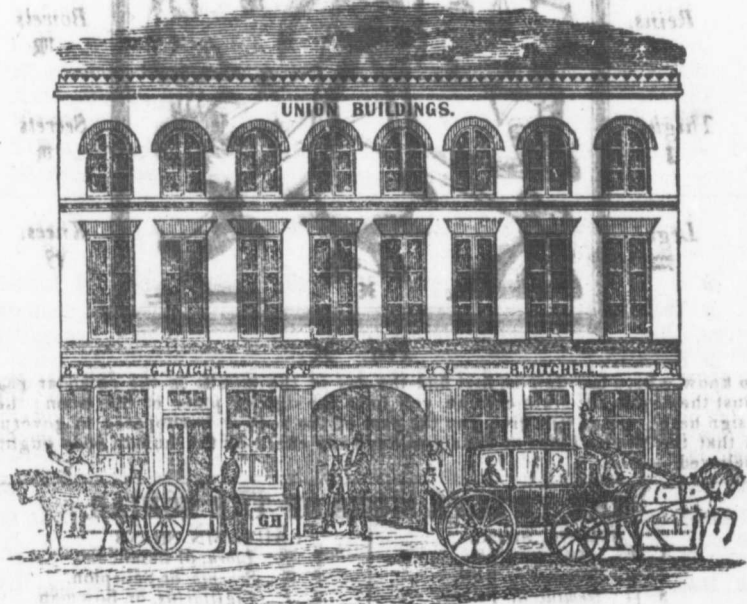
EVERY one who studies economy and beauty of color, will use "Madder Compound," as it makes a brighter color, with much less trouble than alum, and is, therefore, much cheaper. The subscriber has a large lot of the compound, and a most excellent article, with all the other dye stuffs in use, at low prices.

C. HAIGHT.

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PICTON, C. W.

THE ANATOMY OF MAN'S BODY

AS GOVERNED BY THE
TWELVE CONSTELLATIONS ACCORDING TO ANCIENT ASTROLOGY.

Head and Face of



To know where the sign is, first find the day of the month in the calendar page, and against the day in the sixth column, you have the sign or place of the moon; then find the sign here; and it will give you the part of the body it is supposed to govern. The idea that the Moon's place or the signs, have any effect on the human body ought not to be believed.

THE TWELVE SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

SPRING SIGNS.

- ♈ Aries, or Ram.
- ♉ Taurus, or Bull.
- ♊ Gemini, or Twins.

SUMMER SIGNS.

- ♋ Cancer, or Crab fish.
- ♌ Leo, or Lion.
- ♍ Virgo, or Virgin.

AUTUMN SIGNS.

- ♎ Libra, or Balance.
- ♏ Scorpio, or Scorpion.
- ♐ Sagittarius, or Bowman.

WINTER SIGNS.

- ♑ Capricornus, or Goat.
- ♒ Aquarius, or Waterman.
- ♓ Pisces, or Fishes.

The first six are called Northern Signs, and the other six Southern Signs.

EXPLANATION OF THE SIGNS USED IN THIS ALMANAC.

● New Moon, and Moon generally. ☾ First Quarter. ☽ Full Moon. ☾ Last Quarter. ☽ Moon's ascending Node, or Dragon's Head. ☽ Moon's descending Node, or Dragon's Tail. ● In Apogee—farthest from Earth. ● In Perigee—nearest to the Earth. ● Highest—Moon farthest North. ● Lowest—Moon farthest South. ♄ Saturn. ♀ Venus. ♃ Near together. ♃ Jupiter. ☿ Mercury. ☐ 90° apart, ☽ Opposition, or 180° apart, ♁ Mars, ♆ Stars, ☉ Sun, ♃ Herschel.

THE WEATHER.

It is but just to state to the public, that they know as much about the weather for the coming year as we do. No Mathematician or Astrologer, however able in his profession, can possibly "cipher out" the weather. When such predictions are seen in Almanacs, they should be regarded as mere guess work, entitled to no confidence, and as likely to fail as to be true.

An Almanac
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CALCULATIONS FOR

An Almanac for the Year of our Lord, 1860, (being Bissextile, and until the 4th of July, the 84th year of American Independence.) Adapted to the Horizon and Meridian of New York.—By Samuel H. Wright, Dundee, Yates County, New York.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letters,	A, G.
Golden Number, or Lunar Cycle,	18.
Epact, (Moon's age,) January 1st,	7.
Solar Cycle,	21.
Roman Indiction,	3.
Julian Period,	6573.

MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Easter Sunday,	April 8.
Rogation Sunday,	May 13.
Ascension Day,	" 17.
Pentecost,	" 27.
Trinity Sunday,	June 3.
Advent Sunday,	Dec. 2.

EQUINOXES AND SOLSTICES.

		D. H. M.
Vernal Equinox, (Beginning of Spring,)	March,	20 4 9 M.
Summer Solstice, (" Summer,)	June	21 0 47 M.
Autumnal Equinox, (" Autumn,)	Sept.	22 2 56 EV.
Winter Solstice, (" Winter,)	Dec.	21 8 55 M.

CUSTOMARY NOTES.

VENUS will be Evening Star until July 18th, then Morning Star the rest of the year. **MARS** will be Morning Star until July 17th, then Evening Star the rest of the year. **JUPITER** will be Morning Star until January 10th, then Evening Star until July 29th, then Morning Star the rest of the year. **SATURN** will be Morning Star until February 11th, then Evening Star until August 22d, then Morning Star the rest of the year.

MERCURY will be in a favorable position for visibility in the west, soon after sunset, about March 13th, July 10th, and November 4th; also in the east, before sunrise, about January 6th.

ECLIPSES FOR 1860.

There will be four Eclipses this year; two of the Sun and two of the Moon, as follows:

I. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, January 22d, invisible in America.

II. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, February 6th, in the evening, visible. Size, 9.744 digits on the northern limb. At *New York* it begins at 8h. 7m. eve. Largest at 9h. 33m. and ends at 10h. 59m. For other places than *New York*, the times will be found by adding the longitude in *time*, east of *New York*, and subtracting where it is west of the same.

III. A Total Eclipse of the Sun, July 18th, in the morning. This will be a *partial* eclipse in the United States. At New York it begins at 7h. 10m. morn. and ends at 9h. 9m. Size in the Northern States, from 6 to 7 digits.

IV. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, August 1st, invisible in America.

OCCULTATION.

VENUS will be occulted by the Moon, on the 24th of April; visible generally, throughout the country. The planet will disappear behind the Moon at 8h. 33m. eve., and re-appear at 9h. 3m. at Washington, and about 12 minutes later at New York.

NEW TIDE TABLE.

The Tides given in the Calendar pages are for the Port of New York.

In the last column but one of the Calendar pages, you have the time the Moon is South, and by adding thereto the hours and minutes in the following table, you will have the time of High Water at all the places named below; also the rise of water in feet.

	h.	m.	ft.		h.	m.	ft.		h.	m.	ft.
Albany, N. Y.	3	30	1	Egg Harbor, Gt.	9	34	5	Montauk Point,	8	10	2.6
Amboy, N. J.	8	15	5	Egg Harbor, Litt.	10	3	5	Mount Desert,	11	2	25.9
Baltimore,	6	33	11.3	Elizabeth Point,	8	54	5	Nantucket,	12	24	3.8
Bay of Fundy,	12	00	60	Fairfield, Conn.,	13	58	6	Narrows, N. Y.,	8	2	6
Blue Hill Bay,	11	00	12	Guildford, Conn.,	10	28	5	New Bedford,	7	57	3.9
Boston,	11	27	10.6	Halifax, N. S.,	5	30	9	New Haven,	11	16	5.0
Bridgeport, Ct.,	11	11	6.5	Hampton, N. H.,	11	15	12	New London,	9	28	2.1
Brunswick, N. J.,	9	5	5	Hampton Roads,	8	37	5	Newport,	7	45	3
Campo Bello,	11	00	25	Hartford, Conn.,	9	25		New York,	8	13	3.8
Cape Ann,	11	30	11	Hell Gate,	9	35	6	Norwalk, Conn.,	10	54	
Cape Cod,	11	30	6	Huntington, L. I.,	11	30	5	Norwich,	10	56	
Cape Fear,	7	19	4.5	Lipps L. I.,	8	0	6	Philadelphia,	1	18	6.0
Cape Hatteras,	9	1	5	Jamaica Bay,	8	0	5	Portland,	11	25	8.8
Cape Henlopen,	6	45	5.1	Kennebunk, Me.,	11	15	10	Portsmouth N.H.,	11	23	8.6
Cape Henry,	7	51	6.	Kingston, N. Y.,	2	30	2	Providence,	8	25	5
Castine, Me.,	11	00	12	Larbee,	11	30	26	Sag Harbor,	9	52	2.1
Charleston,	7	13	5.3	Marblehead,	11	30	10	Sandy Hook,	7	29	4.8
Eastport, Me.,	11	30	15	Martha's Vineyard,	7	37		St. John's,	12	00	30

The actual rise of the Tides depends on the strength and direction of the Wind, and it not unfrequently happens that a Tide which would, independently of these, have been small, is higher than another, otherwise much greater. But when a Tide which arrives when the Sun and Moon are in a favorable position for producing a great elevation, is still further increased by a very strong wind, the rise of the water will be uncommonly great, sufficient, perhaps, to cause damage.

The Table above, is corrected from the Official Tide Table, published by A. D. Bache, Superintendent United States Coast Survey. But only those Ports, or places indicated by italics are thus corrected. The others remain as they have been for a long time, and are supposed to be nearly correct.

NOTE.—The calculations of this Almanac have been made exclusively for it. The Sun Rising and Setting are adapted to *apparent time*, this being most in use.—All the other tables are in *clock time*. The column of *Moon's Place* shows the Signs of the Zodiac or Constellation of Stars in which the Moon is situated at noon.

NOTICE.—The problems in this year's Almanac (1860) have the answers omitted, and persons who send *eight* or more correct solutions of these problems, will have the same acknowledged in the next issue. Address Samuel H. Wright, Dundee, Yates County, N. Y., before May 5th. Letters to be answered, must inclose a stamped envelope *fully directed*.

Stereotyped by VINCENT DILL, Jr., No. 24 Beekman Street, New York.

1st Mo

Moo

Full Moor
Last Quar
New Moor
First Quar

Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Cl
1	A	Cir
2	Mon	Su
3	Tue	Ba
4	Wed	4
5	Thu	4
6	Fri	Ep
7	Sat	4
8	A	1st
9	Mon	q r
10	Tue	4
11	Wed	Dr
12	Thu	4
13	Fri	4
14	Sat	q 1
15	A	Eli
16	Mon	Gi
17	Tue	Mc
18	Wed	4
19	Thu	Mc
20	Fri	Bt
21	Sat	Mc
22	A	3d
23	Mon	J.
24	Tue	4.
25	Wed	Mc
26	Thu	4.
27	Fri	Bu
28	Sat	Ch
29	A	Ge
30	Mon	4
31	Tue	

1st Month. JANUARY, 1860. 31 Days.

Moon's Phases.

	D.	H.	M.
Full Moon,	8	10	27 M.
Last Quarter,	15	2	3 M.
New Moon,	22	7	21 E.
First Quarter,	31	0	15 M.

PROB. 1.—Given the three angles of a plain triangle, and the radius of its inscribed circle, to determine its sides?

PROB. 2.—Into how many parts must a given quantity (2) be divided, that their continued product may be a maximum?

PROB. 3.—Find the two equal roots of the equation, $x^3 - 5x^2 + 8x - 4 = 0$.

Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Phenomena, Chronology, &c.	Sun			Moon's Place.	Moon		High water.
			rises.	sets.	dec.		sets.	south.	
			H. M.	H. M.	°	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	A	Circumcision.	7 26	4 34	23 2	☾	morn.	6 11	1 26
2	Mon	Sun in perigee. <i>Cold</i>	7 25	4 35	22 57	☾	1 9	6 55	2 12
3	Tue	Bat. Princeton, '77	7 25	4 35	22 52	☾	2 15	7 44	3 2
4	Wed	☽ rises 5 12 eve.	7 24	4 36	22 46	☾	3 19	8 37	4 2
5	Thu	☽ south 0 35 m.	7 24	4 36	22 39	☽	4 27	9 35	5 5
6	Fri	Epiphany. <i>and</i>	7 23	4 37	22 32	☽	5 35	10 38	6 9
7	Sat	☽ rises 4 59 eve.	7 23	4 37	22 25	☽	6 38	11 42	7 12
8	A	1st Sun. aft. Epiph.	7 22	4 38	22 17	☽	rises.	morn.	8 5
9	Mon	☽ ri. 5 53m. <i>stormy.</i>	7 22	4 38	22 9	☽	6 22	44	9 1
10	Tue	☽ & Sun. ☉ & Sat.	7 21	4 39	22 0	☽	7 39	1 42	9 50
11	Wed	Dr. Dwight d. 1817.	7 21	4 39	21 51	☽	8 55	2 37	10 37
12	Thu	☽ south 11 59 eve.	7 20	4 40	21 42	☽	10 9	3 28	11 20
13	Fri	☽ ris. about sun.set.	7 19	4 41	21 32	☽	11 20	4 18	ev. 10
14	Sat	☽ rises 6 3 m.	7 18	4 42	21 21	☽	morn.	5 6	59
15	A	Elizabeth cr. 1559.	7 18	4 42	21 11	☽	32	5 55	1 54
16	Mon	Gibbon d. '94. <i>Snow.</i>	7 17	4 43	20 59	☽	1 42	6 45	2 53
17	Tue	Moon & Mars.	7 16	4 44	20 48	☽	2 53	7 38	3 56
18	Wed	☽ south 11 32 eve.	7 15	4 45	20 36	☽	3 59	8 31	4 58
19	Thu	Moon lowest. <i>Strong</i>	7 14	4 46	20 24	☽	4 59	9 26	6 0
20	Fri	Bt. Cowpens, 1781.	7 13	4 47	20 11	☽	5 51	10 19	6 53
21	Sat	Moon & ☽. <i>winds.</i>	7 13	4 47	19 58	☽	6 35	11 11	7 41
22	A	3d Sun. aft. Epiph.	7 12	4 48	19 44	☽	sets.	11 59	8 19
23	Mon	J. Q. Adams d. 1848	7 11	4 49	19 30	☽	6 0	ev. 45	9 2
24	Tue	☽ south 11 5 eve.	7 10	4 50	19 16	☽	7 2	1 28	9 38
25	Wed	Moon & ☽. ☉ apo.	7 9	4 51	19 2	☽	8 1	2 8	10 14
26	Thu	☽ south 10 56 eve.	7 8	4 52	18 47	☽	8 59	2 48	10 46
27	Fri	Burr's conspi. 1807.	7 7	4 53	18 31	☽	9 58	3 27	11 19
28	Sat	Charlemagne d. 814	7 6	4 54	18 16	☽	10 58	4 7	11 59
29	A	Geo. III. d. 1820.	7 5	4 55	18 0	☽	11 59	4 49	morn.
30	Mon	☽ south 10 38 eve.	7 4	4 56	17 44	☽	morn.	5 34	41
31	Tue	<i>Snow or rain.</i>	7 2	4 58	17 27	☽	1 2	6 24	1 30

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Moon's Phases.

	D.	H.	M.
Full Moon,	6	9	39 E.
Last Quarter,	13	1	55 E.
New Moon,	21	2	42 E.
First Quarter,	29	2	59 E.

PROB. 4.—In how many years will the interest due upon \$100 be equal to the principal, allowing compound interest, at 6 per cent per annum?

