LARUM:


FOR THE YEAR OF HUM REDEMPTION
1832,
BEING BISSEXTILE, OR LEAP YEAR ; AND THE THIRD OF THE REIGN OF HIS PRESENT MAJESTY: CONTAINING, AMONGST A GREAT VARIETY OF USEFUL MATTER,

 THE EQUATION OF TIME FOR SETTING CLOCKS AND WATCHES; THE RISING AND SETTING OF THE PLANETS; THE ELEMENTS OF THEIR ORBITS; OCCULTATIONS; MUTUAL ASPECTS, ETC. AND
at comment Eur Cable.
ALSO,
WG!N of TERUS AND THEIR RETURNS; AND A USEFUL CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,
 AND OF THE TRANSIT OF MERCURY;
ASTROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE YEAR; AND AN ANNUAL
HIEROGLYPHIC ADAPTED TO THE TIMES.
Bx FRANCIS MOORE, PHYsician.
LONDON;
HUNTED FOR THE COMPANY OF STA TONERS.
By J. L. Cox, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields;
AND SOLD BY GEORGE GREENHILL, AT THEIR HALL, LUDGATE STREET.

PRICE TWO SHILLINGS AND THREEPENCE STITCHED.

I hope, and so do You,-but here it lies,
This is my hope, perhaps your's otherwise ;
Our coats are different, and our faces too,
So our designs do different ends pursue ;-
I hope all proud, base Prmciples will cease,
And, when the Knaves have died, to live in peace.



## 4. FEBIU URY XXIX Days.

Thus witchcraft Hope, arm'd with an hungry fate,
Finds out and plagues the poor Unfortunate;
It leads 'em on, nor know they when to stop,
But often starve with empty flatt'ring Hope.
Long-sighted Hope, the further off the worse,
It feeds the Fancy, but it starves the Purse!


Juriter 4 will be an Even. Star until Feb. 24 ; then a Korn. Sturuntil Sept. 18; afierwards an Even. Star tu the year's end.



172843211 m 40 NEW MOON, 1d. 10h. 16 m . aftern. 27264340 a 27 The depth of Rain which fell at Ep. 3725435114 ping, in February 1830, was 1•69 Inch; $4723437 \quad 2 \quad 0$ and at Boston, for the same period, A $722438 \quad 2 \quad 46$ 1•66 Inch.

| 720440 | 333 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 718442 | 4 | $\mathrm{h}, 13 \mathrm{th}, 18 \mathrm{th},$ |
| 2.716444 | 9 |  |
| 715445 | 6 | QUAR. 9d. 11 h. 12 m |
| 10713447 | $6 \quad 56$ |  |
| 11711449 | $7 \quad 54$ |  |
| A $7 \quad 9451$ | $8 \quad 54$ | relating to Mundane Affairs. |

$\begin{array}{lllll}137 & 74 & 53 & 9 & 55\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}147 & 54 & 55 & 10 \\ 157 & 34 & 57^{11} & 53\end{array}$
$167 \quad 245^{8}$ morn.
$\begin{array}{lllll}177 & 05 & 0 & 0 & 48\end{array}$
$186585 \quad 2 \quad 1 \quad 40$
A $6565 \quad 4 \quad \mathbf{2} \quad 30$
$\begin{array}{lllll}206 & 545 & 6 & 3 & 18\end{array}$
$216525 \quad 8 \quad 4 \quad 4$
$226 \quad 50510449$

| 23 | 6 | 48 | 12 | 5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 24 | 35 | 46 | 5 | 14 |
| 2 | 6 | 21 |  |  |

$256445 \quad 16779$
G6 $642518 \quad 7 \quad 57$ Thrones still, and men in power will
$276405 \quad 208 \quad 45$
$286385 \quad 22934$
$29,6 \quad 365 \quad 2410 \quad 22$
WE have just past a Year fraught with many important events, and the
 present one, as far as regards Mundane Affairs, is likely to assume a still more striking and momentous character. The recent Revolution in France in favour of the popular cause, is 4.AST QUAR, 2马a. oh. 21 m , afterm, likely to shake the stability of more Thrones still; and men in power will learn this salutary lesson, that it is better to govern with moderation and justice,

Yenus $\%$ will be a Morning Star until July 27; then an Evening Slar to the end of the year.

Lay by the Pen, and to your Mind resort, And turn a flowing fancy into thought. Methinks I see the day-methinks I hear The Storms of Terror rattling every where;
Nations perplex'd, by fear or fury sway'd,
Their Teachers, too, like them, but more afraid.



## 8

Saturn and Mars, by their outrageous hate, Have raised up storms in many a quiet State; They now oppose their rays, I fear for III,
Nations t' inflame, and human Blood to spill, All kinds of Mischief!-They will only be
The happy People, who from those keep free.

| $\mathbf{M}$ W <br> D D | Fasts and lestivals. | $\stackrel{\odot}{\odot}$ | Signs. |  | $\mathrm{s}^{\prime} D$ rises \& sets | Mutua! A- \& Weathet |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Midient Duaday | 12 | and | N | ts | ¢̧ in perihelio. |
|  | $\mathrm{h}_{2}$ sets 50 mo . | 13 | face |  | 8 a | Growing |
|  | Rich. Bp. Chich. | 14 | neck | 2 | $9 \quad 21$ | ¢ 94 |
| 4 W | St. Ambrose | 15 | throat |  | $310 \quad 37$ |  |
| 5 Th | 4 rises 439 mo . | 16 | arms |  | $11 \quad 51$ |  |
| 6 F | Old Lady-day | 17 s | should. | 5 | morn. |  |
|  | drises 343 mo . | 18 b | breast | 6 | 6110 | * |
| 8 ( | 5 Sunin Lent |  | stom. | 7 |  | of in aphelio. |
| 9 M | o rises $43^{8} \mathrm{mo}$. |  | heart | 8 | $2 \quad 47$ |  |
| 10 Tv | ర̧ sets 841 aft . | 21 b | back | 9 | $3 \quad 28$ | $\triangle$ そ ¢ |
| 11 W |  | 22 b | bowels | 10 | 4 | nd |
| 12 Tr |  |  | belly | 11 | $4 \quad 29$ |  |
| 13 F | Camb. Term ends | 24 r | reins | 12 | 455 | rather warm |
| 14 S | Oxf. Term ends | 25 | and | 13 | 5.18 | ¢ elony. max. |
| 15 | Paim Sunday |  | loins | F | rises |  |
| 16 M | Easter Term beg. | 26 S | Scorp. | 1.5 | 8 a 30 | seas |
| 17 Tv | $\mathrm{h}^{\text {sets }} 43 \mathrm{mo}$. |  | domin. | 16 | $9 \quad 36$ |  |
| 18W | 24 rises 357 mo . |  | hips | 17 | $10 \quad 40$ | * 84 |
| 19 'Th | Alph.Maund.Th. |  | thighs | 18 | 1139 | $\square$ |
| 20 F | Crood Eriday |  | knees | 19 | morn. | About this |
| 21 S |  |  | and | 20 | - 33 | About this |
| 22 | Easter Day |  | hams | 21 | 120 | part of the |
| 23 M | EasterM.St.Geo. |  | legs | 22 | 2 |  |
| 24 Tu | Easter Tuesday |  | ancles | 23 | 235 | $\bigcirc$ stationary. |
| 25) W | St. Mark. Ds. |  | feet | 24 | 34 | month we |
| 26.TM | [Glou. b. |  | and | 25 | $3{ }^{3}$ | may expent |
| 27 F | \% rises 49 mo . |  | toes | 26 | 3 54s | m |
| 28.5 | ¢ sets 836 aft . |  | head | 27 | $4 \quad 18$ | $\Delta \odot$ ¢ |
| 29 | 1st, or Low Sun. |  | fac | 28 | $4 \quad 41$ | $\square$ ¢ ${ }^{\text {H }}$ |
| 30 M |  | 10 n | neck | N | sets | showers. |



The verdant Spring leads on the approaching Year， And marks of Ruin in strange shapes appear：
Lo！here are ruffling ways；see what they are－ They＇re full of Mischief，full of cruel War ！ So it must be：Stars act by God＇s command； And in each act we see th＇Almighty＇s hand．

| $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \mathrm{M} & \mathrm{~W} \\ \mathrm{D} & \mathrm{D} \end{array}$ | Fasts and Festivals． | - 3 s <br> $\gamma$ Signs． | D＇s | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} D \text { rises } \\ \& \text { sets } \end{array}\right\|$ | Mutual Asp \＆Wemore， |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 Tv | St．Phil．\＆St．Jas | 11 and | 1 | 8 a 25 | ＊ 2 H |
| 2 W | Ox．\＆Cam T．beg． | 12 arms | 2 | $9 \quad 43$ | Rather windy |
| 3 Th | Inv．of the Cross | 13 should． | 3 | $10 \quad 56$ | from the East； |
| $4 \stackrel{\mathrm{~F}}{\mathrm{~S}}$ | h sets 257 mo ． | 14 breast | 4 | 11 | 8 ． |
| 5 S | 4 rises 258 mo ． | 15 stom． |  | morn． | Transit of |
| 6 G | 2 S．af．Eas，John 1 | 16 heart | 6 | － 53 | perhaps |
| 7 M | ［Ev．${ }^{\text {P P．Lat．}}$ | 17 back | 7 | 136 | showers． |
| 8 Tv | 才 rises 233 mo ． | 18 bowels | 8 | 2 | $\square \bigcirc \mathrm{H}$ |
| 9 W | o rises 349 mo ． | 19 and | 9 | $2 \quad 39$ |  |
| ${ }_{10} \mathrm{TH}$ | ¢ ¢ rises 412 mo ． | 20 belly | 10 |  | h stat．＊ $\begin{gathered}\text { ¢ } \\ \text { ¢ }\end{gathered}$ |
| 11 F |  | 21 reins | 11 | $3 \quad 26$ | Fine May |
| 12 S | Easter T．ends | 22 loins | 12 | 3848 | ＊ （ 4 |
| 13 | 3 S．af．Eas Old 2 | 23 Scorp． | 13 |  |  |
| － | ［May Day | 24 domin． | F | rises |  |
| 15 |  | 25 hips | 15 | 8 a 32 | ¢ in aphelio． |
|  | $\mathrm{h}_{2}$ sets 29 mo ． | 26 and | 16 | $9 \quad 33$ | Generally |
| 17 Th | 4 rises 21.5 mo ． | 27 thighs | 17 | 10 |  |
| 18 F | trises 28 mo ． | 27 knees | 18 |  | $\Delta \underline{q}$ |
| 19 S | Dunstan | 28 hams | 19 | 12 | ¢ $¢$ |
| 20 G | 4 Sun．af．Easter | 29 legs | 20 | morn． | fair and |
| M | 아 rises 339 mo ． | II ancles | 21 | － 36 | pleasant． |
| 22 TV | Prs．Homberg b． | 1 and | 22 |  | Histationary． |
| ${ }_{23} \mathrm{~W}$ | ¢ ¢ rises 334 mo ． | 2 feet | 23 | 135 |  |
| ${ }_{24}^{24} \mathrm{TH}$ | Frrs．Alex．Vict．b． | 3 toes | 24 | 1 | weather |
| 25.5 | Aug ist Abp Cant | 4 head | 25 | 220 | weather |
| 26 S | Aug．1st．Abp．Cant | t．Tr．T．beg． | ． 26 | 42 | 4 す，口 if H |
| 27 G | 1）Rogation Sun． | Ven．Bede | 27 | 3 | for promot－ |
| 28 M |  | 7 throat | 28 | $33^{2}$ | ing vegeta－ |
| 297 | K．Cha．IT．b．\＆t | 8 arms | N | sets | $\square \bigcirc$ 々 |
| 30 W | W［rest． | 9 should． | 1 | 8 a 36 |  |
| ${ }^{1} 1 \mathrm{Tr}$ | HHoly Thursday | 10 breast | ， | 9 96 | ＊ 5 아 |



## 12

 JUNE XXX Days．Such，docile Readers ！as your health do prize， Quit soon your beds，now mornings early rise ：
View rosy Morn，draw in ambrosial air ；
＇Twill brace your lungs，and mitigate despair：
But if you won＇t，snore on with windows fast ；
＇Twill not be long before you snore your last．

| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{MW} \\ & \mathrm{D} \text { D } \end{aligned}$ | Fasts and Festivals． |  | Signs． | D＇s | D rises <br> ＇\＆sets | Mutualso <br> \＆Weather |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F | Nicomede | 11 | n． | $31$ | 10a 46 | ¢̧ elo |
| 2 S | $\varlimsup_{2}$ sets 12 mo ． |  | heart |  | 1134 | $\square \square^{\circ} \mathrm{H}$ |
| 3 G | Sun．aft．Asc．Ca |  | T．d．m． | 5 | morn． | Variable， |
| 4 M | 4 rises 18 mo ． |  | back | 6 | 0 | with thun－ |
| 5 T | D．of Cumb．b． |  | niface | 7 | 42 | der showers |
| 6 W | 才 rises 114 mo |  | belly | 8 | 17 | ＊ |
| 7 TH | O rises 310 mo |  | reins | － | 31 | flying about． |
| 8 F | ¢rises 257 mo ． |  | oins | 10 | 54 | $\triangle$（）H |
| 9 S | Oxf．Term ends | 19 S | Scorpio | 11 | 214 | ＊そ |
| 10 G | Whit Sunday | 20 d | domin． | 12 |  |  |
| 11 M | Whit M．St．Bar |  | hips | 13 | 32 | Some show－ |
| 12 T | Whit T．［nabas | 21 | and | 14 | 3.31 | 口 |
| 13.1 W | Oxf．Termbeg． |  | thighs | F | rises |  |
| $14 . \mathrm{TH}$ | ［Emb．W | 23 l | knees | 16 | 9 a 11 | vals，attend－ |
| 15 F |  | 24 | and | 17 | $9 \quad 56$ | ed with |
| 16 S | Trin．Term ends |  | hams | 18 | $10 \quad 34$ |  |
| ${ }_{17} \mathrm{G}$ | Trinity Sunday |  | Alban | 19 | 11 | $\square ¢$ |
| 18 M | Ksetsal－ 53 aft ． | 127 | ancles | 20 | $11 \quad 35$ | $\square \subset 4$＊ |
| 19 Tv | 4 rises 057 mo ． | 28 | feet | 21 | 1159 | $\Delta$ |
| 20 W | Trs．Ed．K．IV．S． | 29 | toes | 22 | morn． |  |
| 21 Th | Corpus Christi |  | head | 23 | 0 20 | phenomena， |
| 22 F | ［Longest Day． | 1 | and | 24 | － 42 | $\Delta$ ¢ $\mathrm{r}_{\mathrm{i}}$ |
| 23 S | ¢ rises o 25 mo ． |  | face | 25 | 4 | even to the |
| 24 G | 1 S aft．T．Nativ |  | Bapt． |  | ds．Day． | $\underline{\chi}$ in 83 |
| 25 Ml | qrises 36 mo ． |  | throat | 27 | 1.54 | ¢ $¢$ |
| 26 Tv | K．Will．IV．acc． |  | arms | 28 | 227 | ¢ ¢ in 8 ，प 4 ¢ |
| 27 W | ¢ rises 37 mo |  | should． | 29 | 3 | $\bigcirc \square$ |
|  | IK．Will．IV．procl． |  | breast |  | sets | ¢ in peribelio． |
| 29 F | St．Peter |  | stom． |  | 9－20 | ＊$\delta \mathrm{H}$ |
| 30 S |  |  | heart |  | 105 | ô in peribelio． d |

Moore. J UN E 1832. 18

The 5 day, at $4 \frac{1}{2}$ morn. Saturn The 21 day, at $5 \frac{1}{4}$ morn. Jupiter The 22 day, at $11 \frac{3}{4}$ morn. Mars The 27 day, at 5 aftern. Venus The 27 day, at $7 \frac{3}{4}$ aftern. Mercury

> in $\delta$ with the Moon.


14 JULY XXXI Days.
Survey the World, observe what slavish pain
Some Worldlings take $t^{\prime}$ augment their ill-got Gain:
When 'tis affirm'd, by Sages truly wise,
How very little Nature will suffice:
Meat and Drink, sufficient Clothes, and Fire,
Are all we really want, or need require.



## 16 AUGUST XXXI Days．

Years，Months，and Days their certain courses taise，
And fleeting Minutes alteration make．
The present Juncture doth our Cause advance ；
＇Tis folly trusting to a future chance；
The Time that＇s present will not have its like：
＇Tis prudence，while the iron＇s hot，to strike．

| $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \mathrm{M} \\ \mathrm{D} & \mathrm{D} \end{array}$ | Fasts and Festivals． | $\begin{array}{c\|c} \odot & D \text { s } \\ S & \text { Signs. } \end{array}$ | D＇s D rises A \＆sets | Mutual Asp \＆Weather |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 W | Lammas Day | 9 and | 510 a 18 | A showery |
| $2 \cdot \mathrm{TH}$ | h sets 8.57 aft． | 10 loins | $610 \quad 40$ | time just |
| 3.1 | 4 rises 95 aft ． | 11 Scorp． | 711 | $\square \odot{ }^{\text {¢ }}$ |
| 4 S | \％rises 1028 aft． | 12 domin． | 81131 |  |
| 5 L | Sun aft．Trin． | 13 hips | 9 morn． |  |
| 6 M | Transfiguration | 14 thighs | 100 | 아 H |
| 7 Tv | Name of Jesus | 15 knees | 11038 | $l$ change－ |
| 8 W | \％sets 746 aft ． | 16 and | 12121 | 8 © H |
| 9 Th | ¢ sets 812 aft ． | 17 hams | 13.210 |  |
| 10 F | St．Lawrence | 18 legs | 143 | $\triangle$ 々 す）ठ ね |
| 11 S | Dog days end | 19 and | F｜rises | ช in ap．$\Delta$ ¢ |
| C | 8．Sun．aft．Trin． | 20 ancles | 168 a | ¢̧ elong．max． |
| 13 M | Qu．Adelaide b． | Old Lam． | D． $8 \quad 28$ | ■ ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ |
| 14 Tv |  | $122 \mid$ toes | 18849 |  |
| 15 W | Assumption | M．head | 19.910 |  |
| 16 Tu |  | 24 face | 20． $9 \quad 32$ | le |
| ${ }^{17} \mathrm{~F}$ | Ds．of Kent b． | 25 neck | 21.956 |  |
| 18.5 |  | 25 and | $22,10 \quad 23$ |  |
| 19 | Sincaft Trin． | 26 throat | $2310 \quad 56$ | r the |
| 20 M | h sets 752 aft ． | 27 arms | 241135 |  |
| $21 . \mathrm{Tv}$ | King Will．IV．b． | 28 should． 2 | 25 morn． |  |
| $22 . \mathrm{W}$ | 2 rises 752 aft ． | 29 breast | $\begin{array}{llll}26 & 0 & 27\end{array}$ | even to this |
| 23.4 TH | orises 940 aft ． | ny stom． | 27130 |  |
| 24 F | St．Bartholomew | 1 heart | 28.243 |  |
| 25 S | q sets 722 aft ． | 2 back | N sets | near the |
| 26.6 | 10 Sun．aft．Trin． | 3 bowels | 17 a 35 | ¢\％statiouary． |
| 27 M | ¢ sets 718 aft ． | 4 belly | 280 | end fair |
| 28 Tu | St．Augustine | 5 reins | $\begin{array}{llll}3 & 8 & 23\end{array}$ | $\triangle$ ठ |
| $29 . \mathrm{W}$ | St．Jo．Bapt．beh． | 6 loins | $\begin{array}{llll}4 & 8 & 46\end{array}$ | and hot． |
| 30 Th |  | 7 Scorpio | 5.9111 |  |
| 31 F |  | 8 domin． | 6： 9 3 38 | ＊ 84 |



## 18 SEP'TEMBEK

He that in Pleasures takes the greatest swing,
Will find 'em nauseous, and at last a Sting.
Honour is brittle; Riches, liberal sent,
Enlarge our Care, oft lessen our Content;
And ferments new, fresh in our minds are planting; Somewhat corrodes, and Something still is wanting!