PROB. 5.—Which is greatest, the ratio $\sqrt[3]{3} : \sqrt{2}$ or $\sqrt{3} : \sqrt[3]{5}$?

PROB. 6.—How many equal circles may be placed around another circle of the same diameter, touching each other and the interior circle?

Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Phenomena, Chronology, &c.	Sun			Moon's Phase.	Moon		High water
			rises.	sets.	dec.		sets.	south.	
			H. M.	H. M.	°	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	Wed	☾ south 10 29 eve.	7 04	59 17	10	☾	2 9	7 18	2 29
2	Thu	☉ highest. <i>Mi'der</i>	7 15	0 16	53	☾	3 17	8 17	3 34
3	Fri	Geo. Crabb d. 1832.	6 59	5 11	36	☾	4 18	9 19	4 42
4	Sat	Rogers burnt, 1555.	6 58	5 21	18	☾	5 17	10 22	5 52
5	A	Septuagesima Sun.	6 57	5 31	0	☾	6 4	11 22	6 56
6	Mon	☉ eclips'd, vis. <i>with</i>	6 56	5 41	42	☾	rises.	morn.	7 46
7	Tue	☉ perigee. ☉ ♂ ♃.	6 54	5 61	23	☾	6 30	20	8 39
8	Wed	M. Q. Scotts be. 1587	6 53	5 71	4	☾	7 47	1 15	9 28
9	Thu	Harrison b. 1773.	6 53	5 81	45	☾	9 2	2 7	10 15
10	Fri	Victoria, mar. 1840.	6 51	5 91	26	☾	10 16	2 58	10 53
11	Sat	Clinton d. 1828. <i>snow</i>	6 50	5 101	6	☾	11 30	3 48	11 40
12	A	Peace G. Brit. 1815	6 48	5 121	46	☾	morn.	4 40	ev. 32
13	Mon	Dav. Young d. 1852	6 47	5 131	26	☾	43	5 33	1 29
14	Tue	ST. VALENTINE'S.	6 46	5 141	6	☾	1 51	6 27	2 32
15	Wed	Moon lowest. <i>Thaw</i>	6 44	5 161	46	☾	2 49	7 21	3 37
16	Thu	Dr. Kare d. 1857.	6 43	5 171	25	☾	3 48	8 15	4 40
17	Fri	Mch Angelo d. 1564.	6 42	5 181	4	☾	4 35	9 7	5 39
18	Sat	☾ south 9 16 eve	6 41	5 191	43	☾	5 13	9 57	6 32
19	A	Sun enters <i>♋</i> ing.	6 39	5 211	22	☾	5 42	10 43	7 15
20	Mon	♂ ☐ ☉. ☉ apog.	6 38	5 221	11	☾	6 8	11 26	7 51
21	Tue	Bat. Fch Mills, 1814.	6 37	5 231	39	☾	sets.	ev. 7	8 27
22	Wed	Ash Wednesday.	6 35	5 251	17	☾	6 52	47	9 4
23	Thu	☉ ♂ Neptune. <i>Rain</i>	6 34	5 26	9 55	☾	7 50	1 26	9 36
24	Fri	Moon ♂ Venus. <i>or</i>	6 33	5 27	9 33	☾	8 49	2 6	10 12
25	Sat	Bat. Trenton, 1776.	6 31	5 29	9 11	☾	9 51	2 47	10 44
26	A	1st Sunday in Lent.	6 30	5 30	8 49	☾	10 53	3 31	11 23
27	Mon	Bat. Tarquin, 1829. <i>snow</i>	6 29	5 31	8 26	☾	11 56	4 18	morn.
28	Tue	W. Stockton d. 1781	6 27	5 33	8	☾	morn.	5 9	10
29	Wed	Deerfield bur. 1704.	6 26	5 34	7 41	☾	1 1	6 5	1 3

Moon

Full Moo
Last Qua
New Moc
First Qua

Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	C
1	Thu	M
2	Fri	W
3	Sat	M
4	G	2d
5	Mon	M
6	Tue	☉
7	Wed	Ba
8	Thu	☾
9	Fri	Ri
10	Sat	☾
11	G	Re
12	Mon	☾
13	Tue	M
14	Wed	Ba
15	Thu	Ja
16	Fri	N.
17	Sat	St.
18	G	J.
19	Mon	M
20	Tue	Su
21	Wed	☾
22	Thu	Sta
23	Fri	M.
24	Sat	☾ s
25	G	5th
26	Mon	Ge
27	Tue	☉
28	Wed	☉
29	Thu	☾
30	Fri	☉
31	Sat	J.

9 Days.

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Day	High water	Low water
M. H. M.	M. H. M.	M. H. M.
18	2 29	
17	3 34	
19	4 42	
22	5 52	
22	6 56	
rn.	7 46	
20	8 39	
15	9 28	
7	10 15	
58	10 53	
48	11 40	
40	ev. 32	
33	1 29	
27	2 32	
21	3 37	
15	4 40	
7	5 39	
57	6 32	
13	7 15	
26	7 51	
7	8 27	
17	9 4	
16	9 36	
6	10 12	
7	10 44	
11	11 23	
8	morn.	
9	1 10	
5	1 3	

3d Month.

MARCH, 1860.

31 Days.

Moon's Phases.

	D.	H.	M.
Full Moon,	7	7	48 M.
Last Quarter,	14	4	13 M.
New Moon,	22	8	59 M.
First Quarter,	30	1	57 M.

PROB. 7.—A ship sails from the Equator on a N.W. course. What number of miles will she have run when arrived at the pole, and what will be her difference of longitude?

PROB. 8.—Having given the specific gravities of water and iron, it is required to determine what proportion the thickness of an hollow iron globe must bear to its diameter, that it may just float in water.

Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Phenomena, Chronology, &c.	Sun		Sun's	Moon's Place.	Moon		High
			rises.	sets.	dec.		sets.	south.	water.
M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
1	Thu	Moon highest. <i>Cold</i>	6 26	5 34	7 18	♄	2 5	7 3	2 5
2	Fri	Wesley di. 1791.	6 25	5 35	6 55	♃	3 2	8 3	3 14
3	Sat	Moon & Jupiter.	6 24	5 36	6 32	♃	3 53	9 3	4 26
4	G	2d Sunday in Lent.	6 22	5 38	6 9	♃	4 36	10 1	5 35
5	Mon	Moon & h. <i>raw</i>	6 21	5 39	5 46	♃	5 11	10 57	6 36
6	Tue	☉ in peri. <i>winds.</i>	6 19	5 41	5 22	♃	5 44	11 50	7 28
7	Wed	Bat. Craonac, 1814.	6 18	5 42	4 59	♃	rises.	morn.	8 12
8	Thu	☽ south 7 58 eve.	6 17	5 43	4 36	♃	7 50	42	8 58
9	Fri	Rizzo killed, 1566.	6 15	5 45	4 12	♃	9 7	1 34	9 44
10	Sat	☽ stationary. [1802	6 14	5 46	3 49	♃	10 23	2 27	10 27
11	G	Romeo & Juliet ma.	6 13	5 47	3 25	♃	11 36	3 22	11 15
12	Mon	☽ sets 7 30 ev. <i>Rain</i>	6 11	5 49	3 2	♃	morn.	4 17	ev. 9
13	Tue	Moon lowest. <i>and</i>	6 10	5 50	2 38	♃	47	5 14	1 9
14	Wed	Bat. Guilford, 1781.	6 9	5 51	2 14	♃	1 43	6 9	2 9
15	Thu	Jackson b. 1767 <i>cold.</i>	6 7	5 53	1 51	♃	2 37	7 3	3 14
16	Fri	N. Bowditch d. 1838	6 6	5 54	1 27	♃	3 13	7 53	4 15
17	Sat	St. Patrick's Day.	6 4	5 56	1 3	♃	3 45	8 40	5 10
18	G	J. C. Calhoun b. 1782	6 3	5 57	0 39	♃	4 14	9 25	5 58
19	Mon	Moon in apogee.	6 2	5 58	0 16	♃	4 35	10 6	6 41
20	Tue	Sun enters ♋. <i>Fair.</i>	6 0	6 0	N. 8	♃	4 58	10 47	7 20
21	Wed	☽ south 7 8 eve.	5 59	6 1	0 32	♃	5 18	11 26	7 51
22	Thu	Stamp Act passed. '65.	5 58	6 2	0 55	♃	sets.	ev. 6	8 26
23	Fri	Madrid taken. 1808	5 56	6 4	1 19	♃	7 45	48	9 5
24	Sat	☽ sets 7 27 eve.	5 55	6 5	1 43	♃	8 46	1 30	9 40
25	G	5th Sunday in Lent.	5 54	6 6	2 6	♃	9 49	2 16	10 19
26	Mon	Gen. Hull tri. 1814.	5 52	6 8	2 30	♃	10 54	3 6	11 1
27	Tue	☉ & Nep. <i>Rainy &</i>	5 51	6 9	2 53	♃	11 56	3 59	11 51
28	Wed	☉ highest. <i>windy.</i>	5 50	6 10	3 17	♃	morn.	4 56	morn.
29	Thu	☽ south 8 59 eve.	5 48	6 12	3 40	♃	56	5 54	49
30	Fri	☉ & Jupiter. <i>Warm.</i>	5 47	6 13	4 3	♃	1 48	6 52	1 52
31	Sat	J. C. Calhoun d. 1850	5 46	6 14	4 26	♃	2 33	7 48	3 2

Moon's Phases.

	D.	H.	M.
Full Moon,	5	5	4 E.
Last Quarter,	12	8	38 E.
New Moon,	21	0	48 M.
First Quarter,	28	9	40 M.

PROB. 9.—Determine the arc of a given circle, whose cosine is equal to its tangent.

PROB. 10.—Given,

$$(x-4)^2 - \frac{25}{9} = 3x^2 + \frac{4}{9}$$

$$2(x - \frac{1}{3}) + \sqrt{\{x(x - \frac{8}{3})\}}$$

to find x.

Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Phenomena, Chronology, &c.	Sun rises.		Sun sets.		Sun's dec.N.		Moon's Place.	Moon sets.		Moon south.		High water	
			H.	M.	H.	M.	°	'		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
1	G	Palm Sunday. <i>Rain.</i>	5	44	6	16	4	49	♈	3	9	8	42	4	9
2	Mon	Jefferson born, 1743.	5	43	6	17	5	13	♈	3	41	9	35	5	11
3	Tue	♄ south 8 39 eve.	5	42	6	18	5	35	♈	4	9	10	27	6	9
4	Wed	♄ south 6 16 eve.	5	41	6	19	5	58	♈	4	37	11	18	7	1
5	Thu	♄ ☐ Sun. ● peri.	5	40	6	20	6	21	♈	rises.	morn.			7	46
6	Fri	Good Friday.	5	39	6	21	6	44	♈	7	55	11		8	31
7	Sat	Ohio settled, 1788.	5	38	6	22	7	6	♈	9	12	1	5	9	20
8	G	Easter Sunday.	5	36	6	24	7	29	♈	10	24	2	2	10	8
9	Mon	Peace proclaim. '84.	5	35	6	25	7	51	♈	11	30	3	0	10	55
10	Tue	Moon low. <i>Warm.</i>	5	34	6	26	8	13	♈	morn.	3	58	11	50	
11	Wed	Peace Utrecht. 1713	5	32	6	28	8	35	♈	25	4	54	ev.	47	
12	Thu	H. Clay born, 1777.	5	31	6	29	8	57	♈	1	9	5	46	1	44
13	Fri	Jefferson born, 1743.	5	30	6	30	9	19	♈	1	46	6	36	2	42
14	Sat	♄ south 7 55 eve.	5	28	6	32	9	40	♈	2	14	7	21	3	37
15	G	♄ station'y. <i>Rainy.</i>	5	27	6	33	10	2	♈	2	38	8	4	4	27
16	Mon	Shakspeare b. 1564.	5	26	6	34	10	23	♈	3	1	8	45	5	15
17	Tue	Franklin died, 1790.	5	25	6	35	10	44	♈	3	22	9	24	5	58
18	Wed	Byron died, 1824.	5	23	6	37	11	5	♈	3	43	10	4	6	39
19	Thu	Bat. Lexington, '75.	5	22	6	38	11	25	♈	4	5	10	45	7	17
20	Fri	♄ station'y. <i>Windy.</i>	5	21	6	39	11	46	♈	4	27	11	28	7	53
21	Sat	Bt. San Jacinto, 1836	5	19	6	41	12	6	♈	sets.	ev.	18	8	32	
22	G	2d Sun. aft. Easter.	5	18	6	42	12	26	♈	8	45	1	2	9	17
23	Mon	Shakspeare d. 1616.	5	17	6	43	12	46	♈	9	49	1	55	10	1
24	Tue	♄ ♀. ● hi. <i>Clear</i>	5	16	6	44	13	6	♈	10	49	2	51	10	46
25	Wed	Bat. Camden, 1781.	5	15	6	45	13	26	♈	11	44	3	49	11	41
26	Thu	♄ ♀. ♄. <i>and warm.</i>	5	13	6	47	13	45	♈	morn.	4	46	morn.		
27	Fri	Cap. of York, 1813.	5	12	6	48	14	4	♈	30	5	42		39	
28	Sat	Bat. Benning. 1777.	5	11	6	49	14	23	♈	1	8	6	36	1	39
29	G	Moon ♄ Saturn.	5	10	6	50	14	41	♈	1	42	7	27	2	41
30	Mon	Wash'ton inaug. '89	5	8	6	52	15	0	♈	2	10	8	17	3	44

Full Moon
Last Qua
New Moon
First Qua

Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	
1	Tue	♀
2	Wed	♂
3	Thu	♂
4	Fri	♄
5	Sat	♄
6	G	♄
7	Mon	♄
8	Tue	♀
9	Wed	♀
10	Thu	♂
11	Fri	♀
12	Sat	♂
13	G	♂
14	Mon	♂
15	Tue	♂
16	Wed	♂
17	Thu	♂
18	Fri	♀
19	Sat	♂
20	G	♂
21	Mon	♂
22	Tue	♂
23	Wed	♂
24	Thu	♀
25	Fri	♄
26	Sat	♂
27	G	♂
28	Mon	♂
29	Tue	♂
30	Wed	♄
31	Thu	♀

30 Days.

rc of a given
al to its tan-

$$\frac{4}{9}$$

$$\left\{ x(x - \frac{8}{3}) \right\}$$

High water	Moon
H. M.	H. M.
4 9	42
5 11	35
6 9	27
7 1	18
7 46	orn.
8 31	11
9 20	5
10 8	2
10 55	0
11 50	58
ev. 47	54
1 44	46
2 42	36
3 37	21
4 27	4
5 15	15
5 58	24
6 39	4
7 17	15
7 53	18
8 32	8
9 17	2
10 1	5
10 46	1
11 41	9
morn.	8
39	2
1 39	3
2 41	1
3 44	1

5th Month. MAY, 1860. 31 Days.

Moon's Phases.

	D.	H.	M.
Full Moon,	5	2	6 M.
Last Quarter,	12	2	20 E.
New Moon,	20	1	50 E.
First Quarter,	27	3	9 E.

Prob. 11.—The solidity of a pyramid is 384 feet, and the slant height thereof is 10 feet. Required the base and altitude, by a process not involving the "irreducible case" of cubic equations.

Prob. 12.—A triangular field whose sides are 100, 120, and 160 rods, is required to be divided into 3 equal parts, by lines drawn from the corners, and meeting at a point within. Required the length of said lines.

Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Phenomena, Chronology, &c.	Sun rises.		Sun sets.		Sun's dec. N.	Moon's Place.	Moon sets.		Moon south.		High water.
			H.	M.	H.	M.	°		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.
1	Tue	♀ sets 10 48 eve.	5	6	54	15	18	♋	2	38	9	7	4 42
2	Wed	♂ rises 4 10 m.	5	5	6	55	15	36	♌	3	3	9 58	5 39
3	Thu	Bat. Lutzen, 1813.	5	4	6	56	15	53	♍	3	30	10 50	6 33
4	Fri	♀ sets 11 56 eve.	5	3	6	57	16	10	♎	4	0	11 45	7 23
5	Sat	Napoleon d. 1821.	5	2	6	58	16	28	♏	rises.	morn.	8 9	
6	Sun	4th Sun. aft. Easter.	5	1	6	59	16	44	♐	9	10	43	8 59
7	Mon	Gen. Worth d. 1849.	5	0	7	0	17	1	♑	10	11	1 42	9 50
8	Tue	♀ south 3 9½ eve.	4	59	7	1	17	17	♒	11	1	2 40	10 39
9	Wed	♀ Gr. elong e. Fair.	4	57	7	3	17	33	♓	11	42	3 35	11 27
10	Thu	♂ & Mars. Warm.	4	56	7	4	17	49	♊	morn.	4 27	ev. 19	
11	Fri	♀ sets 10 53 eve.	4	55	7	5	18	4	♋	14	5	15	1 9
12	Sat	Bt. Palo-Alto, 1846.	4	54	7	6	18	19	♌	41	5	59	1 57
13	Sun	5th Sun. aft. Easter.	4	53	7	7	18	34	♍	1	4	6 41	2 48
14	Mon	H. Grattan d. 1820.	4	52	7	8	18	48	♎	1	25	7 21	3 37
15	Tue	♂ apogee. Rainy.	4	52	7	8	19	2	♏	1	47	8 1	4 24
16	Wed	Puebla cap. 1847.	4	51	7	9	19	16	♐	2	7	8 41	5 9
17	Thu	Ascension Day.	4	50	7	10	19	30	♑	2	30	9 23	5 57
18	Fri	♀ south 3 11½ eve.	4	49	7	11	19	43	♒	2	55	10 7	6 42
19	Sat	Moon ♂ ♀. Dry	4	48	7	12	19	55	♓	3	26	10 56	7 27
20	Sun	La Fayette d. 1834.	4	47	7	13	20	8	♊	sets.	11 48	8 12	
21	Mon	Moon ♂ ♀. and hot.	4	46	7	14	20	20	♋	8	42	ev. 44	9 1
22	Tue	Moon highest.	4	45	7	15	20	32	♌	9	39	1 42	9 51
23	Wed	Livingston d. 1836.	4	45	7	15	20	43	♍	10	28	2 41	10 39
24	Thu	Q. Victoria b. 1819.	4	44	7	16	20	54	♎	11	9	3 38	11 30
25	Fri	♀ sets 10 46 eve.	4	43	7	17	21	5	♏	11	44	4 32	morn.
26	Sat	♂ & Saturn. Rainy.	4	42	7	18	21	15	♐	morn.	5 24	24	
27	Sun	Whit Sunday.	4	42	7	18	21	25	♑	13	6	14	1 20
28	Mon	♂ perigee. Colder.	4	41	7	19	21	35	♒	14	0	7 2	2 16
29	Tue	Mexico capt. 1847.	4	40	7	20	21	44	♓	1	6	7 51	3 13
30	Wed	♀ sets 10 29 eve.	4	40	7	20	21	53	♊	1	32	8 41	4 14
31	Thu	♀ ♂ Jupiter. Fair.	4	39	7	21	22	1	♋	1	59	9 34	5 9

Moon's Phases.

	D.	H.	M.
Full Moon,	3	11	50 M.
Last Quarter,	11	8	8 M.
New Moon,	19	0	28 M.
First Quarter,	25	7	40 E.

PROB. 13.—Required the diameter of an iron ball, which being let fall into a conical wine glass full of water, shall expel the most water possible, the slant height of the glass being $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and across the top 5 inches.

PROB. 14.—In an isocetes triangle there are inscribed 3 circles; the radius of the largest and smallest are 16 and 9. Required the size of the triangle.

Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Phenomena, Chronology, &c.	Sun			Moon's Place.	Moon		High water	
			rises.	sets.	dec.N.		sets.	south.	H.	M.
			H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
1	Fri	♀ sets 10 34 eve.	4 38	7 22	22 10	♌	2 33	10 30	6	8
2	Sat	♀ near ♀. Cooler.	4 38	7 22	22 17	♍	3 12	11 27	7	4
3	G	Trinity Sunday.	4 37	7 23	22 25	♎	rises,	morn.	7	52
4	Mon	Moon lowest.	4 37	7 23	22 31	♏	8 52	26	8	44
5	Tue	♀ sets 10 26 eve.	4 36	7 24	22 38	♐	9 37	1 23	9	34
6	Wed	Gen. Gaines d.1849.	4 36	7 24	22 44	♑	10 13	2 17	10	20
7	Thu	Moon & Mars.	4 35	7 25	22 50	♒	10 42	3 7	11	2
8	Fri	Thos. Paine d. 1809.	4 35	7 25	22 55	♓	11 7	3 53	11	45
9	Sat	Dry and dusty.	4 35	7 25	23 0	♈	11 29	4 36	ev.	28
10	G	1st Sun. aft. Trinity.	4 34	7 26	23 5	♉	11 49	5 17	1	11
11	Mon	Venus brightest.	4 34	7 26	23 9	♊	morn.	5 56	1	55
12	Tue	N. Y. Incorp. 1665.	4 34	7 26	23 13	♋	10	6 36	2	41
13	Wed	Venus south 2 47 ev.	4 33	7 27	23 16	♌	32	7 17	3	31
14	Thu	Am. Flag estab.'77.	4 33	7 27	23 19	♍	55	8 0	4	23
15	Fri	♀ sets 9 58 eve.	4 33	7 27	23 21	♎	1 25	8 47	5	17
16	Sat	War declared, 1812.	4 33	7 27	23 23	♏	1 59	9 37	6	11
17	G	Bat. Bunker Hill, 1775.	4 33	7 27	23 25	♐	2 41	10 32	7	6
18	Mon	♂ stationary. Hot	4 32	7 28	23 26	♑	3 32	11 30	7	55
19	Tue	Moon highest. ana	4 32	7 28	23 27	♒	sets,	ev.	30	8 48
20	Wed	Moon & ♀. sultry.	4 32	7 28	23 27	♓	9 5	1 29	9	39
21	Thu	Madison died 1836.	4 32	7 28	23 27	♈	9 45	2 26	10	26
22	Fri	Moon near Saturn.	4 32	7 28	23 27	♉	10 16	3 20	11	13
23	Sat	Venus sets 9 27 eve.	4 32	7 28	23 26	♊	10 44	4 11	morn.	
24	G	3d Sun. aft. Trinity.	4 32	7 28	23 25	♋	11 10	5 0		3
25	Mon	♀ south 2 11 eve.	4 32	7 28	23 23	♌	11 36	5 49		53
26	Tue	♀ stationary.	4 33	7 27	23 21	♍	morn.	6 38	1	47
27	Wed	Cholera, N. Y. 1832.	4 33	7 27	23 19	♎	2	7 29	2	44
28	Thu	♀ & Jupiter.	4 33	7 27	23 16	♏	33	8 22	3	46
29	Fri	H. Clay died 1852.	4 33	7 27	23 13	♐	1	9 18	4	48
30	Sat	♀ sets 8 49 eve.	4 33	7 27	23 9	♑	1 52	10 15	5	51

Moo

Full Moon
Last Qua
New Moo
First Qua

Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	
1	G	Ma
2	Mon	Mo
3	Tue	Mo
4	Wed	IND
5	Thu	Bt
6	Fri	♀ s
7	Sat	Bt
8	G	5th
9	Mon	Me
10	Tue	h
11	Wed	Ha
12	Thu	Hu
13	Fri	♀
14	Sat	h
15	G	Me
16	Mon	Sto
17	Tue	Su
18	Wed	Ba
19	Thu	h
20	Fri	Me
21	Sat	Bu
22	G	Su
23	Mon	Bt
24	Tue	Ba
25	Wed	Bt
26	Thu	♀ s
27	Fri	♀
28	Sat	Me
29	G	8th
30	Mon	h s
31	Tue	Mo

30 Days.

diameter of an
into a conical
ball expel the
height of the
across the top
triangle there
radius of the
19. Required

☾	High
South.	water
L. M.	H. M.
0 30	6 8
1 27	7 4
morn.	7 52
26	8 44
23	9 34
17	10 20
7	11 2
53	11 45
36	ev. 28
17	1 11
56	1 55
36	2 41
17	3 31
0	4 23
47	5 17
37	6 11
32	7 6
30	7 55
30	8 48
29	9 39
26	10 26
20	11 13
11	morn.
0	3
49	53
38	1 47
29	2 44
22	3 46
18	4 48
15	5 51

7th Month. JULY, 1860. 31 Days.

Moon's Phases.

	D.	H.	M.	
Full Moon,	2	11	11	E.
Last Quarter,	11	1	2	M.
New Moon,	18	9	24	M.
First Quarter,	25	0	44	M.

Prob. 15.—The distance between two points, A and B, is a miles. A person starts at A, and travels the first day one m th his distance to B; the second day he travels back one m th his distance to A; the third day he turns and travels one m th his distance to B, and so on. How far will he be from A in n days, n being an odd number?

Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Phenomena, Chronology, &c.	☉	☉	☉	Moon's Face.	☾	☾	High water.
			rises.	sets.	dec.N.		sets.	south.	
			H. M.	H. M.	°			H. M.	
1	G	Mass. Wyoming, '78.	4 34	7 26	23 5	☾	2 44	11 12	6 50
2	Mon	Moon low. <i>Rainy</i>	4 34	7 26	23 0	☾	rises.	morn.	7 42
3	Tue	Moon west of ☽.	4 34	7 26	22 56	☾	8 12	7 8	8 27
4	Wed	INDEPENDENCE, 1776.	4 35	7 25	22 50	☾	8 42	59	9 14
5	Thu	Bt. Chippew'y, 1814.	4 35	7 25	22 45	☾	9 9	1 46	9 54
6	Fri	☽ south 1 19 ev. <i>and</i>	4 36	7 24	22 38	☾	9 31	2 31	10 31
7	Sat	Bt. Skenesboro' '77.	4 36	7 24	22 32	☾	9 53	3 13	11 7
8	G	5th Sun. af. Trinity.	4 37	7 23	22 25	☾	10 12	3 53	11 45
9	Mon	Moon in apo. <i>windy</i> .	4 37	7 23	22 18	☾	10 33	4 32	ev. 24
10	Tue	☽ sets 9 25 eve.	4 38	7 22	22 10	☾	10 56	5 12	1 6
11	Wed	Hamilton shot, 1804	4 38	7 22	22 2	☾	11 22	5 54	1 53
12	Thu	Hull inv. Can. 1812.	4 39	7 21	21 54	☾	11 54	6 38	2 43
13	Fri	☽ gr. elong. east.	4 39	7 21	21 45	☾	morn.	7 26	3 43
14	Sat	☽ sets 9 10 eve.	4 40	7 20	21 36	☾	31	8 18	4 43
15	G	Moon high. <i>Warm</i> .	4 41	7 19	21 26	☾	1 19	9 15	5 48
16	Mon	Stony Pt. ta. '1779.	4 41	7 19	21 16	☾	2 16	10 14	6 49
17	Tue	Sun eclipsed, vis.	4 42	7 18	21 6	☾	3 24	11 14	7 42
18	Wed	Bat. Warsaw, 1656.	4 43	7 17	20 56	☾	sets.	ev. 13	8 32
19	Thu	☽ sets 8 51 eve.	4 43	7 17	20 45	☾	8 16	1 10	9 24
20	Fri	Moon in perigee.	4 44	7 16	20 33	☾	8 46	2 4	10 10
21	Sat	Burns died, 1796.	4 45	7 15	20 22	☾	9 14	2 55	10 50
22	G	Sun enters ☾.	4 46	7 14	20 10	☾	9 39	3 45	11 37
23	Mon	Bt. Bridgewa. 1814.	4 47	7 13	19 57	☾	10 7	4 35	morn.
24	Tue	Bat. Niagara, 1814.	4 47	7 13	19 45	☾	10 37	5 26	27
25	Wed	Bt. Lundy's La. '14.	4 48	7 12	19 32	☾	11 11	6 19	1 22
26	Thu	☽ station'y. <i>Showers</i> .	4 49	7 11	19 18	☾	11 40	7 13	2 23
27	Fri	☽ in appellation. <i>Hot</i>	4 50	7 10	19 5	☾	morn.	8 10	3 27
28	Sat	Moon lowest. <i>and</i>	4 51	7 9	18 51	☾	39	9 6	4 34
29	G	8th Sun. af. Trinity.	4 52	7 8	18 37	☾	1 35	10 1	5 38
30	Mon	☽ sets 8 12 ev. <i>dry</i> .	4 53	7 7	18 22	☾	2 38	10 53	6 36
31	Tue	Moon ☽ Mars.	4 54	7 6	18 7	☾	3 44	11 42	7 24

8th Month. AUGUST, 1860. 31 Days.

Moon's Phases.

	D.	H.	M.	
Full Moon,	1	0	37	E.
Last Quarter,	9	4	27	E.
New Moon,	16	5	24	E.
First Quarter,	23	7	54	M.
Full Moon,	31	4	1	M.

Prob. 16.—The angles of a triangle are 82°, 66°, and 42°. From a point within to these angles it is 54, 100, and 60. Required the sides.

Prob. 17.—The three lines drawn from the vertices of a triangle, perpendicular to the sides opposite, are 19, 13, and 10. Required the sides of the triangle.

Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Phenomena, Chronology, &c.	Sun	Sun	Sun's	Moon's Phase	Moon		High water.	
			rises.	sets.	dec.		rises.	south.	H.	M.
			H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
1	Wed	Bat. Nile, 1798.	4 55	7 5	17 52	☾	rises.	morn.	8	5
2	Thu	Bat. Blenheim, 1704.	4 56	7 4	17 37	☾	7 36	27	8	45
3	Fri	Burr's trial, 1807.	4 57	7 3	17 21	☾	7 57	1 40	9	24
4	Sat	Burgoyne d. 1792.	4 58	7 2	17 5	☾	8 17	1 50	9	58
5	G	Moon apogee, 1780	4 59	7 1	16 49	☾	8 38	2 30	10	30
6	Mon	Bat. Hanging Rock,	5 0	7 0	16 32	☾	8 59	3 9	11	3
7	Tue	♀ rises 3 19 mo.	5 1	6 59	16 15	☾	9 24	3 50	11	42
8	Wed	♀ south 10 10 mo.	5 2	6 58	15 58	☾	9 52	4 33	ev.	25
9	Thu	♀ stat'y. Thunder	5 3	6 57	15 41	☾	10 25	5 18	1	12
10	Fri	Bt. St. Quintin, 1557	5 4	6 56	15 23	☾	11 8	6 7	2	6
11	Sat	Moon ♂ ♂ showers.	5 5	6 54	15 5	☾	11 59	7 1	3	12
12	G	10th Sun aft. Trin.	5 6	6 53	14 47	☾	morn.	7 57	4	20
13	Mon	Cortez t. Mex. 1521.	5 7	6 52	14 29	☾	1 1	8 56	5	28
14	Tue	Moon ♂ Venus.	5 8	6 51	14 10	☾	2 11	9 56	6	31
15	Wed	Napoleon bo. 1769.	5 10	6 50	13 51	☾	3 27	10 54	7	27
16	Thu	♀ sou. 9 41 m. Rain.	5 11	6 49	13 32	☾	sets.	11 50	8	14
17	Fri	Moon perigee. Very	5 13	6 47	13 13	☾	7 12	ev.	43	0
18	Sat	Santa Fee oc. 1846.	5 14	6 46	12 54	☾	7 40	1 35	9	45
19	G	Mercury stationary.	5 15	6 45	12 34	☾	8 8	2 27	10	27
20	Mon	♂ rises 4 14 mo.	5 16	6 44	12 14	☾	8 37	3 19	11	13
21	Tue	♀ rises 2 30 mo.	5 17	6 43	11 54	☾	9 11	4 13	morn.	
22	Wed	Sun enters ♏. hot.	5 19	6 41	11 34	☾	9 50	5 8		5
23	Thu	Venus brightest.	5 20	6 40	11 14	☾	10 37	6 5	1	1
24	Fri	Moon lowest.	5 21	6 39	10 53	☾	11 31	7 2	2	4
25	Sat	Herschell d. 1822.	5 22	6 38	10 32	☾	morn.	7 57	3	13
26	G	12th Sun aft. Trin.	5 23	6 37	10 11	☾	31	8 49	4	20
27	Mon	Bat. L'g Island, '76.	5 25	6 35	9 50	☾	1 34	9 39	5	17
28	Tue	♀ rises 3 54 mo.	5 26	6 34	9 29	☾	2 40	10 25	6	13
29	Wed	Bat. Mohatz, 1527.	5 27	6 33	9 8	☾	3 43	11 8	6	59
30	Thu	Dr. Webster hung,	5 29	6 31	8 46	☾	4 45	11 49	7	39
31	Fri	♀ so. 9 10 mo. 1850.	5 30	6 30	8 24	☾	rises.	morn.	8	12

9th Mo

August 1
Moon
Last Quarter
New Moon
First Quarter
Full Moon

Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	
1	Sat	Ve
2	G	Fri
3	Mon	Ba
4	Tue	♂
5	Wed	1st
6	Thu	La
7	Fri	♂
8	Sat	Pal
9	G	14
10	Mon	Bt
11	Tue	☉
12	Wed	Bt
13	Thu	Me
14	Fri	Aa
15	Sat	Ve
16	G	♂
17	Mon	US
18	Tue	De
19	Wed	Ve
20	Thu	♂
21	Fri	Mc
22	Sat	Wa
23	G	16
24	Mon	Mc
25	Tue	Bt
26	Wed	Ph
27	Thu	Ar
28	Fri	Ve
29	Sat	Me
30	G	W

31 Days.

a triangle are
point within to
d 60. Required

es drawn from
perpendicular to
3, and 10. Re-
gle.

Moon	High	South.	water.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
morn.	8	5	
27	8	45	
1	10	9	24
5	30	9	58
2	30	10	30
3	9	11	3
3	50	11	42
4	33	ev.	25
5	18	1	12
6	7	2	6
7	1	3	12
7	57	4	20
8	56	5	28
9	56	6	31
0	54	7	27
1	50	8	14
v.	43	9	0
1	35	9	45
2	27	10	27
3	19	11	13
4	13	morn.	
5	8	5	
6	5	1	1
7	2	2	4
7	57	3	13
8	49	4	20
9	39	5	17
25	6	13	
8	6	59	
49	7	39	
morn.	8	12	

9th Month. SEPTEMBER, 1860. 30 Days.

Moon's Phases.

	H.	M.
Last Quarter,	8	6 11 M.
New Moon,	15	1 13 M.
First Quarter,	21	6 29 E.
Full Moon,	29	8 44 E.

PROB. 18.—A pile driver weighs 21 tons, and falls upon a pile with a descent of 10 feet. Required its driving force.

PROB. 19.—Required the sides of three right angled triangles, in whole numbers, such that their areas shall be equal.

PROB. 20.—Required the surface and solidity of a solid, bounded by eight equilateral triangles, each side of which in 10 feet.

Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Phenomena, Chronology, &c.	Sun	Sun	Sun's	Moon's Phase	Moon	Moon	High
			rises.	sets.	dec.N.		rises.	south.	water
			H. M.	H. M.	°	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	Sat	Venus ri. 2 10 mo.	5 31	6 29	8 3	☾	6 43	20	8 47
2	G	Fire in Lond. 1666.	5 33	6 27	7 41	☾	7 06	1 08	9 23
3	Mon	Bat. Dunbar, 1650.	5 34	6 26	7 18	☾	7 27	1 49	9 55
4	Tue	☿ ☐ Sun. Very	5 35	6 25	6 56	☾	7 54	2 30	10 30
5	Wed	1st Congress, 1774.	5 36	6 24	6 34	☾	8 26	3 14	11 8
6	Thu	La Fayette b. 1757.	5 38	6 22	6 12	☾	9 4	4 1	11 58
7	Fri	☿ ☽ Moon. warm	5 39	6 21	5 49	☾	9 50	4 52	ev. 45
8	Sat	Fall of Sebastopol, 1855.	5 40	6 20	5 27	☾	10 45	5 46	1 43
9	G	14th Sun. aft. Trin.	5 42	6 18	5 4	☾	11 50	6 42	2 50
10	Mon	Bt. Lake Erie, 1813	5 43	6 17	4 41	☾	morn.	7 40	3 59
11	Tue	☉ ☽ Venus. and dry.	5 44	6 16	4 18	☾	1 2	8 35	5 4
12	Wed	Bt. North Pt. 1814.	5 46	6 14	3 55	☾	2 17	9 33	6 7
13	Thu	Moon near Saturn.	5 47	6 13	3 32	☾	3 34	10 27	7 1
14	Fri	Aaron Burr d. 1836.	5 48	6 12	3 9	☾	4 51	11 20	7 47
15	Sat	Venus rises 2 1-mo.	5 50	6 10	2 46	☾	sets.	ev. 13	8 32
16	G	☿ stat'y. ☽ perihe.	5 51	6 9	2 23	☾	6 35	1 6	9 21
17	Mon	U.S. Const'n Adopt. 1787.	5 52	6 8	1 59	☾	7 08	2 1	10 7
18	Tue	Deerfield bur. 1675.	5 54	6 6	1 36	☾	7 46	2 58	10 53
19	Wed	Venus rises 2 6 m.	5 55	6 5	1 13	☾	8 32	3 56	11 48
20	Thu	☿ ☽ Sun. Look	5 56	6 4	0 49	☾	9 23	4 54	morn.
21	Fri	Moon lowest. for	5 58	6 2	0 26	☾	10 24	5 51	6 47
22	Sat	Walf. Scott d. 1832.	5 59	6 1	0 3	☾	11 26	6 45	1 49
23	G	16th Sun. aft. Trin.	6 0	6 0	S. 21	☾	morn.	7 36	2 53
24	Mon	Moon ☽ Mars. some	6 2	5 58	0 44	☾	33	8 23	3 53
25	Tue	Bt. Monterey, 1846.	6 3	5 57	1 8	☾	1 36	9 7	4 49
26	Wed	Philadelphia ta. '77.	6 4	5 56	1 31	☾	2 38	9 48	5 39
27	Thu	Arctic lost, 1854.	6 6	5 54	1 54	☾	3 38	10 28	6 28
28	Fri	Venus gr. elong. W.	6 7	5 53	2 18	☾	4 36	11 8	7 2
29	Sat	Moon apogee. rain.	6 8	5 52	2 41	☾	rises.	11 48	7 39
30	G	Whitfield d. 1770.	6 10	5 50	2 54	☾	5 33	morn.	8 12

10th Month. **OCTOBER, 1860.** 31 Days.

Moon's Phases.

	D.	H.	M.	E.
Last Quarter,	7	6	9	E.
New Moon,	14	9	41	M.
First Quarter,	21	9	14	M.
Full Moon,	29	1	54	E.

PROB. 21.—The base A B, of a triangle, is 16, and a line drawn from a point C, in the line A B, to the vertical angle D, measures 11; the diameter of the circumscribing circle is 20, and A C is to B C as A D is to B D. Hence, A D and B D are required.

PROB. 22.—What year of the Christian Era was the Solar Cycle 9, Golden Number 6, and Roman Indiction 6?

Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Phenomena, Chronology, &c.	Sun		Sun's	Moon's Place.	Moon		High water.
			rises.	sets.	dec. S.		rises.	south.	
			H. M.	H. M.	°	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	Mon	1st Steamb't, 1807.	6 11	5 49	3 28	♋	5 59	29	8 47
2	Tue	Andre hang, 1780.	6 12	5 48	3 51	♌	6 29	1 13	9 26
3	Wed	Black Hawk d. 1838.	6 14	5 46	4 14	♌	7 4	1 59	10 7
4	Thu	Bt. Germantown, '77.	6 15	5 45	4 37	♍	7 47	2 48	10 46
5	Fri	Moon highest. <i>Rain.</i>	6 16	5 44	5 1	♍	8 38	3 40	11 32
6	Sat	♂ south 7 23 eve.	6 18	5 42	5 24	♎	9 38	4 35	ev 27
7	G	Bt. Saratoga, 1777.	6 19	5 41	5 47	♎	10 44	5 30	1 26
8	Mon	J. Hancock d. 1793.	6 20	5 40	6 10	♎	11 56	6 26	2 31
9	Tue	Bt. Savannah, 1779.	6 22	5 38	6 32	♏	morn.	7 20	3 36
10	Wed	Moon & Jupiter.	6 23	5 37	6 55	♏	1 9	8 13	4 38
11	Thu	Bahamas dis. 1492.	6 24	5 36	7 18	♏	2 23	9 5	5 37
12	Fri	♂ south 7 12 eve.	6 26	5 34	7 40	♏	3 38	9 56	6 31
13	Sat	Bt. Queenston, 1812.	6 27	5 33	8 3	♐	4 56	10 49	7 21
14	G	19th Sun aft. Trin.	6 28	5 32	8 25	♐	sets.	11 43	8 7
15	Mon	Moon & ♄. <i>Warm.</i>	6 30	5 30	8 47	♐	5 44	ev. 40	8 57
16	Tue	Venus in Aphelion.	6 31	5 29	9 10	♐	6 21	1 39	9 48
17	Wed	Burgoyne sur. 1777.	6 33	5 28	9 32	♑	7 12	2 40	10 39
18	Thu	Moon lowest.	6 34	5 26	9 53	♑	8 12	3 40	11 32
19	Fri	Bt. Yorktown, 1781.	6 35	5 25	10 15	♑	9 16	4 37	morn.
20	Sat	America dis. 1492.	6 36	5 24	10 37	♑	10 22	5 30	29
21	G	Bt. Trafalgar, 1805.	6 38	5 22	10 58	♒	11 27	6 19	1 26
22	Mon	Sun enters ♏.	6 39	5 21	11 19	♒	morn.	7 4	2 21
23	Tue	♂ sou. 6 53 ev. <i>Cold</i>	6 40	5 20	11 40	♒	30	7 47	3 15
24	Wed	D. Webster d. 1852.	6 41	5 19	12 1	♒	1 31	8 27	4 7
25	Thu	Hogarth d. 1764.	6 43	5 17	12 22	♒	2 29	9 7	4 54
26	Fri	Moon apo. <i>nights.</i>	6 44	5 16	12 42	♒	3 27	9 47	5 39
27	Sat	Wash't's far'll 1796.	6 45	5 15	13 2	♒	4 27	10 28	6 22
28	G	Locked. 1794. <i>Rain.</i>	6 46	5 14	13 23	♒	5 27	11 11	7 2
29	Mon	Bt. Freyburg, 1745.	6 48	5 12	13 42	♓	rises.	11 56	7 41
30	Tue	J. Adams b. 1735.	6 49	5 11	14 2	♓	5 6	morn.	8 16
31	Wed	♂ south 6 40 eve.	6 50	5 10	14 21	♓	5 47	45	9 2

11th Month

Mo
Last Qu
New Mo
First Qu
Full Mo

Day of Mon.	Day of Week.
1	Thu M
2	Fri M
3	Sat
4	G 2
5	Mon 2
6	Tue 2
7	Wed E
8	Thu M
9	Fri I
10	Sat 2
11	G 3
12	Mon M
13	Tue M
14	Wed M
15	Thu 2
16	Fri E
17	Sat 3
18	G 2
19	Mon J
20	Tue M
21	Wed S
22	Thu 2
23	Fri 3
24	Sat T
25	G M
26	Mon E
27	Tue 2
28	Wed M
29	Thu M
30	Fri 2

31 Days

of a triangle, in a point C, in the vertical angle D, of the circumference of the circle, C is to BC as and B D are the Christian Golden Number

Month	High water.
H. M.	H. M.
29	8 47
1 13	9 26
1 59	10 7
2 48	10 46
3 40	11 32
4 35	ev 27
5 30	1 26
6 26	2 31
7 20	3 36
8 13	4 38
9 5	5 37
9 56	6 31
9 49	7 21
48	8 7
40	8 57
39	9 48
40	10 39
40	11 32
37	morn.
30	29
19	1 26
4	2 21
47	3 15
27	4 7
7	4 54
47	5 39
28	6 22
11	7 2
56	7 41
n.	8 16
45	9 2

11th Month. NOVEMBER, 1860. 30 Days.

PROB. 23.—The sum of six numbers in arithmetical progression is 33, and the sum of their squares is 199. What are the numbers?
 PROB. 24.—A, in a scuffle, got $\frac{1}{2}$ of a lot of marbles; B took $\frac{1}{3}$ of A's away from him, and C $\frac{1}{4}$; then D ran off with $\frac{1}{5}$ of what A had left, and the balance, E slyly took. Then A and C jointly fell upon B, who in the struggle, let fall $\frac{1}{2}$ he had, which D and E equally took. B then struck down

Moon's Phases.

	H. M.
Last Quarter,	6 4 21 M.
New Moon,	12 7 40 E.
First Quarter,	20 3 57 M.
Full Moon,	28 6 42 M.

Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Phenomena, Chronology, &c.	Sun	Sun.	Sun's	Moon's Place.	Moon	Moon	High
			rises.	sets.	dec. S.		rises.	south.	water
			H. M.	H. M.	°	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	Thu	Moon & Mercury.	6 51	5 18	14 41	♌	6 36	1 37	9 47
2	Fri	Moon highest. Cold	6 53	5 7	15 0	♌	7 33	2 31	10 31
3	Sat	winds.	6 54	5 6	15 18	♌	8 37	3 26	11 18
4	G	22d Sun aft. Trin.	6 55	5 5	15 37	♌	9 46	4 21	ev. 13
5	Mon	☽ sets 5 45 eve.	6 56	5 4	15 55	♌	10 55	5 14	1 8
6	Tue	♃ & Jupiter. Warm.	6 57	5 23	16 13	♌	morn.	6 6	2 6
7	Wed	Bt. Tippecanoe 1811.	6 58	5 22	16 31	♌	7 6	6 56	3 7
8	Thu	Milton died, 1674.	7 0	5 20	16 48	♌	1 17	7 45	4 5
9	Fri	Luther born, 1683.	7 1	4 59	17 5	♌	2 31	8 36	5 3
10	Sat	☽ south 6 32 mo.	7 2	4 58	17 22	♌	3 46	9 28	6 2
11	G	☽ sets 5 42 eve.	7 3	4 57	17 39	♌	5 4	10 22	6 56
12	Mon	Montreal tak. 1775.	7 4	4 56	17 55	♌	sets.	11 20	7 47
13	Tue	Meteor. Show. '33.	7 5	4 55	18 11	♌	4 57	ev. 20	8 39
14	Wed	Moon lowest, [1837.	7 6	4 54	18 26	♌	5 53	1 21	9 32
15	Thu	☽ south 6 14m. Cold	7 7	4 53	18 41	♌	6 58	2 22	10 22
16	Fri	Boston T Party, '73.	7 8	4 52	18 56	♌	8 4	3 18	11 12
17	Sat	☽ stat. ☽ ☽ rains	7 9	4 51	19 11	♌	9 12	4 10	morn.
18	G	24th Sun aft. Trin.	7 10	4 50	19 25	♌	10 17	4 58	2
19	Mon	Jay's Treaty, 1794.	7 11	4 49	19 39	♌	11 21	5 42	51
20	Tue	Moon & ☽. Fair.	7 12	4 48	19 53	♌	morn.	6 24	1 39
21	Wed	Sun enters ♈.	7 13	4 47	20 6	♌	20	7 4	2 29
22	Thu	☽ apogee. Stormy.	7 14	4 46	20 19	♌	1 19	7 44	3 15
23	Fri	☽ ☽ Sun. Colder.	7 15	4 45	20 31	♌	2 18	8 24	4 4
24	Sat	Trea. Ghent, 1814.	7 15	4 45	20 43	♌	3 15	9 6	4 50
25	G	N. York evac. 1783.	7 16	4 44	20 55	♌	4 17	9 51	5 38
26	Mon	Dr. Watts d. 1748.	7 17	4 43	21 6	♌	5 17	10 39	6 26
27	Tue	☽ Inf. ☽ Sun.	7 18	4 42	21 17	♌	6 20	11 31	7 12
28	Wed	Moon & ☽. Freezes.	7 19	4 41	21 27	♌	rises.	morn.	7 56
29	Thu	Moon highest.	7 19	4 41	21 37	♌	5 27	25	8 43
30	Fri	☽ south 5 19 mo.	7 20	4 40	21 47	♌	6 29	1 21.	9 32

12th Month. DECEMBER, 1860. 31 Days.