| $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{W} \\ \mathrm{D} & \mathrm{D} \end{array}$ | Fasts and Festivals. | $$ | D's Drises <br> A \& sets | Rivtial A•p \& Weather |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 S | Giles [burnt | 9 hips | 710 a 6 | It is still |
|  | ${ }_{11} \mathrm{~S}$ a . Trin Lon | nd. and | $810 \quad 42$ |  |
| 3 M | $\mathrm{h}_{2}$ sets 63 aft . | 11 thighs | $911 \quad 24$ |  |
| 4 Tv | 4 rises 72 aft. | 12 knees | 10 morn | fair, and to |
| 5 W | Old Bartholomew | 13 hams | 1100 | e so |
| $6 . \mathrm{Tr}$ |  | 14 legs | 121 | 849 |
| 7 F | Enurchus | 15 and | 13.2 | ¢ $\chi^{\circ}$ |
| 8 S | K. Will. \& Qu, Ade | del.cra. $N$ | t. B. V. M. | $\bigcirc$ inf. $\odot$ |
| 9 G | 12 Sun. aft. Trin | 17 feet | 15 4. 12 | till near the |
| 10 M | t rises 854 aft . | 18 toes | F rises | ¢ $\odot$ h |
| 11 Tv | ㅇ sets 654 aft . | 19 head | 177 a 24 | $\triangle$ ¢ |
| 12 W | ¢ sets 554 aft . | 20 and | 18746 f | full moon. |
| ${ }_{13}{ }^{\mathbf{T H}}$ |  | 21 face | 1988 |  |
| 14 F | Holy Cross | 22 neck | 20833 | Now we |
| 15 S |  | 23 throat | 2194 | may expect |
| 16 | ${ }_{3} 3$ Sun. aft. Trin 2 | 24 arms | 22.941 | $8 \bigcirc 4$ rain. |
| 17 M | Lambert 2 | 25 should. | $2310 \quad 28$ | \% stationary. |
| 18 Tu | Geo. I. \& II.land. 2 | 26 breast | $24^{11} \quad 25$ |  |
| 19 W | Ember Week | 27 stom. | 25 morn | Weather |
| ${ }^{20} \mathrm{TH}$ | $\mathrm{h}_{2}$ rises 50 mo . | 28 heart | 26 0 31 | ¢ |
| 21 F | St. Matthew | 29 back | $27.1 \begin{array}{lll} & 1 & 47\end{array}$ | unsettled, |
| 22 S | 4 sets 524 mo . | $\bumpeq$ bowels | 28 3 7 | $\triangle$ of HJ |
| 23 G | 14 Sun. aft. Tris. | o belly | $29 \quad 4 \quad 28$ | not |
| 24 M | t rises 815 aft . | 1 reins | N sets | ¢̧ elong. max. |
| 25 Tu | 아 sets 631 aft . | 2 loins | 6 a 56 | much wet. |
| 26 W | St. Cyprian. Old | 3 Scor | $2 \begin{array}{lll}2 & 7 & 19\end{array}$ |  |
| 27 TH | [Holy Rood | 4 pio | 3.745 |  |
| 28 F | ¢ rises 425 mo . | 5 domin. | 488 | Windy. |
| 29 S | St. Michael | 6 hips | 5846 |  |
| 30.6 | 15 Sun.aft.TrinS | St. Jerome | $6 \quad 9 \quad 25$ | 84 |



We see some things that of excite surprise，
Some lofty mountains seem to touch the Skies；
We false ideas form from what we＇spy，
Which vanish when the Object we draw nigh ：
So all the grand Pursuits we are upon，
＇The point being gain＇d，our Pleasure＇s quickly gone ！

| M ${ }^{\text {W }}$ | Fasts and | $\bigcirc$ |  |  | D rises | tual |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D－D | Festivals． | $\Omega$ | Signs． | A | \＆sets． | \＆Weather |
| 1 M | Remigius | $8 \mathrm{k}$ | ees |  | 710 a 11 |  |
| ${ }^{2} \mathrm{TJ}$ | $\mathrm{h}_{2}$ rises 425 mo ． | 9 | and |  | 811 | Unsettled， |
| 3 W | 2 sets 436 mo ． | 10 h | hams |  | 11159 |  |
| 4 Th | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{rises} 78.5 \mathrm{aft}$ ． | 11 | legs | 10 | morn． | 8 |
| 5 F | ¢ sets 616 aft ． | 12 | ancles |  | $1{ }^{1} 1$ |  |
| 6 S | Faith | 13 | fe |  | 2 |  |
| 76 | 10 Sum aft．Tris． | 14 | and |  | 3 |  |
| 8 M | ¢ rises 520 mo ． | 15 | toes | 14 | 4.25 | $\triangle$ © H |
| $9 . \mathrm{Tu}$ | St．Denys |  | head |  | rises． | $\triangle$ ¢ ¢ |
| $10 . \mathrm{W}$ | Oxf．\＆Cam．T．b． |  | face |  | 6 6a 20 |  |
| 11 TH | Old Mich．Day |  | neck |  | 7 645 | to the mix－ |
| 12 F |  | 19 | throat |  | 878 | ture of the |
| 13 S | Trs．K．Edw．Conf． | 20 | arms |  | 9750 |  |
| 14 |  | 21 | should． |  | O 833 | ¢̧sta，$\triangle$ ¢ H |
| ${ }_{15} \mathrm{M}$ |  | 22 b | breast |  | 1927 | stellar rays， |
| 16 Tv |  | 23 | stom． |  | 21030 | ¢ in $8, \square$ ¢ ${ }^{\text {H }}$ |
| 17 W | Etheldreda | 24 | heart |  | 1141 | we may expec |
| 18 TH | St．Luke |  | back |  | 4 morn． | alternate |

19 F $\quad$ ねrises 334 mo． 26 bowels 25058 fair and foul
20 S 24 sets 3.23 mo .27 and $26 \quad 2 \quad 16 \quad \triangle 4$ q 21 K $\ddagger 18$ Sun．aft．Trin． 28 belly
22 M 丈 rises 633 aft .29 reins
23 Tu 우 sets 554 aft ．m loins
24 W
25 Th Crispin
26，F 豸勺 rises 710 mn ． 1 Scorpio

27 S
28 Cr 19S．af．Tr．St．Sim．\＆St．Jude
，29 M
30 Tv
31 W
6 and 7 hams
8 legs

## Moore. <br> OC'TOBER 1832.

The 7 day, at $7 \frac{3}{4}$ aftern. Jupiter The 13 day, at $1 \frac{1}{2}$ aftern. Mars
The 21 day, at 2 morn. Saturn
The 23 day, at 7 aftern. Mercury
The 25 cay, at $5 \frac{3}{4}$ aftern. Venus

$$
\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\text { in } \delta \\
\text { with the } \\
\text { Moon. }
\end{array}\right.
$$

| $M$ | Sur | Sun Moon |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D | Sises | sets |  |
|  |  |  |  |





## 24 DECEMBER <br> Days

The Season and the Planets do conspire
To let the Soldier from the field retire;
Here seems to be an Amity begun
Betwien the two Infortunes and the Sun;
But Jove in his own house sends Sol a square,
There's mischief hatching-Clergymen, beware !

| $\begin{gathered} M \\ D^{\prime} \end{gathered}$ | $\mathrm{W}$ | Fasts and Festivals. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{c\|c\|} \hline & \text { D's } \\ \mathbf{f} & \text { Signs. } \end{array}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} D \\ A \\ A \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & D \text { rises } \\ & \& \text { sets } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mutual As! } \\ & \text { \& Weather } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\mathrm{h}_{2}$ rises 13 mo . | 9 toes |  |  |  |
|  |  | Advent Sunday | 10 head | 10 |  |  |
|  |  | 24 sets 023 mo . | 11 and | 11 |  | eather, at- |
|  |  |  | 12 face 13 neck | 12 | 3 |  |
|  | TH | Nicholas | 14 throat | 14 |  | riving rain, |
|  | F | ¢ sets 510 aft . | 15 arms | F | rises | ¢ eiong. |
| 8 | S | Concept.B.V.M. | 16 should. | 16 | 4a 58 | * 2 ¢ $\%$ * $\odot \mathrm{H}^{\text {H }}$ |
|  |  | S. in Advent | 17 breast | 17 |  | or |
| 10, | M |  | 18 stom. | 18 |  | $\Delta$ ¢ $\square_{\text {¢ }}$ |
| 11 | Tv |  | 20 heart | 19 | $8 \quad 22$ | $\square \odot 4$ |
| 12 | IV |  | 21 back | 20 | 940 | rk |
| 13 | Th | Lucy | 22 bowels |  | $10 \quad 57$ | clouds, |
| 14 | F |  | 23, belly | 22 | morn. | 万\% |
| 15 |  |  | ${ }^{24}$ reins | 23 | - 14 | ¢ stationary |
|  |  | S. in Adv. Cam. | T.e.OSap. | . 24 | 128 | with |
| 17 | M | Oxford Term ends | 26 Scor- | 25 | 240 |  |
| 18 | Tv | $\mathrm{h}_{2}$ rises 11 49aft. | 27 pio | 26 | $3 \quad 51$ | considerab |
| 19 | W | Ember Week | 28 domin. | 27 |  | $\square \odot$ h |
|  | Th | 2 sets 1114 aft . | 29 hips | 28 |  | $\triangle$ d $\psi$ |
| 21 |  | St. Thomas Short | test Day | 29 |  | ¢̧ in perihelio |
| 22 |  | \% sets 55 mo . | vs knees | N | sets | own |
| $\xrightarrow{23}$ |  | 4 S. in Advent | 2 and |  | $5{ }^{5}$ a 14 |  |
| 24. | 1 | o sets 656 alt. | 3 ham |  | $6 \quad 9$ | $\delta$ inf. $\odot$ ¢ |
|  | Tu | Christmas Day | 4 legs |  |  | d sta |
|  | Th | St. Stephen St. John | 5 ancle 6 feet |  |  | owards the |
| 128 |  | Innocents | 7 and |  | $10 \quad 23$ | frosty. |
| 29 |  | ఫ̧ sets 338 aft . | 8 toes |  | $11 \quad 29$ |  |
| 30 |  | 1 S.aft.Christmas | 9 head |  | morn |  |
|  |  | Silvester | 10 face |  | 146 | ¢ ? $^{4}$ |



The Dominion of the Moon Names and Characters of the Planits, in Man's Body, passing under the Twelve Zodiacal Constellations.
$r$ Arics Head \& Face
૪ Taurus Neck \& Throat
II Gemini Arms \& Shoulders
\& Cuncer Breast \& Stomach
$\Omega$ Leo Heart and Back
m. Virgo Bowels and Belly
$\bumpeq$ Libra Reins and Loins
m Scorpio Secret Members
$\ddagger$ Sagitarius Hips \& Thighs
vs Capricorn Knees \& Hams
${ }_{m}$ Aquarius Legs \& Ancles

* Pisces Feet and Toes.
with Dragon's Head \& Dragon's Tail.
$\odot$, or, the SUN.
4 Saturn 4 Jupiter $\delta$ Mars of Venus O Mercury D the Moon
\& Dragon's Head \& Dragon's Tail.
Planets discovered since 1780.
Hy Uranus ? Ceres
\& Pallas $\frac{\%}{\%}$ Juno \% Vesta.

The Characters of the Asfects.
$\delta$ Conjunction * Sextile 8 Opposition $\triangle$ Trine $\square$ Quartile.

## LAW TERMS AND RETURNS.

1. Hilary Term begins Jan. 11 ; ends Jan. 31 ; and contains 21 days.
2. Easter Term begins April 16 ; ends May 12; and contains 27 days; but four of them, viz. Good Friday and the day after, Easter Monday and Tuesday, are holidays.
3. Trinity Term begins May 26 ; ends June 16; and contains 22 days.
4. Michaelmas Term begins Nov. 2 ; ends Nov. 26 ; and contains 25 days.
*** By the Statute 1 Will. IV. cap. 3. sec. 2. it is enacted, "That all writs now usually returnable before any of His Majesty's Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, or Exchequer respectively, on general Return Days, that shall be made returnable after the first day of January in the year of our Lord 1831, may be made returnable on the Third day exclusive before the commencement of each term, or on any day, not being Sunday, between that day and the third day exclusive before the last day of the Term ; and the day for Appearance shall, as heretofore, be the Third day after such Return, exclusive of the day of the Return; or in case such third day shall fall on a Sunday, then on the Fourth day after such Return, exclusive of such day of Return."

All other Writs must, as before, be made returnable on a day in full Term.

This new Act was " made to amend" the Act mentioned in our last Almanack; but even this does not seem free from obscurity.

COMMON NOTES for the Year 1832.

| Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number | Lent begins - - - - March 6 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Epact - - - - - - - 28 | Easter Day - - - - April 22 |
| Dominical Letter - - - A G | Rogation Sunday - - . May 27 |
| Cycle of the Sun . . . . . 21 | Ascension Day - - - - May 31 |
| Eifiphany - - - - Jan. 6 | Whit Sunday - - - - June 10 |
| Sundays after Epiphany - - - (six) | Trinity sunday - - - June 17 |
| Number of Dircction - - - 32 | Sundays aft. Trin. - - (twenty-three) |
| Septuagesima Sunday - Feb. 19 | Advent Sunday _ _ Dec. 2 |

TABLE of Amounts of $£ .1, £ .1 .10 ., \mathcal{E} .2, £ .2 .10$., and $£ .5$, deposited Halfyearly, to accumulate at 3 per Cent. Compound Interest, from Birth or intervening Ages, until 21 Years of Age, or 14 Years of Age, respectively.

| From <br> To 21 | Birth To 14 | E. 1 Half-yearly | c. 1.10. Half-yearly. | f. 2 Half-yearly. | E. 2.10 . Half-yearly. | ©. 5 Half-yearly. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | © E | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { f. } & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 57 & 18 & 5\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { E. s. } & \text { d. } \\ 86 & 17 & 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}\text { L. } & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 115 & 16 & 11\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { E. } & s . & \text { d } \\ 144 & 16 & 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { E. } & \text { s. } & \text { d } \\ 289 & 12 & 3\end{array}$ |
| 1 | - | 545 | 8180 | 108108 | $\begin{array}{lll}135 & 13 & 4\end{array}$ | 271 6 |
| 2 | g ह | 5014 | $\begin{array}{llll}76 & 1 & 7\end{array}$ | 10189 | 126160 | 2531111 |
| 3 | 发 | $47 \quad 5 \quad 6$ | 70183 | 94110 | 1183 | 23676 |
| 4 | ¢0 | 43188 | 65180 | 87174 | 109168 | $21913 \quad 3$ |
| 5 | 능 | 40139 | 6108 | 8176 | 101145 | $\begin{array}{llll}203 & 810\end{array}$ |
| 6 | ¢ | 37109 | $56 \quad 6 \quad 2$ | $\begin{array}{lll}75 & 1 & 6\end{array}$ | 931611 | 1871310 |
| 7 | Birth | 34 | 5114 | $6819 \quad 3$ | 86 | 17281 |
| 8 | 1 | 31103 | $47 \quad 5 \quad 5$ | $\begin{array}{llll}63 & 0 & 7\end{array}$ | 78158 | 157114 |
| 9 | 2 | 28128 | 42190 | $57 \quad 54$ | 71118 | 143384 |
| 10 | 3 | 25169 | 38151 | 51136 | 641110 | 12939 |
| 11 | 4 | $\begin{array}{llll}23 & 2 & 6\end{array}$ | 34.138 | $46 \quad 411$ | 57161 | 115122 |
| 12 | 5 | $\begin{array}{lll}20 & 9 & 9\end{array}$ | 3014 | 40197 | 5146 | 102811 |
| 13 | 6 | 17187 | 261711 | $3517 \quad 2$ | 44166 | 89130 |
| 14 | 7 | 1590 | 23 3 6 | 30.180 | 38126 | $77 \quad 51$ |
| 16 | 9 | $1014 \quad 0$ | $16 \begin{array}{lll}16 & 1 & 1\end{array}$ | 2181 | 26151 | 53103 |
| 18 | 11 | $6 \quad 511$ | 9811 | 121110 | 151410 | 3198 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

These columns will serve to compute the amount of money lodged in Savings' Banks, where the interest is now about 3 per cent., and the accumulation halfyearly. The amount is not subject to the contingency of life, but belongs to the depositor if the child die before 14, or 21, the age at which it is intended to draw out the money.

Example 1. Suppose a father begins to deposit 1 s. per week, or $26 s$, per half-year, when his child is 2 years old, to what will it amount when the child is 21 ? Opposite the age 2, in col. 1, stands $\mathscr{E}$. 50. 14. 5. under $\mathscr{E}$. 1 . hall-yearly.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Hence, to - - - E. } 50145 \\
& \text { Add its fourth - - } 1213 \quad 7 \text {, because } 5 s,=\text { one-fourth of } 12 \text {. } \\
& \text { Add one-fifth of this - } \quad 2109 \text {, because } 1 s \text {. = one-fifth of } 5 \mathrm{~s} \text {. } \\
& \text { The sum " - } .65189 \text {, is the amount required. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Example 2. How much must be deposited half-yearly for three children, of 2,7 , and 12 years of age respectively, that each may have $\mathcal{E} .200$ on becoming 21 years old? $£ .1$. deposited half-yearly from 2 years old, will produce $\mathfrak{E} .50 .14 .5$. The same from 7 years, will produce $\mathfrak{E} .34 .9$. 8. The same from 12 years, $\mathscr{E}$. 20.9 .9 . Therefore, as $\mathscr{E} .50 .14 .5$. $: \notin .200:: \notin .1: £ .3 .18 .10$. half-yearly deposit for child two years old.

As $£ .34 .9 .8 .: £ .200:: \mathcal{E}: 1: \mathcal{E} .5 .14$. half-yearly deposit for child 7 years old.
 12 yeara old.
 actually $£ .5 . \quad 14 . \quad 0 . \times 28=£ .159 .12 .0$ in 14 years deposited. $\quad$ E. $9.15 . \quad$ 3. $\times 18=\mathscr{E} .175 .14 .6$. in 9 years.
Thus clearly showing the advantage of neginning eariy.


BIRTH-DAYS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { KING WILLIAM IV. } \ldots \text { - born } 21 \text { August } 1765 . \text {. } \\
& \text { QUEEN ADELAIDE } \ldots-\quad 13 \text { August } 1792 .
\end{aligned}
$$

Prs. Augusta Sophia 8 Nov. $176 \times$ Duke of Gloucester 15 Jan. $17 \% 6$ Prs. Hesse Homburg 22 May 1770 Duch. of Kent - - 17 Aug. 1786 D. of Cumberland - 5 June 1771 Duch. of Cumberland 20 Mar. 177 \& Duke of Sussex - - 27 Jan. 1773 Duch. of Cambridge 25 July 1797 D. of Cambridge - 24 Feb. 1774 Alexandrina Victoria 24 May 1819 Duch. of Gloucester 25 April 1776 George Frederick 27 May 1819 Princess Sophia - - 3 Nov. 1777 George William 26 March 1819 Princess Sophia Mat. 23 May 1773 Augusta Caroline 19 July 1822

SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

| Kingdoms, \&c. | To whom subject. | When born. |  |  | Began to reign. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Engla |  |  | 21 | 1765 | June | 26 | 183 c |
| France, \& | Louis Philippe I. | Oct. | 6 | 1773 | Aug. | 9 | 1830 |
| Russia, | Nicholas | July | 7 | 1796 | Nov. | 19 | 1825 |
| Spain | Ferdinand V | Oct. | 14 | 1784 | Mar. | 9 | 1808 |
| Portug | Frederic | Aug. |  |  | Nov. |  |  |
| Netherlan | William | Aug. |  | 1772 | May | 15 | 815 |
| Belg | Leopold I | Dec. |  | - | July | 21 | 1831 |
| Denmark | Frederic V | Jan. | 28 | 1768 | Mar. | 13 | 1808 |
| Sweden\& Norway | Charles XIV. | Jan. | 26 | 1764 | Feb. | 5 | 1818 |
| Austria, \&c. | Francis I | Feb. | 12 | 1768 | Mar. | 1 | 1792 |
| Popedom | Gregory X | Sept. |  | 1765 | Feb. |  | 831 |
| Sardinia | Charles Amadeus | Aug. |  | 1800 | May |  | 1831 |
| Naples, \& | Ferdinand I |  | 12 | 1810 | Nov. | 8 | 1830 |
| Ottoman Empire | Mahmud | July |  | 1785 | July |  | 1808 |
| Hanover - | WIL.IV. Eng. Vic | eroy | D. |  | June |  | 1830 |

NAMES OF THE LEARNED JUDGES OF THE LAW.