Moon's Phases.

D. H. M.

Last Quarter, 5 1 5 E.
 New Moon, 12 7 52 M.
 First Quarter, 20 1 14 M.
 Full Moon, 27 10 21 E.

C's hat, and A got $\frac{1}{4}$ of its contents, B $\frac{1}{4}$, D $\frac{1}{4}$, and C and E had equal shares of what was left of that stock. D then struck $\frac{1}{2}$ of what A and B last acquired from their hands; but they recovered $\frac{1}{8}$ of it, each, and the other three got $\frac{1}{8}$ apiece of the same lot. Now to be all friends again, they agreed that the $\frac{1}{2}$ left by A at first, should be equally divided among them. How many do each, at last, have?

Day of Month	Day of Week	Phenomena, Chronology, &c.	Sun			Moon's Place	Moon		High water.	
			rises.	sets.	dec. S.		rises.	south.	H. M.	H. M.
			H. M.	H. M.	°	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	Sat	♂ ♀ Sun. Snows.	7 21 4	39 21	56	II	7 37	2 16	10 19	
2	G	Advent Sunday.	7 21 4	39 22	5	II	8 47	3 11	11 5	
3	Mon	Bt. Hoh'nd. 1800.	7 22 4	38 23	13	II	9 58	4 13	11 55	
4	Tue	Moon & Jupiter.	7 23 4	37 22	21	II	11 8	4 53	12 46	
5	Wed	♁ & Saturn. Cold.	7 23 4	37 22	29	II	morn	5 42	1 39	
6	Thu	Rhode Is. ta. 1776.	7 24 4	36 22	36	II	18 6	6 30	2 35	
7	Fri	Ney shot, 1815.	7 24 4	36 22	43	II	1 31	7 19	3 35	
8	Sat	Moon peri. rains.	7 25 4	35 22	49	II	2 44	8 11	4 35	
9	G	2d. Sun. in Advent.	7 25 4	35 22	55	II	3 58	9 5	5 37	
10	Mon	Moon & ♃. Windy.	7 25 4	35 22	59	II	5 16	10 13	6 38	
11	Tue	Indiana ad. 1816.	7 26 4	34 23	5	II	6 26	11 3	7 34	
12	Wed	Moon lowest.	7 26 4	34 23	9	II	sets.	ev.	4 8 24	
13	Thu	Jupiter stat'y. Fair.	7 26 4	34 23	13	II	5 44	11 3	9 18	
14	Fri	Washing'tn d. 1799.	7 27 4	33 23	16	II	6 53	1 58	10 4	
15	Sat	Hartford Con. 1814.	7 27 4	33 23	19	II	8 0	2 49	10 44	
16	G	Gt. Fire, N.Y. 1835.	7 27 4	33 23	22	II	9 5	3 35	11 27	
17	Mon	Bolivar d. 1830.	7 27 4	33 23	24	II	10 6	4 18	morn.	
18	Tue	Neptune ☐ Sun.	7 28 4	32 23	26	II	11 8	5 0	10	
19	Wed	Moon & ♃. Snowy	7 28 4	32 23	27	II	morn	5 39	53	
20	Thu	h stat. ☉ apo. or	7 28 4	32 23	27	II	15	6 19	1 36	
21	Fri	☉ enters ♋. rainy.	7 28 4	32 23	27	II	1 4	7 1	2 25	
22	Sat	Pilgrims land. 1620.	7 28 4	32 23	27	II	2 14	7 44	3 12	
23	G	4th Sun. in Advent.	7 28 4	32 23	26	II	3 4	8 30	4 4	
24	Mon	Treaty Ghent, 1814.	7 28 4	32 23	25	II	4 6	9 20	4 57	
25	Tue	Christmas Day.	7 28 4	32 23	23	II	5 7	10 14	5 53	
26	Wed	Moon highest.	7 27 4	33 23	21	II	6 7	11 10	6 49	
27	Thu	☉ rises 8 42 eve.	7 27 4	33 23	19	II	rises.	morn.	7 40	
28	Fri	Bt. Trenton, 1776.	7 27 4	33 23	15	II	5 25	11 7	8 26	
29	Sat	Savannah ta. 1778.	7 27 4	33 23	12	II	6 36	1 3	9 18	
30	G	Sun in peri. Cold.	7 27 4	33 23	8	II	7 47	1 57	10 3	
31	Mon	Santa Claus comes.	7 26 4	34 23	3	II	9 59	2 49	10 46	

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Moon South.	High Water.
H. M.	H. M.
2 16	10 19
3 11	11 5
4 13	11 55
4 53	12 46
5 42	1 39
6 30	2 35
7 19	3 35
8 11	4 35
9 5	5 37
0 13	6 38
1 3	7 34
v. 4 8	8 24
1 13	9 18
1 58	10 14
2 49	10 47
3 35	11 27
4 18	morn.
5 0	10
5 39	53
6 19	1 36
7 1	2 25
8 44	3 12
9 30	4 4
10 20	4 57
11 14	5 53
12 10	6 49
1 7	7 40
2 7	8 26
3 13	9 18
4 57	10 3
5 49	10 46

NEW WEATHER TABLE.

(On Herschel's Plan.)

For foretelling the Weather by the Moon's changes.

Editor of *Hutchins's Almanac.*

DEAR SIR.—Accompanying you will find a new weather table (on Herschel's plan), made by myself as the result of over 10 year's constant observations, and warranted to be correct. As the belief in the influence of the moon on the weather is somewhat popular, and many of your patrons might find it convenient, I send it to you for insertion.

Directions for using the Table.—Observe the hour at which the moon's change takes place; then look in the first column of the Weather Table, and find out between which two of the given hours it may be included, and opposite, according to the season, will be found the most probable weather until the next change of the moon. *Example.*—Suppose the moon changes on the first of January at 4.30 P.M., this, by looking at the first column of the Weather Table is found to be included between 4 and 6 P.M.; and opposite (in the Winter division) the most probable weather is found to be; "fair in the beginning and end of the quarter, and rainy towards the middle."

Hours between which the Probable weather in Spring moon's changes happen. Summer and Autumn.

IN WINTER.

Between 12 and 2 A.M.	Former part rain latter clear.	Former part rain, latter fair.
" 2 and 4 "	Former part variable, latter fair.	" " variable, latter clear.
" 4 and 6 "	Entire quarter rainy.	Entire quarter rain and snow.
" 6 and 8 "	" " clear.	Former part snow, latter var.
" 8 and 10 "	Former part fair, latter rainy.	Entire quarter fair.
" 10 and 12 "	ditto ditto.	" " variable.
" 12 M. and 2 P.M.	Former part rain, latter clear.	Former part rain, latter fair.
" 2 and 4 "	Entire quarter variable.	Entire quarter variable.
" 4 and 6 "	" " fair.	Beg. fair; mid. rain; end. fair.
" 6 and 8 "	Former part clear, latter rain.	Former part variable, latter rain.
" 8 and 10 "	ditto ditto.	" " clear. " "
" 10 and 12 "	Former part rain, latter fair.	Beg. fair; mid. rain; end var.

OBSERVATIONS.—1. The nearer the time of the moon's change, first quarter, full, and last quarter, are to midnight, the fairer will the weather be during the seven days following.

- The space for this calculation occupies from ten at night till two next morning.
- The nearer to mid-day, or noon, the phases of the moon happen, the more foul or wet weather may be expected during the next seven days.
- The space for this calculation occupies from ten in the forenoon to two in the afternoon. These observations refer principally to the summer, though they affect spring and autumn nearly in the same ratio.
- The moon's change first quarter, full, and last quarter, happening during six of the afternoon hours, &c. from four to ten, may be followed by fair weather; but this is mostly dependent on the wind, as is noted in the table.
- Though the weather, from a variety of irregular causes, is more uncertain in the latter part of autumn, the whole of winter, and the beginning of spring, yet, in the main, the above observations will apply to those periods also.
- To prognosticate correctly, especially in those cases where the wind is concerned, the observer should be within sight of a good vane, where the four cardinal points of the heavens are correctly placed.

JANUARY.

If you 'd be weatherwise, attend
The plain instructions of a friend,
Who will the many signs explain
Which promise snow, or hail, or rain.

FEBRUARY.

By which you may, with prudent care,
Against a stormy day prepare ;
Contemplate with a curious eye,
And study how to read the sky.

MARCH.

If blue the morning sky appear,
The day will be serene and clear ;
But if red clouds with black prevail,
Expect a Storm of rain or hail.

APRIL.

When'er the Moon, night's silver queen,
Is hid by clouds of darkish-green,
And a star, when seen, appear to lower,
You're threatened with a heavy shower.

MAY.

If leaden-colored clouds you spy,
To rise before a shower when nigh,
The wind will bring a storm of rain,
And blow a dreadful hurricane.

JUNE.

When'er the evening is serene,
And in the east a rainbow's seen,
The following morning will be fine,
And the bright sun unclouded shine.

A greenish color of the sky near the horizon often shows that we may expect more wet weather. The most beautiful greenish tints are seen in autumn, and in that season the purple of the falling haze is often a sign of a continuation of fine weather.

COBONAS.—These luminous disks around the sun or moon portend rain.

CREAM and milk, when they turn sour in the night, often indicate that thunderstorms are about, and will probably soon take place ; the effect is referable to the electricity of the air at the time.

Almanac days are still in vogue, to a considerable extent ; such as the first three days of the year, old style ; the first three of the season ; the last of the season ; different days of the month, etc., etc. These, says Butler, should all be abandoned ; they have no foundation in philosophy or truth, although the months have a character which must be remembered and regarded. The poet Gay says,

“Let no such vulgar tales debase thy mind,
Nor Paul nor Swinfin rule the clouds or wind.”

EQUINOX.—About the time of the equinox, when the days and nights are equal, if the mercury in the barometer stand at twenty-nine inches, or lower, and it does not rain, then it will be very rainy till the change of the equinox ; and, on the contrary, if when the mercury stands at thirty inches, or fair, it rains, the weather will be dry till the next equinox. Every resident in the country should, if it can be afforded, have a barometer. It is not infallible, but it will foretell the changes in the weather as well, to say the least, as any almanac, *expect the Old Farmer's*. In purchasing, select an upright one (not a wheel barometer), and let the tube be one quarter of an inch in the bore, or a trifle less. The mercury in the barometer generally rises before cold, frost, or fog.

JULY.

When, flashing quickly through the sky,
You see the forked lightning fly,
And yet cannot the thunder hear,
Expect fine weather to appear.

AUGUST.

If round the moon a circle's seen
Of white, and all the sky serene,
The following day, you may divine,
Will surely prove exceeding fine.

SEPTEMBER.

When'er, in Autumn or in Spring,
A mist the morn doth with it bring,
At noon the sun will bright appear,
The evening be serene and clear.

OCTOBER.

When winds irregularly blow,
And densy clouds pass to and fro,
You may expect a flight of snow ;
But if you find no morning dew,
Be sure cold weather will ensue.

NOVEMBER.

When in a clear but wintry night,
The stars are twinkling, large and bright,
And the black clouds in flocks are lost,
You're threatened with a heavy frost.

DECEMBER.

Great winter's store of rain and snow
A spring and summer fine foreshow ;
But, if too mild the winter 's found,
In spring diseases will abound.

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Prob. 1. Surface 492.3504., solidity 402.1248. Prob. 2. Solidity 804.2426, surface 753.984. Prob. 3. $\frac{1}{2} 4a$, the first triangle in the series being a . Prob. 4. surface 19.140417912, solidity 7.1701784. Prob. (bottom of pag. for Feb.) Ans. 1. Prob. 5, $y=2+\sqrt{7}$. Note. This example was printed incorrectly. It should have been $y^4+4y^3-38y^2-12y+9=0$. Prob. 6. 20.89 lbs. Prob. 7. 868.9292 surface and solidity. Prob. 8. From the corners to the foot of the pole, are 31.7882, 29.90804, 25.2684 feet. Hight of pole 42.36144 feet. Prob. 9. $x=5, j=7$. Prob. 10. Logs are 20 and 21, Rod. 6. Prob. 11, $\frac{1}{4} 4r^2$ sum of areas of circles. Areas of the triangles $r^2 v^2$. Prob. 12. Rodii $\sqrt{(160a \div \sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{2} r)}$ rods. Prob. 13. 91.25515476 surf. 70.686 solidity. Prob. 14. Surf. 39.4786, solidity 19.7393. (Probs. 15, 16, 17, 18 were omitted for work of room). Prob. 19. The per cent. is 5.1415734. Prob. 20. Sides 11.01, 12.13644, 13.31718, Radius 3.444. Prob. 21. (In this the reference is to Prob. 13, not 17.) 1st case, surf. 466.5276, solidity 322.4349744. 2d case, surface 438.2532, solidity 261.59833305. Prob. 22. Surface 68.0958224, solidity 50.2656. Prob. 23. 37.974 feet. Prob. 24. Ans. 1. Prob. 25. 12.27 tons. Prob. 26. 30, 25 and 25. Prob. 27. Surface 19.7393, solidity 5.68085. Prob. 28. The logs are $2\sqrt{(4a^2-b^2)} \div \sqrt{15}$, and $2\sqrt{(4b^2-a^2)} \div \sqrt{15}$, Hyp. $\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(5a^2+5b^2)}$.

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Mr. Horace Otis, Adam's Centre, N. Y. Problems 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.

Mr. R. L. Filkins, Ottawa, Ill. Prob. 1, 3, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 24, 26, 28.

Mr. Frederick A. Rew, Jr., Berkshire, Tioga Co., N. Y. Problems 1, 3, 7, 12, 13, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28.

Miss Lucy L. Austin, Thompson, Ohio. Problems 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 11, 13, 14, 24, 26, 28.

Mr. Thomas P. Stowell, Hornel'sville, N. Y. All of the problems.

Mr. John T. Landers, Oxford, N. Y. 8 problems.