## I. Chancrrif:

Right Hon. Lord Brougham \& Vaux Lord High Chancellor. Right Hon. Sir John Leach - - Master of the Rolls.
Right Hon. Sir Lancelot Shadwell - Vice Chancellor.
II. King's Bench :

Right Hon. Lord Tenterden, L. C. J. :
Sir J. Littledale: Sir J. Parke: Sir W. E. Taunton: Sir J. Patteson.
III. Common Pleas:

Right Hon. Sir Nicholas C. Tindal, C. J.
Sir J. A. Park: Sir S. Gaselee: Sir J. B. Bosanquet: Sir E.H. Alderson. IV. Exchequer :

Right Hon. Lord Lyndhurst, L. C. B.
Sir J. Bayley : Sir W. Garrow: Sir J. Vaughan: Sir W. Bolland. Attor. Gen. Sir Thomas Denman - Sol. Gen. Sir William Horne.

| T I E |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A plain and easy TABLE, showing the Tine of HIGH WATER. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| D |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 |  |  | $5 \quad 30$ |  | 7 |  |  |  |
| 612 |  |  |  | 6 | 821 |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 17 & 1\end{array}$ | 36 |  | 7 |  | 9 |  | 10 |  |
| 182 | $3 \quad 54$ |  | $7 \begin{array}{ll}7 & 5\end{array}$ | - | 9 |  | 11 |  |
| 192 | 442 |  | 8 | 9 | 10 | 2 | 12 |  |
| $\begin{array}{lllll}5 & 20 & 3 & 38\end{array}$ | $5 \quad 30$ |  | $9 \quad 30$ | 10 | 11 | 2 |  |  |
| 214 | 614 | $7 \quad 36$ | $10 \quad 18$ | $10 \quad 56$ | 12 | - | 2 |  |
| $\begin{array}{llll}7 & 22 & 5 & 14\end{array}$ | 7 | $8 \quad 2$ | 11 | 11 | 1 | 4 | 3 |  |
| 236 | 54 | $9 \quad 12$ | 1154 | 12 | 137 | $5 \quad 12$ | 3 |  |
| $9 \begin{array}{lll}9 & 24 & 6\end{array}$ | 2 | 10 | $12 \quad 42$ | 120 | 2 | 60 | 4 |  |
| $\begin{array}{lll}10 & 25 & 7\end{array}$ | 930 |  |  |  | 3 | $\begin{array}{lll}6 & 48\end{array}$ |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{llll}11 & 26 & 8\end{array}$ | 1 |  | 218 | 2 | 42 | 7 | 6 |  |
| $\begin{array}{lllll}12 & 27 & 9 & 14\end{array}$ |  | 124 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 8 |  |  |
| $13 \quad 2810$ | 11 | 2 | $3 \quad 54$ | $4 \begin{array}{ll}4 & 32\end{array}$ | 5 |  |  |  |
| $14 \quad 9910$ |  | 20 | $4 \quad 42$ | 5 | 6 |  | 8 |  |
| you find the Time of High Water at all the Places above mentioned, in the respective Column of Numbers immediately below them. Thus, when the Moon is One, or Sixteerl Days old, it is High Water at Candado, Dunkirk, Leith, \&c. at 26 Minutes past 12 o' Clock. And so of the rest. The time usually correct within half an hour As to the Moon's Age, you find it in the Sixth Column on every left-hand Page of the CALENDAR. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

A TABLE of the Equation of TIME, for regulating Clocks and Watches, for 1832. - Note, fa. means Clock too fast ; that is, your Clock to be set right, must be so much faster than the Sun Dial. slo. Clock too slow ; that is, your Clock must be so much slower than the Sun Dial.

| D. | January | February | March | April | May | June |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $3^{\prime}$ fa. $35^{\prime \prime}$ | 13'fa. $51^{\prime \prime}$ | 12' ${ }^{\text {fa. } 35^{\prime \prime}}$ | $3^{\prime}$ fa. $55^{\prime \prime}$ | $3^{\prime}$ slo. $4^{\prime \prime}$ | $2^{\prime}$ slo. $30^{\prime \prime}$ |
| 3 | 431 | $14 \quad 7$ | 1210 | 319 | 318 | 211 |
| 5 | $5 \quad 27$ | $14 \quad 19$ | 1143 | 244 | 329 | 151 |
| 7 | $6 \quad 20$ | $14 \quad 28$ | $11 \quad 34$ | 29 | $3 \quad 39$ | 130 |
| 9 | $7 \quad 12$ | $14 \quad 33$ | $10 \quad 44$ | 135 | 346 | 7 |
| 11 | $8 \quad 1$ | 1435 | $10 \quad 12$ | 12 | $3 \quad 51$ | $0 \quad 44$ |
| 13 | 843 | $14 \quad 34$ | 939 | 030 | 354 | $0 \quad 19$ |
| 15 | $9 \quad 11$ | 1430 | $9 \quad 5$ | 0 slo. 1 | $3 \quad 54$ | $0 \quad 5$ |
| 17 | $9 \quad 54$ | $14 \quad 23$ | 830 | 030 | $3 \quad 53$ | 031 |
| 19 | $10 \quad 34$ | $14 \quad 14$ | $7 \quad 54$ | 058 | 848 | $0 \quad 57$ |
| 21 | 1111 | $14 \quad 1$ | $7 \quad 17$ | 124 | $3 \quad 42$ | 22 |
| 23 | 1146 | 1346 | $6 \quad 41$ | 148 | 3 34 | 48 |
| 25 | $12 \quad 32$ | $13 \quad 28$ | $6 \quad 4$ | 210 | 323 | 214 |
| 27 | $12 \quad 58$ | $13 \quad 9$ | $5 \quad 27$ | 230 | 310 | 239 |
| 29 | $13 \quad 22$ | 1247 | 450 | 248 | 256 | 34 |
| 31 | 1342 | - - | 413 | - - - | 239 | - |


| D. | July | August | Sepremb. | October | Novemb. | Decemb. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $3^{\prime} \mathrm{fa}$, $28^{\prime \prime}$ | $5^{\prime}$ fa. $59^{\prime \prime}$ | $0^{\prime}$ slo. $13^{\prime \prime}$ | 10'slo.23 ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | $16^{\prime}$ slo. $16^{\prime \prime}$ | $10^{\prime}$ slo. $87^{\prime \prime}$ |
| 3 | 350 | $5 \quad 51$ | - 51 | 111 | 1616 | 950 |
| 5 | 412 | 546 | 30 | 1137 | 1614 | $9 \quad 1$ |
| 7 | 432 | $5 \quad 27$ | 210 | $12 \quad 11$ | 168 | 810 |
| 3 | 450 | $5 \quad 11$ | $2 \quad 52$ | $12 \quad 45$ | $15 \quad 59$ | $7 \quad 17$ |
| 11 | $5 \quad 7$ | 453 | $3 \quad 33$ | 1316 | 1546 | $6 \quad 22$ |
| 13 | $5 \quad 22$ | 433 | 415 | $13 \quad 45$ | 1530 | $5 \quad 26$ |
| 15 | $5 \quad 35$ | 411 | $4 \quad 57$ | $14 \quad 12$ | 1511 | 428 |
| 17 | 546 | 346 | $5 \quad 39$ | $14 \quad 37$ | 14.48 | $3 \quad 29$ |
| 19 | $5 \quad 55$ | 320 | $6 \quad 21$ | $14 \quad 59$ | 1421 | 229 |
| 2] | $6 \quad 2$ | 252 | $7 \quad 3$ | 15 18 | 1351 | 129 |
| 23 | 67 | 222 | 745 | $15 \quad 35$ | 1319 | - 29 |
| 25 | 69 | 150 | 825 | 15 49 | 1242 | 0 fa. 31 |
| 27 | $6 \quad 9$ | 117 | 96 | $16 \quad 1$ | $12 \quad 4$ | 131 |
| 29 | $6 \quad 7$ | $0 \quad 42$ | 945 | $16 \quad 9$ | $11 \quad 22$ | 230 |
| 31 | 63 | 06 | - - - | $16 \quad 14$ | - | $3 \quad 28$ |

To set a Clock or Watch by means of this Table on any Day: Take out the number of Minutes and Seconds which stand against that day, and make your Clock or Watch so much faster or slower, (according as the Table is marked fa. or slo.) than the time on a good Sun Dial. Thus, on January 1st, the Clo ck must be set 3 m .35 s . faster or before the dial. On the 1st of October, it must be 10 m .23 s , slower. Correct the Watch when the Dial marks just an hour, as $9,10,11,1,2,3$, or 4 o'clock. Noon is not best, nor near Sun-rise or Sun-set.

|  | Mer. $\gamma$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Venus } \\ 9 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Earth $\square$ $\theta$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mars } \\ \hat{6} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Vesta $\qquad$ | Juno \% | Ceres $4$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pallas } \\ q \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Jupiter $4$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Saturn } \\ \mathrm{K} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Geor. <br> H | Sun $\odot$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mean dist. from Sun, Earth's dist. being 10 | 4 | 7 | 10 | 15 | 24 | 27 | 28 | $28{ }^{\circ}$ | 52 | 95 | 192 |  |
| Periodic time - - - .. | $\begin{gathered} \text { days } \\ 87 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { days } \\ & 224 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { days } \\ 360 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | days 686 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { days } \\ & 1,335 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { days } \\ & 1,582 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { days } \\ 1,681 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { days } \\ 1,681 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { years } \\ 12 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { years } \\ & 29 \frac{1}{2} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { years } \\ 83 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Diameters, Earth's diameter 10 | 4 | 9 | 10 | 8 | - - | - - | - - | - $\quad$ | 110 | 100 | 43 | 1,128 |
| Inclination of orbit to ecliptic - - - | 70 | $3^{\circ} 23$ | - - | 1051 | $709^{\prime}$ | 1305 | $10^{\circ} 27^{\prime}$ | $34^{\circ} 39^{\prime}$ | 1019 | 2029 | $0^{\circ} 46^{\prime}$ |  |
| Place of ascend. node as seen from the Sun | $46^{\circ}$ | $75^{\circ}$ | - - | $48^{\circ}$ | 1030 | 1710 | $81^{\circ}$ | $172^{\circ}$ | $99^{\circ}$ | $112^{\circ}$ | $73^{\circ}$ |  |
| Diameter of Sun seen from planet - - | $80^{\prime}$ | $46^{\prime}$ | $32^{\prime}$ | $21^{\prime}$ | $13^{\prime}$ | 12' | 11' | 11' | 6 ' | $3^{\prime}$ | 1 |  |
| Times of revolution on axis - - - |  | 23 h 30 | 23h $56^{\prime}$ | $24 \mathrm{~h} 40^{\circ}$ |  |  | - - | - - | 9h 52' | 10h $16^{\prime}$ | - - | 25d 10h |
| Days from conj. to conj. or opp. to opp. - | 115 | 584 |  | 780 | 503 | 474 | 466 | 466 | 399 | 378 | $369 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |
| Of which time they retrograde during days | 22 | 42 |  | 70 | 83 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 120 | 135 | 151 |  |
| Arcs which they retrograde - - | $12^{\circ}$ | $16^{\circ}$ |  | $18{ }^{\circ}$ | $13^{\circ}$ | 120 | 120 | 120 | $9^{\circ}$ | $6^{\circ}$ | 40 |  |
| Velocity per second in miles . - - | 30 | 23 | 19 | 15 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 8 | 6 | 4 |  |
| Greatest and least apparent diameter - | 11" $5^{\prime \prime}$ | $\overline{57^{\prime \prime} 10^{\prime \prime}}$ | - | $\mid \overline{26^{\prime \prime} 5^{\prime \prime}}$ | - - |  |  | - | $40^{\prime \prime} 26^{\prime \prime}$ | $18^{\prime \prime} 15^{\prime \prime}$ | $4^{\prime \prime}$ |  |

THE mean diameter of the Earth is about 7,930 miles, and its mean distance from the Sun about 95 millions of miles. Hence, and from the proportional diameters and distances given in the rabie, those of any of the planets may be readily found. of the Moon is about 2,160 miles, and her mean distance from the Earth nearly 240 thousand miles. Jupelles satelites are of great utility in finding the longitudes of places by their eclipses: they likewise exhibit some curious phenomena with regard to light. Saturn is surrounded by a double ring, which usually presents a most interesting appearance when seen through a telescope. Remark also, 'шәч7 sutquə III. The squares of the times of the sidereal revolutions of the planets are to each other as the cubes of the mean distances.

## Cbranalagn

OF REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES.


## AN ACCOUNT OF

## THE ECLIPSES of the SUN and MOON,

The TRANSIT of MERCURY,

And other Appearances in the Heavens, in the Year 1832; the result of Calculations from the most correct and approved Data.

PERHAPS there is nothing in Astronomy that affords, to the generality of mankind, such ocular demonstration of the truth of that science, as the agreement of the prediction of an Eclipse of the Sun or Moon with its appearance in the heavens, relative to time, degree of obscuration, and other circumstances connected with the actual phenomenon.

In reference to the present Year, I find there will be only two Eclipses, and both of the Sun; they will be central in the Tropical Regions, but in very high latitudes no privation of light will be observed; yet in one of these conjunctions a portion of the Moon's penumbra passes over Greenzuich, causing a small obscuration on the southern part of the Sun's disc.

The first of these Solar defects happens on Wednesday, the 1st of February, at night, which for this reason, independent of the Moon's latitude, must be invisible to us in this part of the globe ; but to a portion of the Torrid Zone it will prove a fine annular eclipse.

The central shade first touches the Earth on the southern coast of New Guinea, at 8 h .19 m .39 s ., in lat. $8^{\circ} 12^{\prime} 40^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{S}$. longitude $142^{\circ} 34^{\prime} 4^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E}$. It thence passes over some of the New Hebiides, and afterwards a little to the north of the Friendly Isles. Continuing its course over the Pacific, it quickly arrives at that point of its path where the Sun will be centrally eclipsed when on the meridian, which happens at 10 h .17 m .3 s ., in latitude $15^{\circ} 0^{\prime} 52^{\prime \prime}$ S. longitude $154^{\circ} 15^{\prime} 39^{\prime \prime}$ W.: this is not far from the central group of the Society Isles. The shade now taking a more northerly course over this mighty sea, will, at 13 minutes after midnight, reach latitude $12^{\circ} 1^{\prime} 44^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$. longitude $97^{\circ} 0^{\prime} 25^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W}$.
where the same leaves our globe, whilst the Sun is sinking below the western horizon.

The greatest breadth of the annulus will be $80^{\prime \prime} .8$ or nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ a digit, and the least $=66^{\prime \prime} \cdot 5$, or little more than $\frac{2}{5}$ of a digit. This Eclipse will be visible to a great number of islands in the Pacific Ocean, also to the Eastern part of Australia; and probably a small defect may be seen on the Sun's northern limb even as far as Van Diemen's Land; it will also be visible to New Zealand, the Gallipago Isles, and likewise to some parts of Mexico. I also expect that a trifling obscuration will be perceptible on the southern part of the Sun, to those who may be at, or near, the Sandwich Isles. On the whole, this Eclipse will in a great measure be confined to the waters of the Pacific Ocean. At Paramatta the Eclipse begins, February 2d, at 5h. 48 m ., and ends at 7 h .40 m . A. M. according to the time at that place : obscuration 4 digits.

The Second and last Eclipse of this Year happens on the 27th of July, and is a large and Total one within the Tropics; it will not only be so on the central tract, but for some miles on each side of the same. On the contrary, from our northerly situation, only a small defect will be visible at Greenwich near the extreme part of the Sun's lower limb. To Scotland, and the northern Counties of England, no part of the Sun's disc will be obscured. At the R.O. the Moon will be seen to make the first impression on the Sun's border about $5^{\circ} 22^{\prime}$ to the left of a vertical circle passing through his centre; this will be at $2 \mathrm{~h} .3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~m}$.; the Middle takes place at $2 \mathrm{~h} .15 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~m}$., and the End at $2 \mathrm{~h} .28 \frac{1}{3} \mathrm{~m} . ;$ greatest obscuration $=\frac{1}{5}$ of a digit.

The general Eclipse begins at 11 h .17 m .14 s . A. M. in the province of Nicaragua (Mexico) near a lake of the same name ; latitude $10^{\circ} 58^{\prime} 50^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$. longitude $83^{\circ} 10^{\prime} 49^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W}$. The penumbra now spreading itself northward along Mexico, and southward to the Gallipago Isles; when in latitude $12^{\circ} 43^{\prime} 58^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$. longitude $97^{\circ} 31^{\prime} 35^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W}$. at 12 m . 4 s . after our noon, the Sun will rise centrally, and totally obscured; which falls in the Pacific, near the coast of New Spain. The central shade now crosses that country by Vera-Paz, to the Bay of Honduras, it thence passes over Cuba, and some of the Bahama Isles into the Atlantic Ocean ; when in latitude $26^{\circ} 7^{\prime} 3^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$. longitude $46^{\circ} 15^{\prime} 53^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W}$.
it advances nearest to the North Pole. Shortly after leaving this part of the globe, it will at 1 h .53 m . 10 s . p. M. be on the meridian of latitude $24^{\circ} 34^{\prime} 29^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$. longitude $28^{\circ} 17^{\prime} 31^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W}$. at which place the Sun will be totally obscured 7 m .37 s : : this falls in the Atlantic Ocean, a few degrees west of the coast of Africa. The central shade leaving these waters enters upon the African shore near the tropic of Cancer, and crossing a part of the Great Desert, passes a little south of Tombuctoo. It thence continues its course over the unknown parts of this great continent, and crossing the equator about the 30th degree of east longitude, leaves the Earth at 3 h .37 m .1 s . in latitude $2^{\circ} 38^{\prime} 1^{\prime \prime}$ S. longitude $34^{\circ} 49^{\prime} 53^{\prime \prime}$ E. But the penumbra will not finally go off the globe till 4 h .31 m .52 s ., when it will be last seen in latitude $4^{\circ} 23^{\prime} 28^{\prime \prime}$ S. longitude $20^{\circ} 30^{\prime} 21^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E}_{\text {: }}$, which will be a little to the south of Congo in Lower Guinea.

This will be a large Eclipse to the Gulf of Mexico, Florida, the West India Islands, the Bermudas, the Azores, Madeira, the Canary, and the Cape-de-Verd Isles, and also to a considerable extent of the burning sands of Africa. A partial obscuration, on the southern part of the Sun's disc, will be visible to the United States, Canada, Nero Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Morocco, Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Sicily, Tunis; and on the northern part of the same, to the Gallipago and Ascension Isles. A small defect will probably be perceptible as far as St. Helena, if not to the Cape of Good Hope. The greatest extent of this Eclipse northward will be to near Cape Farewell, the southern promontary of Greenland, latitude $57^{\circ} 54^{\prime} 23^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$. longitude $46^{\circ} 15^{\prime} 53^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W}$. It is rather a singular coincidence, that the planet Venus will be only $44^{\prime} 32^{\prime \prime}$ from the Moon's northern limb at the time of the central eclipse on the meridian : its angular distance, as respects the Moon's centre, will be $17^{\circ} 57^{\prime} 53^{\prime \prime}$ to the east of her vertex.

Nota Bene. - Encke's Comet will be at its perihelion again in May, this year ; Beila's Comet in November ; and Dr. Halley's great Comet will, there is every reason to expect, be at its perihelion in the very beginning of November 1835.

## CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

## On the Visible Transit of Mercury, May the 5th.

Transits are celestial appearances of rather rare nccurrence, as it is now nearly 30 years since a phenomenon of this kind was visible in thic Country! In the present instance, Mercury will be seen projected upon the Sun's face, in the form of a circular, well-defined black spot, from about $9 o^{\prime}$ 'clock in the morning to near 4 in the aftermoon. The times, angular distances of the points of Ingress and Egress from the Sun's vertex, \&c. for the Royal Observaiory, are as given below:

| May 5th, 1832. | Appt. Time. | Clock Time. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| External Ingress | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { h. m. s. } \\ 9 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | h. m. s. 85856 |  |
| Central Ingress - | 9351 | $9{ }^{9} 021$ | $66^{\circ} 50^{\prime} 45^{\prime \prime \prime}\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { arc from } O^{\prime} \text { s ver }\end{array}\right.$ |
| Internal Ingress - | 9 9 0 276316 | $\begin{array}{llll}9 & 1 & 46 \\ 0 & 24 & 23\end{array}$ |  |
| Middernal Egress - | 0 0 3 3 50 | 0 24 <br> 3 47 <br> 3 23 | $\mathrm{M}=8^{\prime} 4^{\prime \prime} \cdot 2 \mathrm{~N}$. of $\odot^{\prime}$ 's centre |
| Central Egress - | 35155 | 34825 | $125^{\circ} 51^{\prime} 11^{\prime \prime}\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { arc. from } \odot^{\prime} \text { 's ver }\end{array}\right.$ |
| External Egress - | 55320 | 34950 | tex at Egress. |

The duration will be 6h. 50 m . 54 s . Semidiameter of the Sun $=15^{\prime} 52^{\prime \prime} \cdot 4$, and that of Mercury $=5^{\prime \prime} \cdot 7$.