RATES OF POSTAGE AND POST OFFICE REGULATIONS.

LETTER POSTAGE.

For any distance not over 3,000 miles (half ounce)..... 3 cts.
 Each additional half ounce..... 3 "
 To CALIFORNIA and OREGON (half ounce)..... 10 "
 Each additional half ounce..... 10 "
 To or from CANADA, not over 3,000 miles (half ounce)..... 10 "
 Each additional half ounce..... 10 "

All letters sent in the United States must be prepaid, either by postage-stamps or stamped envelopes.

Weekly newspapers (one copy only), sent to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, go free.
 Quarterly Rates of Postage when paid in advance, on Newspapers and Periodicals sent from the office of publication to actual subscribers.

	Daily	Six times a week	Tri Weekly	Semi Weekly	Weekly	Semi Monthly	Monthly
Newspapers and Periodicals not exceeding 1 1/2 oz. in weight, when circulated in the State where published.....	22 1/2	19 1/2	9 1/2	6 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	3/4
Newspapers and Periodicals of the weight of 3 oz. and under, sent to any part of the United States.....	45 1/2	39	19 1/2	13	6 1/2	3	1 1/2
Over 3 and not over 4 ounces.....	91	78	39	26	13	6	3
Over 4 and not over 5 ounces.....	1 36 1/2	1 17	58 1/2	39	19 1/2	10	4 1/2
Over 5 and not over 6 ounces.....	1 82	1 56	78	52	26	12	6
Over 6 and not over 7 ounces.....	2 27 1/2	1 95	97 1/2	65	32 1/2	15	7 1/2
Over 7 and not over 8 ounces.....	2 73	2 34	1 17	78	39	18	9

POSTAGE ON TRANSIENT PRINTED MATTER.

Which must be prepaid by Postage-stamps before it can be transported in the mails of the United States:

Newspapers, periodicals, unsealed circulars or other article of printed matter (except books), when sent to any part of the United States—3 oz. or under, 1c.; 3 to 4, 2c.; 4 to 5, 3c.; 5 to 6, 4c.; 6 to 7, 5c.; 7 to 8, 6c.

Where more than one circular is printed on a sheet, or a circular and letter, each must be charged with a single rate. A business card on an unsealed envelope of a circular subjects the entire packet to letter postage. Any transient matter, like a circular or handbill, inclosed in or with a periodical or newspaper sent to a subscriber, or to any other person, subjects the whole packet to letter postage.

Books bound or unbound, not weighing over four pounds, may be sent in the mail prepaid by postage stamps, at one cent an ounce any distance in the United States under three thousand miles, and at two cents an ounce over three thousand miles, provided they are put up in a cover or wrapper open at the ends or sides, so that their character may be determined without removing the wrapper.

Bills and receipts for payments of moneys for newspapers may be inclosed in subscribers' papers.

Exchanges between newspaper-publi-shers, for one copy from each office, free.

Newspapers, etc., to be so inclosed that the characters can be determined without removing the wrapper; to have nothing written or printed on the paper or wrapper beyond the direction, and to contain no inclosure other than the bills or receipts mentioned.

Be careful to direct all letters and papers, sent by mail, plainly, with place, County, and State.

EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

The 18th Presidential Term of four years, since the establishment of the Government of the United States, under the Constitution, began on the 4th of March, 1867, and will expire on the 3d of March, 1861.

James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, President.....	Salary \$25,000
John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, Vice-President.....	8,000

THE CABINET.

The following are the principal officers in the EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT of the Government, who form the cabinet, and who hold their offices at the will of the President.

Lewis Cass, Michigan, Secretary of State.....	Salary \$8,000
Howell Cobb, Georgia, Secretary of the Treasury.....	8,000
John B. Floyd, Virginia, Secretary of War.....	8,000
Isaac Toucey, Connecticut, Secretary of the Navy.....	8,000
Jacob Thompson, Mississippi, Secretary of the Interior.....	8,000
Joseph Holt, Kentucky, Postmaster-General.....	8,000
Jeremiah S. Black, Pennsylvania, Attorney-General.....	8,000

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A hom Blossoms o'sons is Sharon!

MY DEAR *John Quill*—Glorious news! Ring the *Blue Bells!* Sound the *Trumpet Flowers!* Sweet *William* and *Polly Anthus* were married yesterday afternoon at *Four o'clock!* And, oh! such a host as came to the wedding! *Old Leander* and *Mother Wort* borrowed *Venus' Car*, and set out together, but as they were passing through *Dog Wood* they upset, and the *Coll's-foot* being lamed, they tried to borrow the *Sorrel* of the *Wood* family. Not succeeding in this, they *Came a mile on foot*, and looked very much wilted when they arrived. *Dan-de-Lion* made his appearance with *Lado Mary*, and soon after came *Creeping Jenny* clinging to a *Ragged Sailor*. *Old Mistletoe*, complaining as usual of his corns, was kindly assisted by *Bouncing Betty*, who makes herself at home anywhere. And little *Jessie Mine*, with *Running Rose*, those inseparable companions, came hand in hand, followed by *Robin Runaway*, who was too bashful to speak to them. Then there was a whole troop of *Old Maid Pinks* and *Bachelor's Buttons*, who, to say the least, looked very blooming, considering their age. And, last of all, with very modest looks came *Johnny Jumpup*, with his little blue-eyed sister *Viola*. *Old Monk's Hood* performed the ceremony; and afterwards we had a great supper. There were *Sweet Peas* and *Sugar Eaves*, and honey-dew in *King's Cups*, set all round the table, and great dishes of *Pollen*, where every one could eat to his heart's content. *Dan-de-Lion*, who is very fond of *Pollen*, ate so fast that he got more on his face than he did in his mouth, and when he was judged to kiss *Lady Mary* as a forfeit, he got it all on her new green dress. She very indignantly turned to *Johnny Jumpup* who, it is well known, is the *Ladies' Delight*, and said, "Jump and kiss me," which he did with the greatest pleasure, although he is in no wise unfaithful to *Viola Tricolor*, whom he considers the same as himself.

Finally, we had a grand dance to the music of the *Canterbury Bell* ringers, who are said to equal the Swiss. *Old Leander* and *Mother Wort*, who had got very much excited drinking the juice of the *Madeira Vine*, went down the middle all in a *treble*, when they both fell upon *Mistletoe*, who cried out with pain. At this the company seized upon some *Golden Rods* and drove them out at once, together with a *Thistle*, who had been very pointed in her remarks. Harmony being restored, they danced, till the *Ladies' Slippers* were worn out, when they took *leaf*.

Heigh ho! how we flowers did enjoy ourselves! How I wish you could have been there, dear John! Do you love me as much as ever? I hope you do, for then you will come back soon, and I shall not "waste my sweetness on the desert air." Meanwhile, *Forget-me-not*, Ever thine,

MARY GOLD.

INDUSTRY—An Extract.

It has been said with great truth, that man must have occupation, or be miserable. Toil is the price of sleep and appetite—of health and enjoyment. The very necessity which overcomes our natural sloth, is a blessing. The whole world does not contain a briar or a thorn which divine mercy could have spared. We are happier with the sterility, which we can overcome by industry, than we could have been with spontaneous plenty, and unbounded profusion. The body and the mind are improved by the toil that fatigues them. The toil is a thousand times rewarded by the pleasure which it bestows. Its enjoyments are peculiar. No wealth can purchase them, no indolence can taste them. They flow only from the exertions which they repay.—*Ano.*

It is said that the first personage who wore hoops was *Lady Saturn*—one of the ladies in waiting upon the Sun. High authority for fashion, that.

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I am now an old man, I have seen nearly a century. Do you want to know how to grow old slowly and happily? Let me tell you. Always eat slowly—masticate well. Go to your food, to your rest, to your occupations smiling. Keep a good nature and a soft temper everywhere. Never give way to anger. A violent tempest of passion tears down the constitution more than a typhus fever. Cultivate a good memory, and to do this you must always be communicative; repeat what you have read; talk about it. Dr. Johnson's great memory was owing to his communicativeness. You, young men, who are just leaving College, let me advise you to choose a profession in which you can exercise your talents the best, and at the same time be honest.

TO BORROWERS.

The following three rules are from the *Presbyterian*:

1. THE IRON RULE.—Never borrow a paper, book, umbrella, horse, cart, plough, shovel, spade, pickaxe, chain, or anything else whatever, if you can possibly do without it, nor then either unless with consent of the owner.
2. THE SILVER RULE.—Not only use the article borrowed as carefully as if it were your own, but much more so, for it is not your own; nor retain it beyond the time agreed on, without the owner's verbal or written consent.
3. THE GOLDEN RULE.—As soon as you have done using the thing borrowed, return it, with thanks, and be ready to return the favor.

BISHOP ASBURY AND THE WIDOW.

In Virginia there lived a certain widow, "fat, fair, and forty," who thought herself every way qualified to make the old gentleman happy. But, as the bishop did not seem to see it, she wrote to him a long letter, stating her views, etc., and ended with the offer of her hand, heart, and fortune. The answer was to the purpose. It contained only these words: "Good woman, let me alone. F. ASBURY."

SCENE IN A SCHOOL-ROOM.—Come here, George, I wish to examine you in punctuation. What's that?

George—That? that's a comma.

Mistress—Right; now what's that?

George—Ah! now you've got me where my hair's short; I dun kno.

Mistress—George, I do not wish you to use any slang phrases here. When you are unable to give correct replies, say so, but do not repeat such phrases as that which you have just used. Now what's that?

George—I dun kno.

Mistress—Don't know what that is? Why that's a period.

George—(Looking critically at the point in question.) Ha! ha! ha! Now I've got you where your hair's short; that ain't nuthin' only a fly dirt!

Mistress—(Reexamining critically.) George, you are dismissed.

A NARRATIVE.—"My dear, don't say tale—say narrative!" said a modest lady to her little son, who was relating a very interesting "tale" he had just read in the newspaper. While the little fellow was thinking of his mistake, the old house dog walked in, shaking his tail, and looking quite familiarly at the boy, when he exclaimed, "Ma, make Sancho quit shaking his narrative!"

HINTS TO TRAVELERS.

From Hall's Journal of Health.

Take one-fourth more money than your actual estimated expenses.

Acquaint yourself with the geography of the route and region of travel. Have a good supply of change, and have no bill or piece higher than ten dollars, that you may not take counterfeit change.

So arrange it as to have but a single article of luggage to look after.

Dress substantially; better be too hot for two or three hours at noon, than to be too cool for the remainder of the twenty-four.

Arrange, under all circumstances, to be at the place of starting fifteen or twenty minutes before the time, thus allowing for unavoidable or unanticipated detention on the way.

Do not commence a day's travel before breakfast, even if that has to be eaten at day-light. Dinner or supper or both, can be more healthfully dispensed with than a good, warm breakfast.

Put your purse and watch in your vest pocket, and put all under your pillow, and you will not be likely to leave either.

The most, if not secure fastening of your chamber door is a common bolt on the inside; if there is none, lock the door, turn the key so that it can be drawn partly out; and put the wash-basin under it; thus, any attempt to use a jimmy or put in another key, will push it out, and cause a racket among the crockery, which will be pretty certain to rouse the sleeper and rout the robber.

A sixpenny sandwich eaten leisurely in the cars is better for you than a dollar dinner bolted at a "station."

Take with you a month's supply of patience, and always think thirteen times before you reply once to any supposed rudeness, or insult, or inattention.

Do not suppose yourself specially and designedly neglected, if waiters at hotels do not bring what you call for in double quick time; nothing so distinctly marks the well-bred man as a quiet waiting on such occasions; passion proves the puppy.

Do not allow yourself to converse in a tone loud enough to be heard by a person at two or three seats from you; it is the mark of a boor if in a man, and of want of refinement and lady-like delicacy, if in a woman. A gentleman is not noisy; ladies are serene.

Comply cheerfully and gracefully with the customs of the conveyance in which you travel, and of the place where you stop.

Respect yourself by exhibiting the manners of a gentleman and a lady, if you wish to be treated as such, and then you will receive the respect of others.

Travel is a great leveler; take the position which others assign you from your conduct, rather than from your pretensions.

The Way to accomplish Much in a Short Time.—"How," said Mr. M. to Mr. Y., "do you accomplish so much in so short a time? Have you any particular plan?" "I have. When I have anything to do, I go and do it."

Progress.—Remember, also, that, whoever brings to a higher perfection any branch of noble and productive labor, does something to elevate, refine and perfect the whole.—*Huntington.*

Overcome Obstacles!—"Obstacles in the path of a man of true courage are but incitements to enterprise and the warrants of ultimate success."

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The Lady who was Hurt.—"O, madam," said a gentleman, as he helped up a lady who had accidentally fallen in the street, "I hope you have not hurt yourself?" "Hurt myself," said she; "I am almost killed!" "Madam," again said the gentleman, "may I ask the favor of a daguerreotype of you. You are the first woman I have known who ever acknowledged that she was hurt."

An Irresistible Argument.—An old lady combated the idea of the moon's being inhabited, by remarking, with emphasis, that the idea was incredible—"For," said she, "what becomes of the people in the moon when there is nothing left of it but a little streak?"

The Time to be in a Hurry.—This is when we know exactly what to do, and have a short time to do it. When we don't know what to do, we ought to be calm, and compose ourselves, and take time to think.—*Abbott.*

Effort.—News, admit that the good that is desirable is not attainable.—*Lothrop.*

"Pray, Miss C.," said a gentleman, "why are the ladies so fond of officers?" "How stupid!" replied Miss C.; "is it not perfectly proper and natural that a young lady should like a good offer, sir?"

You may glean knowledge by reading, but you must separate the chaff from the wheat by thinking.

SYMPATHY.—"My brudders," said a waggish colored man to a crowd, "in all affliction, in all ob your troubles, dar is one place you can always find sympathy."—"What? What?"—"In de dictionary," he replied, rolling his eyes skyward.

A LAZY FELLOW once complained in company that he could not find bread for his family. "Neither can I," replied an industrious mechanic; "I have to work for all the bread I get."

PROVIDING FOR A RAINY DAY.—"Why have you not brought the umbrella you borrowed of me, Sam!" "Because father always told me to lay up something for a rainy day."

LAZINESS grows on people; it begins in cobwebs, and ends in iron chains. The more business a man has to do, the more he is able to accomplish; for he learns to economize his time.

Tell me, ye winged winds, that round my pathway roar, do you know some spot where women fret no more? Some lone and pleasant dell, some "holler" in the ground, where babies never dwell, and cradles are not found? The loud wind blew the snow into my face, and snickered as it answered, "Nary place."

A gentleman having occasion to call upon an author found him at home in his writing chamber. He remarked the great heat of the apartment, and said it "was hot as an oven."—"So it ought to be," replied the writer, "for it is here where I make my bread."

I WOULD NOT BE.

I would not be a millionaire,
For all his hoarded gold;
I'd rather be a working man,
Earth's treasures to unfold.

I would not be a miser vile,
With withered heart and hand,
I'd rather be the poorest worm
Which crawls along the sand.

I would not be an idler gay,
And live on others' gains;
I'd rather be the meanest slave
That delays on yonder plains.

I would not be a pompous man,
And dwell in costly show;
I'd rather be the meekest man,
Nor worldly grandeur know.

I would not be a bachelor,
Without a loving wife;
I'd rather I had not been born
Into this world of strife.

I would not dwell in fashion's courts,
And worship rich array;
I'd rather watch the opening flowers,
To them my homage pay.

I would not be a butterfly,
For worlds of solid gold;
I'd rather learn to dwell on high,
In brighter worlds unfold.

I would not miss the open door,—
That open portal wide,—
Which will admit earth's truly good,
A countless, swelling tide.