In the following Type, Iv E I represent the Sun, the curve $I M E$ the apparent path of the Planet, relative to a vertical circle of the place, on which is shown its position at each hour there marked; $I$ being the point of Ingress, or where the Planet first appears on the Sun, $M$ the middle, or nearest approach of the Planet to the Sun's centre, and $E$ the point of Egress, or where the Planet leaves the Sun.

Let me advise my Readers not to look at the Sun without the interposition of a dark glass, or a piece of clear window-glass smoked on one side over the flame of a candle; for, those who neglect this precaution, may have to regret their temerity.
The Transit may be very agreeably shown by receiving the Sun's image, as transmitted by a telescope upon a shect of writing-paper held a few inches from the eye end of the same; and by regulating the focal distance accordingly, you will then see the Planet very distinctly. This method is very convenient where a company wish to see the phenomenon, and is preferable to looking through the telescope, as in that case a change of adjustment is often necessary
to suit different eyes. The Spots on the Sun may also be exhibited by the means here pointed out.


This Transit will be visible, for a greater or less time, to a large portion of the Earth's surface. For the Sun will rise successively during this phenomenon to nearly the whole of N. and S. America, and to a considerable extent of the Pacific Ocean; at the same time he will alike set to Japan, Borneo, and the adjacent Isles, also to China, Hindoostan, Persia, Arabia, Abyssinia, and Madagascar. But to Europe and the greater part of Africa it will be visible from the beginning to the end. On the contrary, this Transit will not be visible to Botany Bay, New Guinea, New Hebrides, New Caledonia, New Zealand, the Friendly, Society nor the Sandwich Isles; as the Sun will be below the horizon of those distant parts of the world at the time.

At the time of Ingress the Sun will be vertical in Arabia, not far from the borders of the Red Sea, latitude $16^{\circ} 17^{\prime} 59^{\prime \prime}$ N. longitude $44^{\circ} 2^{\prime} 15^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E}$. and at the Egress it will occupy the zenith of latitude $16^{\circ} 22^{\prime} 47^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$. longitude $57^{\circ} 58^{\prime} 45^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W}$. which falls in the Atlantic Ocean, about 5 degrees east of the Island of Guadaloupe, in the West Indies.

```
At Paris, h. m. s. h. m. s.
    Ext'Ings 9 12 17 A.M. Extl Egress 4 % 3% p.m.?
At Berlin,
    Ext'Ings }5061\mathrm{ A.m. Ext Egress 4 47 58 p.m. \True Time.
At the former place, Ingress 66 \frac{1}{2}}\mp@subsup{}{}{\circ}\mathrm{ from the Sun's zenith, and at
the latter }5\mp@subsup{2}{}{\circ}\mathrm{ from the north point of the Sun's border.
```


## AN ACCOUNT OF THE MOST

## REMARKABLE LUNAR OCCULTATIONS,

## And other Celestial Configurations that may be expected to happen within the period of the present Year.

From the retrogression of the Lunar nodes through the ecliptic, the Moon's apparent position becomes such, with respect to the Stars and Planets which lie near her path, combined with her diurnal situation relative to the different parts of the Earth, as at times, under the co-operation of these circumstances, to hide such stars and planets from our view. The following are the most important Occultations, of this kind, that will happen in England during the present Year.

The first of these Occultations that I shall notice in this place, is of the famous fixed star Aldebaran, and which happens in the afternoon of the 10 th of February; the In:mersion taking place at 4 h .23 m .4 s . on the dark border of the Moon at $66^{\circ} 28^{\prime} 12^{\prime \prime}$ from the lowest point of her limb; and the Emersion of the Star from behind the light border of the Moon will be at 5 h .33 m ., when it is $83^{\circ} 22^{\prime} 55^{\prime \prime}$ from the said point, as shown in the annexed Tyfe. The Moon being nearly S.E. by E. and S.E. by S. respectively. The relative path of the Star convex to the Moon's centre.


The next Occultation of importance is one of Regulus, on Fe bruary 16 th, in the moining: about the time of full moon, when the Star disappears at the left hand border of the Moon at 4 h .59 m .23 s ., exactly $77^{\circ} 58^{\prime} 18^{\prime \prime}$ from her vertex; and reappears at 5 h .54 m .58 s . when $118^{\circ} 1^{\prime} 27^{\prime \prime}$ from the said point, on the right hand of the same. At Immersion the Moon's azimuth is $85^{\circ} 6^{\prime} 33^{\prime \prime}$, or nearly W. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. and at Emersion $95^{\circ} 58^{\prime} 39^{\prime \prime}$, or nearly W. $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~N}$. The relative path of the Star is first concave to the Moon's
 centre, and afterwards convex.

The third Occultation is rather a remarkable one of the planet Venus, which happens on the $\check{6}$ th of February, in the morning, the Immersion taking place on the light border of the Moon
near $I$, at $7 \mathrm{~h} .24 \mathrm{~m} .21 \mathrm{~s} . ;$ and the Emersion from behind her dark limb near $E$, at 5 h .8 m .56 s ., as shown in the annexe dType. The relative path of the Planet will be concave to the Moon's centre, at the same time the semidiameter of Venus will be $6^{\prime \prime} \cdot 9$, and her parallex $7^{\prime \prime} \cdot 5$. At the beginning of the occultation, the Moon's altitude will be about $13^{\circ}$, and her azimuth nearly
 S.E. by S.

The fourth remarkable Occultation of this Year, is another" of Aldebaran, on the 8th of March, at night. . The time of Immersion will be at 11 h .52 m .24 s ., the Star disappearing at $76^{\circ} 6^{\prime} 54^{\prime \prime}$ to the left of the Moon's vertex. The Emersion takes place under the horizon: the Star setting at 12 h .36 m ., and the Moon's centre at 12 h .38 m . Aldebaran will be hid by the southern part of the Moon's disc; when the chord of duration $=27^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime}$, and its nearest distance from the Moon's centre $=8^{\prime} 18^{\prime \prime} \cdot 5$.


The fifth Occultation is rather an interesting one of the planet Saturn: it happens in the afternoon of Wednesday April 11 th, and if the air be clear at the time, the appearance at Greenwich, and places near, may be expected to agree with the annexed Type, where the point of Immersion is at $I$, and that of Emersion at $E$; both to the left of $v$, the vertex of the Moon's periphery. Immersion of the Planet behind the dark border of the Moon at 3h. 26m. 5s., and Emersion from her light edge at 4 h .9 m .20 s . The Moon rises at 2 h .26 m ., or one hour before immersion.


The sixth and last Occultation which I shall now record is another of the planet Saturn, on May sth, in the evening; when the central disappearance of the Planet, according to my numbers, will be at 9 h .11 m .50 s . on the dark border of the Moon, $61^{\circ} 52^{\prime} 10^{\prime \prime}$ from her vertex; and the reappearance of the same, from the light edge of the Moon, will be at 10 h .11 m .24 s . on the right hand, at $61^{\circ} 17^{\prime} 10^{\prime \prime}$ from the same point. The Moon passes the nonagesimal soon after the immersion; at the same time the re-

lative motion of the Planet will be concave to the Moon's centre. The major axis of Saturn's Ring, will be to its minor as 10 to 1 nearly, having the southern side of its plane illuminated.

Note. - The computations in the preceding pages are made for the R.O. Greenwich, and the instants are given in apparent time according to that meridian, where not otherwise expressed.

## On the Disafpearance of Saturn's Ring, \&cc.

Believing that a succinct account of the most material circumstances connected with the phenomena of Saturn's Ring, as are expected to take place in the present and following year, might not be uninteresting to many of my Readers, especially those who have telescopes fit for celestial observations; it has induced me to offer the following results for their information.

I mentioned in my Almanack of last year, that Saturn was approaching the ascending node of his Ring; and accordingly I now find, by a careful investigation and computation, that the plare of the said Ring first becomes a tangent to the Earth's crbit on the 5 th of June, near the 18 th degree of $\Pi$, whilst our globe occupies the 15 th degree of $\mathcal{f}$. On the 11th September the Planet will be in conjunction with the Sun; and on the 2d October, in the morning, the Earth will enter the plane of the Ring, in the 9th degree of $r$, and pass from the south or enlightened side of the same, to the north or dark side. Saturn will then seem divested of this singular appendage, as the Ring will then be invisible, and continue so till 8th December, when its plane passes through the Sun, and the north side becomes illuminated by the solar rays. From which time it may be expected again to become visible, and continue so till near the end of April 1833: for on the 26th of that month, in the evening, the Earth will overtake and enter the plane of the Ring a second time, the Earth now passing from the north or enlightened side, to the south or dark side, when the Ring will again become invisible, and continue so till the Earth arrives about the 22 d degree of $f$, when on the 13 th June, in the morning, the edge of the Ring will a third time be turned towards us, the Earth passing from the south or dark side, to the north or light side, when the Ring again becomes visible, and may be expected to continue so till about the year 1847. The plane of the Ring leaves the Earth's orbit on the same day about eight in the evening.

In extremely clear nights, and when the Planet is not far from the meridian, both the Belts, and the Division in the Ring, may sometimes be perceived in a 44 -inch achromatic, with an aperture of 2.7 inches, and best with powers of 100 or 130 .

I now intend to inform such of my Readers who are fond of observing the Planets, when their situations are such as to be accessible to the powers of common telescopes. In the mean time it may be proper to remark, that such is the peculiarity of
our atmosphere, that all bright nights are not equally favourable for viewing the Heavenly Bodies: for if the wind be northerly or casterly at the time, a telescope will never perform so well, even under the same circumstances of apparent brightness, as when the wind comes from the opposite points of the compass.

The small planet Mercury may be seen to the eastward, a little before sun-rise, on or about February 5 d , June 1st, and Scptember 24th. Again a little after sun-set on or about April 14th, August 12th, and December 7th. On the 1st of March, at about 7 in the morning, this Planet will be hid by the Moon, but the approximate light of the Sun will prevent the phenomenon being seen, except with the aid of telescopes of high magnifying powers.