BY-AND-BY, OR NOW OR NEVER.

There 's a little mischief-making
Elfin, who is ever nigh,
Thwarting every undertaking,
And his name is "By-and-By."
What we ought to do this minute
Will be better done, he 'll cry,
If to-morrow we begin it—
"Put it off," says By-and-By.

Those who heed his treacherous wooing
Will his faithless guidance rue;
What we always put off doing,
Clearly, we shall never do.
We shall reach what we endeavor
If on "Now" we more rely;
But unto the realms of "Never"
Leads the pilot "By-and-By."

"I never saw an oft removed tree,
Nor yet an oft removed family,
That thrive so well as those that settled be."
"He that by the plow would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive."

A RECIPE FOR A WIFE.

As much of beauty as preserves affection,
As much of cheerfulness as spurns dejection,
Of modest deference as claims protection,
Yet stored with sense, with reason and reflection,
And every passion held in due subjection,
Just faults enough to keep her from perfection;
Find this, my friend, and then make your
selection.

CONUNDRUMS.

1. Why is a man trying to drown his sorrows in the bowl like a miser striving to amass a fortune?—2. Why are soldiers on parade like nursing infants?—3. Why is a ship ashore, and hard up, like an intoxicated person?—4. Why is there the difference of only two letters of the alphabet between an accepted and a rejected lover?—5. Why are "wide-awake" hats like noble sentiments?—6. Why are belles like arrows?—7. Why is a good barometer like a cross person?—8. Why should slander, to be powerless, resemble good coffee?

ANSWERS TO CONUNDRUMS.

1. Each is forgetting all he can.—2. Always in arms.—3. High and dry.—4. One kisses his miss, and the other misses his kiss.—5. To be genuine they should be felt.—6. They are generally in a quiver until the beaux (bows) come, and then cannot go without them.—7. The face indicates the approach of a storm.—8. It should be without grounds.

Why are Cashmere shawls like deaf people? Because you can't make them *here*.

WE'LL NEVER DO SO ANY MORE.—Why is an auctioneer like a man with an ugly countenance? Because he is always forbidding.

Why is a person asking questions the strangest of individuals? Because he is the querist.

The following words, if spelt backwards or forwards, are the same: "Name no one man."

A JOKE.—A fellow stole a saw, and on his trial told the Judge that he only took it in joke. "How far did you carry it?" asked the Judge. "Two miles," answered the prisoner. "Ah! that's carrying a joke too far!" remarked the Judge.

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"Should Farmers adorn and beautify their Homes and Farms before they become wealthy? and if so, how may it be done in the easiest manner?"

Every farmer who owns the land upon which he resides—every man who owns a house and garden, should strive to make it as beautiful as possible. It cannot be expected that the man of small means can procure the expensive adornments of the rich; his house may be small and plain, but he can beautify and adorn it, nevertheless. I say he can make his home beautiful and attractive, even if he is poor, and I will state the reasons why I think he should endeavor to make his home beautiful, and adorn it as much as possible.

When I think of the many reasons why farmers should adorn their homes, I almost wonder that every farmer should not see the necessity of having a pleasant, attractive home. The moral influence of an attractive and beautiful home is great, both upon old and young. It tends to make them love the pure and beautiful, wherever it may be found. Nothing will banish vicious thoughts and feelings from the mind, sooner than to be surrounded by what is attractive and lovely. I have never known but few instances where victims of crime had been favored with pleasant homes, either in childhood or manhood; everything rough and unattractive, makes the man the same. But few persons ever leave a pleasant home for the tavern or dram-shop. Notice where you will, the first signs of reform in bad men are usually the adorning of their homes.

Nothing shows the refinement of the farmer more than the adorning of his home; it shows his good taste, and that he is desirous of making all around pleasant and comfortable. Beautiful and attractive homes tend to increase all the good qualities of the occupants, and remove the bad. Beauty and loveliness in nature tend to all that is noble in thought and deed, and make mankind better, both as concerns their own happiness and that of others.

Having shown why farmers should adorn their homes, I will tell how to do it the easiest.

If your house is poor and plain, it makes no difference; if you cannot afford to build a new one, adorn the surroundings of the old one. In odd spots build a neat yard—it will cost almost nothing; set out some pretty trees in front, and surround the house with them if possible. Fill the yard with flowers; they will cost nothing but the trouble of getting, unless rare varieties are procured, and your wife and children will see to the cultivation—never fear for that. Build a woodhouse, if you have not one already. Don't deface your dooryard with woodpiles, old rails, sleds, cartwheels, and other rubbish; remove the hogpen from its conspicuous position near the roadside to the rear of the house, and build a neat frame structure, instead of sticks and slabs—it will pay for itself in a few years. Have good, neat fences; they look and are much better. Remove all sticks, stones and stumps from the field. Build good barns and sheds, if not already built; they will pay for themselves, and look better than the unsightly objects on many a farm. Don't allow loose boards on your buildings; they are very unsightly. Have good yards around your farm buildings. They add greatly to the beauty of the premises. And above all, have the best books of the day, where yourself and family can gain instruction in their leisure hours; and take at least one good agricultural paper. Strive to make your home, farm and family a pattern one—and in no way can it be done so effectually and easily, as by adorning it externally as well as internally.

—Prize Essay in Genesee Farmer.

"My dear sir," said a candidate, accosting a sturdy wag on the day of election, "I am glad to see you." "You needn't be—I have voted."

Some persons seem to think that to become a practical farmer one must necessarily possess a rough, filthy exterior. That some excellent farmers are rough, unpolished, and occasionally filthy in their persons, is true; but it is not the want of good breeding, nor the appearance of filth, that constitutes the ability to become a good farmer. Is it not rather the possession of an intimate knowledge of the facts and principles involved in the art of agriculture, and a sound judgment to exercise them to a good end?—*Working Farmer.*

PROGRESSION.

At no period in the agricultural history of our country was progression among farmers so emphatically the requisite to success as at present. Labor-saving machinery, in all the departments of farm economy, is continually being presented for inspection, and thus a new field is opened for the exercise of judgment. Hands of iron and nerves of steel are waiting to do his bidding. Science stands ever ready to lend her aid in revealing the secrets of Nature. To be the first in his profession is the privilege of every agriculturist: to labor for such position is his duty. Old Fogysm on the farm is an intruder, and immediate measures should be taken for his removal. Get on board for *perfection* in all matters pertaining to rural affairs, and let each mile-stone on your journey be noted "progress and improvement."

DEPTH FOR PLANTING CORN.

If corn is planted three inches deep, it will come up and grow thriftily for a while, until it is three or four inches high; then it will stand still ten days or a fortnight. If now we examine the roots, to ascertain the cause of this check upon the growth of the corn, we shall find that a joint has formed about an inch and a half above the kernel, from which new roots have sprouted, and that the roots first formed below the kernel have rotted. While the process of changing roots is going on, the plant ceases to grow perceptibly above ground. The stalk and ears flourish as well after this change as corn planted shallower, but there is a loss of about a fortnight in the growth and maturity of the plant. The lesson to be derived from this fact is, obviously, that to have *early* corn, it must not be planted more than an inch and a half deep.

It may interest some who are now engaged in planting Indian corn to read the following record of experiments made by a careful observer:

No. 1,	planted 1 inch deep,	came up in 8½ days.
2,	do. 1½	do. 9½ do.
3,	do. 2	do. 10 do.
4,	do. 2½	do. 11½ do.
5,	do. 3	do. 12 do.
6,	do. 3½	do. 13 do.
7,	do. 4	do. 15 do.
8,	do. 5½	do. 17½ do.

No. 8 came up very weak, and died in a few days.—*American Agriculturist.*

Book Farming.—Don't fear to take advantage of the practice of good farmers, even if it is recorded in books. It is an idle prejudice that rejects any source of information and improvement, whether it be books or men.

Very Particular.—"Where is the hoe, Sambo?"—"Wid de rake, massa."—"Well, where is the rake?"—"Wid the hoe."—"But where are they both?"—"Why, bof together, old massa; you 'pears to be very 'ticular dis morning."

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1. Have you a work-bench and a few tools in your woodshed, or a little room at one end of your barn. There are many small jobs, in the course of a year, which any man of common ingenuity can do as well as a professional carpenter. And there are many rainy days and "odd spells" when these jobs can be done. And how much running to the village, and how much waiting and patience this would save! 2. Have a place for everything, and everything in its place. Those tools—why should they be lying around, the auger here, the jack-plane there, and the saw yonder, and the adze and screw-driver nowhere! Don't put away a shovel, hoe, spade, or any implement, without cleaning it. This may seem needless care, but in the long run, it is a saving of time and money. Rust corrodes and weakens the best made tools. There are men who leave their plows standing in the furrow, or lying by the side of the fence from one year to another. And the "bran-new" scythe is often left dangling from the crotch of an apple tree, month after month. Hear what a sensible farmer says:—"Drive in stout wooden pins to put your yokes upon, nail strips of board from joist to joist to hang chains upon, make a rack overhead for pitchforks, rakes, turning-sticks," &c. To all of which we respond—"So let it be!"

FRUIT AND FRUIT TREES.

Two of the best farmers within range of our knowledge, one a resident of Coos county, New Hampshire, and the other of Orange county, Vermont, have communicated the manner in which they secure good fruit. It is thus: They dig at some distance from the body of some favorite tree till they find a root, which they cut off. The part disjoined from the tree, is then turned up so as to appear above the ground. It sends forth shoots the first season, and bears, in a few years, fruit precisely like that upon the parent tree. Let those whose trees are decaying, or who wish to increase good varieties, try this experiment; it is but an hour's work.

The Horse.—If you have the care of horses, remember that a horse is much more easily taught by gentle, than by rough usage. If you use him well, he will be grateful; he will listen for, and show his pleasure at the sound of your footstep. As to food, you should do by him as by yourself, "Little and often." As for his work, begin early, and then you need not hurry. Remember, it is the speed, and not the weight, that spoils many a true-hearted worker.

Look Ahead.—Though he may not get as much money in hand as the farmer who will do nothing on his land but to take from it the most exhausting crops, the man who farms with a liberal policy towards his land, looking in part to its increased value and productiveness for his reward, will come out first best after a race of ten years.

Care of Poultry.—No fowls can thrive, nor do themselves justice in meeting the intention of their being kept, unless some small thought and care in providing be had for them. In Summer they need a good range, a chance for scratching and burying themselves in the warm sand; and in Winter, warm and comfortable shelter from the cold and snow. Nothing is so baneful to them as cold and wet; and no creatures more quickly and certainly show the good effects of proper protection, comfortable housing, and good food. Give them a warm place, warm food, and enough of it; clean water, dry sand to wallow in, and lime cleanings to pick amongst, that they may not lack the raw material for the egg-shell. An occasional chance at raw meat is good for them.

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To the Editor:

Sir: I have a great desire that you should publish these recipes:

To entirely clear out the Red Ant.—Wash your shelves down clean, and while damp rub fine salt on them quite thick, and let it remain on for a time, and they will disappear.

To prevent Moths in Carpets.—Rub or strew around the edge of carpets and on them, salt and pepper, and they will not eat them.

To disturb and prevent Bed-Bugs.—After cleaning the dust off, wash with strong salt water anything they get on or into.

I have known these recipes to answer all they promise to, and have a desire that all mankind should get them without paying a dollar.

AN OLD HOUSEKEEPER.

Blueing for Clothes—Better and cheaper than Indigo.—Take one ounce of soft Prussian blue, powder it, and put it in a bottle with one quart of clear rain water, and add one-fourth of an ounce of oxalic acid. A teaspoonful is sufficient for a large washing.

Rheumatic Plaster.—Take half a pound of resin, and half a pound of pulverized sulphur, melt them by a slow fire, then add one ounce of pulverized Cayenne pepper, and half an ounce of powdered camphor gum. Stir well until it is mixed, then temper with a little neats-foot oil.

To cure Beef.—Use six quarts of coarse salt, three-fourths of a pound of saltpetre, and from one and a half to two quarts of molasses to the barrel. Re-pack it in the spring, boil the brine, and use as much salt as you please. The beef will not harden.

Beef Tea.—A most excellent food for the convalescent, is made of half a pound of lean beef, cut in small pieces, and soaked half an hour, or more, in a quart of cold water, and afterward boiled a few minutes, stirring it a little as it begins to boil. Then pour it into a bowl upon a piece of hot, well-browned toasted bread. Drink off the liquid, or eat toast and all with a spoon. The only seasoning allowed is a trifle of salt, or a very slight flavor from a red pepper-pod. If there is a sense of chilliness in the patient, a whole pepper-pod may be used, making the tea very fiery. It will then be a good sudorific.

A Substitute for Bean Poles.—How many gardens have their appearance spoiled by unsightly bean poles, as the old saying is, "standing seven ways for Sunday." I have a way that looks better, and as for the productiveness, there is half difference in favor of my plan. Set posts twenty feet apart, six feet high, and fasten No. 8 or 10 wire on the top. Plant under the wire in hills two feet apart, leaving two plants in a hill to grow. Stick with willow or any kind of sprouts, peeling the ends to prevent growing. Tie them to the wire and cut off the tops of the vines two or three inches above the wires. The rows should run north and south, and be four and a half feet apart.—C. H. R., Stormville, Dutchess Co., N. Y.—[*Moore's Rural New Yorker*, March 7.

A Delicate Baked Fruit Pudding.—A delicate baked fruit pudding may be made by placing in a buttered dish a layer of rusks or sponge cakes, then a layer of any fresh or preserved fruit; raspberries or apricots are perhaps the best, but rhubarb or green gooseberries do very nicely; then another layer of rusks or cakes alternately until the dish is filled; pour over all a rich custard, and bake about twenty minutes.

Substitute for Cream in Coffee.—Beat the white of an egg to froth. Put in it a small lump of butter, and gradually turn the coffee to it, so that it may not curdle. It is difficult to distinguish the taste from fresh cream.

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The Great Ambassadors of Health to all Mankind!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

A BOON TO THE SICK.

The want of a sterling medicinal to meet the ills and necessities of the suffering portion of humanity, and one entirely free from mineral and other deleterious particles, was severely felt till this all powerful medicine was ushered into the world; HOLLOWAY'S INVALUABLE PILLS have become the HOUSEHOLD REMEDY of all nations. Their attribute is to PREVENT as well as to CURE; they attack the RADIX or ROOT of the complaint, and thus by removing the hidden cause of disease reinvigorate and restore the drooping energies of the system, assisting nature in her task of VITAL and FUNCTIONARY REFORMATION.

Erysipelas and Salt Rheum

Are two of the most common and virulent disorders prevalent on this continent. To these the Ointment is especially antagonistic. Its "*modus operandi*" is first to eradicate the venom and then complete the cure.

Bad Legs, Old Sores, and Ulcers.

Cases of many years standing that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful unguent.

Dyspepsia.

The great scourge of this continent yields quickly to a course of these antiseptic Pills, and the digestive organs are restored to their proper tone; no matter in what hideous shape this hydra of disease exhibits itself, this searching and unerring remedy disperses it from the patient's system.

Piles and Fistula.

Every form and feature of these prevalent and stubborn disorders is eradicated locally and entirely by the use of this emolient; warm fomentations should precede its application. Its healing qualities will be found to be thorough and invariable.

Bilious Disorders.

The proper quantum and right condition of the bile is of momentous importance to the health of the human frame, this ANTI-BILIOUS medicine expels the hidden seeds of the complaint, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and fluent, cleansing and resuscitating the vital functions of the body.

Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the United States and the civilized world, in pots, at 25 cents, 63 cents, and \$1 each.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY,

FOR THE CURE OF

ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD.

This unrivaled preparation has performed some of the most astonishing cures that are recorded in the annals of history, thus proving conclusively that it is capable of fulfilling the high aim and purpose for which it is designed. Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Salt Rheum and Kingworm, Ulcers and painful Affections of the Bones, Ulcerated Throat and Nostrils, Scourvy, Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes, Blotches, and various Cutaneous Eruptions, Glandular Enlargement, Hip Disease, etc., are effectually cured by its use; and the triumphs it has obtained over diseases of this class are such as are not furnished from any other source. It purifies, cleanses, and strengthens the springs of life, and infuses new vigor throughout the whole animal frame. Thousands have been cured by it, and tens of thousands may be restored to health by its use. Ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other; it will not fail you.

Clove Anodyne Toothache Drops.

COMPLAIN NO MORE OF ACHING TEETH.

No one, whether old or young, likes to lose their teeth; but when pain arising from swelled gums, or an aching tooth is felt, one of two things must be done—either have it pulled out or procure some remedy to cure the affliction. This simple and efficacious remedy acts so directly upon the nerve of the tooth, that almost immediate relief is given. Its use is not attended with any injurious effects whatever on the teeth; its taste and smell are both agreeable; and it will, by an occasional application, entirely remove the soreness from a decayed tooth, so that it may be filed and made as useful as ever. When the pain proceeds from the face, or from the gums around a tooth apparently sound, this Anodyne will give speedy relief by rubbing a few drops on the part affected. It has only to become generally known to be as highly appreciated by the public as it is by dentists.

ROMAN LYE BALSAM.

"Seeing is Believing."

No part of the system is more easily injured than the Eyes, and there are few persons who do not at some period of their lives suffer from diseases of them. It is important to remember that for all such diseases this Balsam will be found a safe and certain remedy. It was used for many years in the private practice of a celebrated oculist with the greatest success. In cases where the Eyelids are inflamed, the Ball of the Eye thickly covered with blood, it acts almost like magic, and removes all appearance of inflammation after two or three applications. Children are often afflicted with styes and other inflammatory diseases which can be speedily cured by the application of this medicine. In all cases the earlier the remedy is applied the better.

DR. H. F. PEERY'S

VERMIFUGE OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS.

ONE OF THE BEST REMEDIES FOR WORMS EVER DISCOVERED.

The origin, development, and support of Worms in the human system are to be attributed to a depraved and debilitated condition of the stomach and bowels; it being an established fact, that where the digestion is unimpaired, and the system in a healthy state, they can find no habitation. As there is no disease to which children are exposed which is so common and fatal as Worms, this medicine should always be kept in every nursery, and in every household. It not only extirpates the worms, but cleanses the system of the mucus in which they are engendered, and promotes a healthy action of the digestive powers.

The above Medicines are prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by **A. B. & D. SANDS**, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton Street, corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canada.

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C. HAIGHT, DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,

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KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE SUPPLY OF THE VERY BEST

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY,
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Patent Medicines, Horse and Cattle Medicines;

Also a varied assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, including all the National Series; PAPER, BLANK BOOKS, PENS, INKS, SLATES, GROCERIES, PAPER HANGINGS, and FANCY GOODS, which he offers to the Public with the utmost confidence, both as to QUALITY AND PRICE. The Patent and Proprietary Medicines are imported direct from the makers, and the Drugs Chemicals, Perfumery, &c., are warranted genuine. The following comprises a portion of the articles for sale at the New Drug Store:

PATENT MEDICINES,

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,
Buchan's Hungarian Balsam,
Hasting's Syrup of Naphtha,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed,
Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort,
Fahnestock's, Jane's, and Winin's Vermifuge,
Sand's, Townsend's, and Bull's Sarsaparilla,
Sir James Murray's Fluid Magnesia,
Moxon's and Tarant's Magnesian Aperient,
Forrest Wine,
Jayne's Alterative Expectorant, Carminative Balsam, and Hair Tonic,
Oxygenated Bitters, Pepsins, Moffat's Bitters, Cherry and Lungwort, Radway's Relief, Circassian Balm and Soap, Cod Liver Oil,
Hays', Carlton's and Hews' Liniment,
Cooper's, Cockle's, Scott's, Hooper's, Brandreth's, Holloway's, Moffat's, Winer's, Chamomile, Jayne's Sanative, Wright's Indian Vegetable, Smith's Sugar-coated

Pills, Sovereign Balm, Lee's, Worsdell's, and Hipkin's Pills,
Seidlitz and Soda Powders,
Longley's Panacea,
Spohn's Headache Remedy,
Disinfecting Fluids,
Worm Tea,
Upham's Pile Electuary,
Locock's Wafers,
Jew David's Plaster,
Rock Rose,
Boyer's Magnetic Fluid,
Infant's Preservative,
do. Restorative,
Hearhound and Elecampane,
Poor Man's Cough Drops,
Catarrh Snuff,
Poor Man's Friend,
Mustang Liniment,
Extract Wild Strawberry,
Dalby's Carminative,
Thomas' Eye Water,
Petitt's Eye Salve, &c., &c., &c.

And all the principal Patent Medicines of the day. Also Sole Agent for G. W. Merchant's GARGLING OIL for this County, of whom the only genuine article can be had.

Dr. S. S. Fitch's Celebrated Curatives, Trask's Magnetic Ointment, and Christie's Galvanic Belts and Fluids.

SPICES, ETC.,

Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Jamaica Ginger, Cinnamon, Allspice, Superior Cayenne Pepper, and Indian Currie Powder. Fine Salad Oil; Candied Lemon, Orange, and Citron Peel; Fine New Honey, and West India Tamarinds; Essence of Ratafia, do. Vanilla, do. Lemon, do. Ginger, &c.,
Genuine Bermuda Arrow-Root, Sago and Tapioca, Cox's Sparkling Gelatine, Fine cut and Cooper's Isinglass.

Articles for the Toilet.

Genuine Bear's Oil,
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Rowland's Macassar, and other Hair Oils,
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Rowland's Kalydor,
Camphor Ball,
Cold Cream and Lip Salves,
Trotter's Tooth Powder,
Camphorated Dentifrice,
Rose, Charcoal, and Teaberry Tooth Pastes,
Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes,
Side, Back, and Small Tooth Combs, of Shell, Buffalo Horn, and Ivory.
Fine Sponges,

Horse Hair Gloves, Belts, and Flesh Brushes,
Superior Old Brown and White Windsor, Camphor, Castile, Palm, Olive Oil, Honey, and other Soaps,
Transparent Wash Balls, etc.,
Badger's Hair and other Shaving Brushes,
Naples, Walnut Oil, Eypophagon, and Transparent Shaving Soaps,
Ambrosial, Rose, Saponaceous, and Verbena Shaving Creams, Oleophane, &c.,
Tricolor Water-proof Court Plaster,
Beadoline, Lyon's Kathairon, Euplysia, Toilette, Vinegar, Turkish Balm, Bay Water, or Rum.

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Sweet-Briar, Mignonette, Jasmin de Hispan, Jockey-club, Milleflower, Jenny Lind, West End.

Patey's and Smith's Double-Distilled Lavender-Water, Patey's New Perfume, Patchouly, Bouquet de Albert, etc., Farina's Genuine Eau de Cologne.

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Physicians in town and country, and country Store Keepers, are supplied with *Genuine Drugs and Medicines*, at the lowest possible prices.

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The stock of **SCHOOL BOOKS** comprises all those now in use. Also, a variety of Miscellaneous Books, Annuals, Albums, &c.

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Of all kinds, comprising Foolscap, Quarto Post, Post and Note Papers of various qualities—plain and gilt. Envelopes plain and colored—all sizes. Sealing Wax, different colors and qualities. Motto Seals, in endless variety, Wafers, Quills, Gold and Steel Pens, Mitchell's, Gillot's and other makers. Drawing and Common Lead Pencils. Water and Oil colors, single and in boxes. Camel and Sable Hair brushes. Cards—Playing Embossed, Lace, Printers', plain and printed. Drawing Boards and Papers of all kinds. Perforated Card Boards. Indian Ink, Writing Ink in bottles, Ink Powder, Inkstands, Blank Books, Copy do., Memorandum do.

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Albums ; Paper folios, quarto and oblong, with and without locks ; Blotting Cases : Fancy Valentines ; Morocco, Calf and Sheep Pocket Books and Wallets ; Souviners ; Snuff Boxes ; Purses ; Beads and Steel Trimmings for do. ; Backgammon Boards ; Dice ; Order and Account Files ; Steel Watch Chains ; Dressing and Cigar Cases ; Gilt Edging ; Silver-plated and Steel-mounted Spectacles ; Knitting Needles ; Pencils and Paint Brushes, all kinds ; Wafer Stamps, plain and cut ; Invoice Holders ; Tape Measures ; Razors ; Fine Engravings ; Rings ; Thermometers ; Fishing Lines ; Pen Knives ; Napkin Rings ; Violin Strings, &c.

DYE STUFFS.—Madder, Ext. Logwood, Blue Vitriol, Alum, Copperas, Indigo, Logwood, Fustic, Redwood, Annalite, Bleaching Salts, Sal Soda, &c.

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Agent for Alexander Sheriff's Thomsonian Medicines.

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IN GREAT VARIETIES AND QUALITIES, FROM 4d. UP.

TO MY CUSTOMERS AND THE PUBLIC.

Just a few words.—I have again replenished my stock, and upon the strength of former transactions, beg to solicit a continuation of your patronage. I have always made it a point not to be undersold by any house in the country, and will still sell as low as any one in my line. *Not cheaper than any one else*, as you occasionally see advertised. I presume you know how to appreciate such braggadocio at its real worth, and calculate that they who *trim their sails* in this manner have no compunctions about taking the advantage when occasion offers.

I have now on hand a large and well assorted stock of reliable

Drugs and Medicines,

A great variety of AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PATENT MEDICINES, all of which can be depended upon as genuine. Good Dye-Stuffs of every description sold in this market. Paints and Colors do., Boiled and Raw Linseed Oils, Lard, superior Coal and Machine Oils.—Window Glass and Putty, Varnishes and Paint Brushes. All kinds of School Books, Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Stationery; Fancy Goods, Combs, Brushes, &c., &c. A large assortment of Wall Paper, from 5 cts. up. Teas, Tobaccos, and other groceries.

It would be useless for me to attempt to enumerate the variety I have in stock. I shall be glad to have every one call and examine for themselves, and if I cannot satisfy in quality and price, I will endeavor, at least, to treat all who may favor me with a call respectfully.

Remember "UNION BUILDINGS." See the first page of my almanac, and you will have no difficulty in finding my shop. Will sell cheaper than ever for cash,—note this.

C. HAIGHT.

UNION BUILDINGS,
Main Street, Picton,
January 1st, 1860.

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C. HAIGHT,

TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

Judge Kimball's Certificate.

I do hereby certify that I have used Dr. Trask's Magnetic Ointment a number of years, in my family, and have made repeated and satisfactory trials of its efficacy in INFLAMMATORY DISEASES OF THE EYE, and in that malignant disease called PUTRID ERYSIPELAS.

I have within the last eight months cured myself of three several attacks of this prevailing Epidemic, which has swept thousands into their graves, who, had they made a timely application of the Magnetic Ointment, might now be enjoying the blessings of life and health.

I have known it used within the circle of my acquaintance in several cases of INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM, with the happiest effect, and also in a number of cases of INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, where a speedy cure has been effected by a faithful application of the Magnetic Ointment, after they had been considered beyond medical aid.

NATHAN KIMBALL,

Ex-Judge of Oneida Common Pleas.

Augusta, Aug. 14, 1845.

Dr. Bingham's Certificate.

In reply to your queries with regard to the results of the experiments I have made with your justly-celebrated Magnetic Ointment, I can say with pleasure that I deem it ONE OF THE GREATEST DISCOVERIES OF THE AGE.

It is now nearly two years since I commenced using it in my practice, and I have tested it in cases of Inflammation, both local and general, of the most malignant kind, with universal success; even where all internal remedies failed, I have succeeded with this.

I have treated cases of *Inflammation of the Face, Inflammation of the Lungs, Inflammation of the Bowels, Inflammatory Rheumatism, and Child-bed Fevers*, with perfect success; also, cases of *Scarlet Fever, Canker Rash, and Ulcerated Throat and Lungs*, with like success.

In the epidemic known as the *Putrid Erysipelas*, by which so many valuable lives were lost, I tested it frequently, and it never failed of effecting a speedy and certain cure.

In cases of *Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frozen Limbs, etc.*, it acts like a charm. No physician or family will be a single day without this medicine, after becoming acquainted with its power to cure.

N. BINGHAM, Physician and Surgeon.

Utica, N. Y., January 19, 1846.

Dr. Kennedy's Certificate.

It requires an article of *real merit and intrinsic value* to sustain itself during the stern ordeal of public experiment. *The Magnetic Ointment has stood the test-trial, and has not been found wanting.* Its astonishing efficacy in Inflammation of the Eyes, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for those complaints.

J. P. KENNEDY, M.D.

Chittenango, Mad. Co., N. Y.

C. HAIGHT, Agent, of whom only the genuine article can be had.

READ THIS PAGE.

A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT.

UNIVERSAL FAMILY PILLS.

A purely Vegetable Preparation, for the cure of Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Fever, Nervousness, Impurity of the Blood, Inflammations, Costiveness, Pains in the Head, Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, and whenever an ALTERATIVE or PURGATIVE may be required to restore the Secretions and prevent disease.

These Pills are the result of many years' study, and never fail to produce good results when taken in time. They are mild in their operation, and yet powerful in the cure of Disease, by removing all impurities of the Stomach, opening and giving tone to the obstructed passages, cleansing the Blood, and causing a free and healthy circulation.

Directions for Use.

DOSE.—For an adult, from two to four, when the patient is suffering from an attack of Fever, Inflammation, Pleurisy, severe Cold ; or whenever an active purge is required, take from four to five. In case of great debility or weakness, begin with one and increase the dose as the patient increases in strength ; and in all cases they should be taken every night on retiring to rest, until health is restored. Dose for a child in proportion to age.

It is a fact, evident to every person, that pills will operate with more power on some than others ; hence, after all directions, it is necessary to use some judgment in taking purgatives. Still it is better to err by taking a little too much than not quite enough. In cases of Foul Stomach, these Pills may occasion sickness, which is a good sign, and should encourage the patient. Price, 1s. 3d.

Dr. Graham's Strengthening Pills,

For the cure of Indigestion, Bilious Complaints, Headache, Green Sickness, Tic Douloureux, and General Weakness.

These Pills are the means which are more or less applicable to all diseases arising from Indigestion or General Debility, as they are calculated to correct internal disorder of whatever kind, and to strengthen the general constitution. In many cases they will prove of immediate and striking utility ; but they should never be dropped under six weeks, and in obstinate or long-continued instances, will require a perseverance of double this time, in order to their full and permanent effect. They are of very great value as a tonic in Indigestion, General Weakness, Headache depending upon a nervous Debilitated State of the Constitution, and many other complaints where a mild, yet effectual strengthening medicine is required.

DIRECTIONS.—Two or three of these Pills are to be taken three times a day before eating. Price, 1s. 3d. C. HAIGHT.

Corn Remedy.

To those afflicted with Corns, this Remedy is a great blessing, and will afford almost immediate relief, and seldom fails in removing them altogether.

Moisten the Corn thoroughly with the remedy morning and night.

C. HAIGHT, Druggist, &c., Picton.

Ward's Headache Essence.

This will be found one of the most pleasant and certain cures for Headache, and is also unequalled as an external application, for local pains, Colic, Sprains, Bruises, &c.

C. HAIGHT, Picton.