Although Venus will be rather a conspicuous object in the heavens before sum-rise, during the Winter and Spring; and again after sun-set from about the middle of August to the end of the year; yet at these times she will be too distant from the Earth for to appear interesting with telescopes of moderate powers. On December 25 th, a little before 1 in the afternoon, the Moon will make a near approach to this Planet, for her northern limb will only be a few minutes south of the Star. On March 12th, about 7 A. M., she will be in $\sigma$ with H.

Mars will be in $\delta$ to the Sun on the 20th of November; hence, during the Autumn, many opportunities will probably occur for observing this Planet with a telescope: he will, moreover, rise high in the heavens, and will be frequently noticed by the most casual observer.

Jupiter will be in a favourable situation for optical examination during the months of August, September, and October, when his Belts, the eclipses and configurations of his Satellites, will afford much gratification to the young astronomer. This Planet will be in $\delta$ to the Sun on the 16 th of September.

Saturn comes to an $\delta^{\circ}$ with the Sun on March 2 d , in the 11 th degree of mp; and as he will then be nearest the Earth, it would be well for the young astronomer to examine him minutely about this time. But as the diameter of the Earth's orbit is small, compared with that of this distant Planet, he may be very satisfactorily observed during the Winter and Spring quarters, or indeed almost at any time when not too near the Sun. The changes that are about to take place in the appearance of his Ring, must afford a degree of interest to those who are fond of contemplating the phenomena of the heavens. At the time of $\delta$ the major axis of the said annulus will be to the minor as 25 to 2. Hence, owing to the retrograde motion of $h$, the apparent figure of the Ring is now more eccentric than it will be on the 8 th of May. Saturn will be very near the $\mathbb{C}$ on the 17 th of February, at about 6 in the morning.

Uranus will be in $\delta$ to the $\odot$ on the 9th of August.

## Judicium Astrologicum, pro Anno 1832.

VOX COELOR UM, VOX DEI: The Voice of the Heavens is the Voice of God. - He speaketh in all the C'hanges of the Seasons, and of the Times.

Courteous Reader,
He was a clever fellow, though no prophet, who said that Princes and States fighting amidst their debts and public mortgages, always brought to his mind a match of cudgel playing, fought in a china shop. Every body now, and our Rulers too, begin to think the same. But there is much broken china to be patched and mended. St. Cesaire, bishop of Arles in the 5th century, looked forward to these times. For, said he, "I see a mighty Nation, that shall be greater than ours; she shall be brought low, yet recover. Pride, folly, and love of foreign rule, shall bring her down. The demon of Corruption shall feed upon her vitals, but in due time that demon shall ive destroyed by the giant hand of Public Opinion." Look on, then, to the issue. We shall, for a season, be more unsettled still. There will be a violent struggle between good and bad principles; Bigotry will wrestle with Fanaticism, and both, Jike Herod and Pontius Pilate, will "become friends" to oppose sound and sober Truth. Not merely here, but from the Borysthenes to the Atlantic, aye, and across the Atlantic too, the power of the Most High " shall shake all nations," till He prepare them to bow to his will. Pause, then, Reader, - look, learn, and submit ; - but cling to Hope, for at evening tide it shall be light as day, and happy as a harvest-home.


## AN ASTROLOGICAL Judgment of the Four Quarters of the

 Year 1832, from the Influr and Infuences of the Planetary Orbs, with respect to the Affairs of the World. And First -
## Of the Winter Quarter, called the Brumal Ingress.

According to the most accurate computations, I find this Quarter of the present Year begins on Thursday the 22d of $D e-$ cember 1831, at 1 h .5 m .34 s. p. M. when the 7 th degree of Taurus will be on the angle of the ascendant, and the 15 th degree of Capricorn that of culmination; at the same time we find that Luna will be in the fifth mundane house, Saturn in the Gth, Venus and Murs in the 7th, Sol in the 9th, Mercury in the 10th, Uranus and Jupiter in the 11 th; forming the following Zodiacal Aspects: *ㅜ 우, 우 $; \square$ 우 H, 오 $; \Delta \nsucceq \hbar ; \delta \Psi D$ and HD.

By these positions and aspects of the Celestial Wanderers, we perceive that the affairs of Europe, and of the Colonial dependencies of many European Powers, continue to be in a deranged and perturbed condition. By the same we also see that a King or Potentate quarrels, or is estranged from his former acquaintances, or goes to war with his former associates; nevertheless, embassies, leagues, treaties, and negociations seem to be more thought of at this time than the operations of war. Ye Patriots ! be on your guard against these delusive concessions, as they may be only masked batteries for your after-destruction:-For,

Dull though the beam, our astronomic eye
Beholds a tempest in the distant sky;
Dull though our ken, yet hark! th' attentive ear
Catches a thunder growl from yonder sphere;
She sees sharp Fate amid the gathering gloom,
A cloud of vengeance black with mortal doom;
But dares not name the melancholy form
Whom Fate has marked the victim of the storm.
Many contentions will happen concerning Religion and the Clergy, or about what is more interesting to the Hierarchy, the revenues of the church. The upright pastor, however, who careth more for the flock than the fleece, will yet be honoured, and God will bless him. As for others, let them read Ezekiel xxxiv. 10, and tremble. Parliament will doubtless, amongst other important matters for equalizing the public burdens, keep this also under its most serious consideration. The primitive application of Tithes was, one fourth to the bishop, another to the rest of the clergy, a third to sustain certain parochial houses, and a fourth to the poor of the place or parish; for the bishop was obliged, out of his own portion, to lodge the stranger clergy, and to defray the
expenses of the indigent, who came to his district from abroad. How stands the matter now? and to what class, animal, vegetable, or ecclesiastic, do you refer a lay-impropriaior?

## Of the Vernal, or Spring Quarter.

This animating Quarter of the Year dates its beginning at the time when the Sun arrives at the ascending node of the Earth's orbit, or first point of Aries; which on the present occasion will happen on Tuesday, March 20th, at 2h. 11m. 8s. in the afternoon; when the face of the Heavenz, as respects the positions of the Planetary Bodies, \&cc. will be as exhibited in the following Radix of the Year's revolution.

SCHEMA COELI ingressu Solis in Ariete.


Saturn and Mars in opposition roll, And dart malignant beams from pole to pole; From East to West they move, and from afar
Dispense dire Plagues, the Pestilence, and War!
By the above delineation, it will be readily seen that $S o l$ is lord of the ascending angle, and $V$ enuts lady of the Medium coeli. Jupiter is in the 8 th house in his own domal dignity, and opposes

Saturn, who is retrograde in $m$, near the cusp of the second mundane division of the heavens. Mars forms a dexter aspect with the Sun and Mercury in the succedent house of the western angle, near the entrance of the ninth; and the 8 of the expected Comet is near the middle of the 10th. These configurations, with others of an important nature, would lead us to believe that great mutations are now rapidly taking place in most parts of Europe, and other quarters of the civilized world. The old Tyrannical Governments are under much apprehension as to the result of the present ominous appearance of mundane affairs. We have seen the Bourbon family a second time cjected from the throne of France; will Great Britain and her blessed Allies undertake another crusade for the restoration of the present bigoted goose Charles X. ? No; we have grown wiser ; and we are still smarting under the effects of the last struggle in favour of this proscribed race of Kings, the Pope, and the Jesuits; whence have sprung two thirds of our taxes. The sign Aries has for ages been known to be England's ascendant; that sign is here located on the cusp of the ninth house, which, says Salmon, signifies "change or troubles in Religion, the sending of Ambassadors to strange and foreign Princes, trading at sea, and the like." Sol and Mercury are also conjoined near this angle; hence much warmth and animation will be evinced in the councils of the Nation in favour of the popular cause. What a change is this! God bless King William IV.!! In most other nations, what a set of old women are the kings! But ours is a man of mettle, and a true lover of his People.

## Of the Estival, or Summer Quarter.

I FIND that the Sun will this year reach the apex of its northern spiral of declination on the 21 st of June, at 28 m . 33 s . after 11 in the morning, at which time this Quarter begins; when we find the 25th degree of $m$ on the cusp of the ascendant, and the 23 d degree of II on the southern angle. Moreover the planet Hoccupies an intercepted sign in the 5th mundane house; $4, D$ and $\sigma$ the 7 th house; $\gamma$ and $\phi$ the ninth ; $\odot$ the loth, and $h$ the 12 th; forming the following Zodiacal aspects, that is, $\sigma$ of $* \not \delta^{\top}, \delta^{\top} H ; \square \odot 4$ and $\odot \mathcal{D}$. The map of the heavens, at this ingress, indicates that the scourge of War must be severely felt in some countries, while Civil Discord, brandishing her flaming and fatal torch, is lighting Death mounted on his Pale Horse to make hideous havoc both in the East and the West ; not only among Europeans, but men of colour. Seditions, commotions, mutinies, and riots, and terrible destruction of property, may be apprehended. Behold the lion of the most princely tribe continues to roar against the harlot of Babylon. O thou cold, thou
presumptuous, thou treacherous city; destruction is nigh thee, even at thy door! But she, be it remembered, is " the mother of harlots;" who are her daughters, and where do they dwell? For he who would be safe in the day of visitation must hold no parley with either mother or daughters. At length, said Thomas à Becket, in his famous prophecy now preserved in the library at Canterbury, at length shall the Son of man come with a great army, carrying beasts in his arms, whose kingdom is the land of wool: the eagle shall come out of the east, with his wings spread upon the sun : the wild growling beast of the north shall be laid low, and those whom he has trodden in the dust shall rise to fall no more.

## Of the Autumn Quarter.

The results of accurate computations show that this division of the Year, in the present instance, begins on the 23d of Scptember, at 58 m .57 s . after 1 in the morning; at which time the 15 th degree of $\Omega$ will be on the ascending cusp, and the 27 th degree of $\Upsilon$ on the point of culmination. Mercury, $D$, and $\zeta$ are in the 2 d house; ㅇ and $\odot$ in the third; IH Bo on the cusp of the 7 th; $4 B_{0}$ in the 8 th ; and $\delta$. D . in the 10 th, near the cusp of the 11 th. Under these circumstances we have $\sigma$ of $\wp \zeta, \not \subset D, \zeta D ; \triangle$ of H , $\delta^{2} \odot$; and $\delta^{\circ} 4 h$. We have besides in this quarter ${ }^{\circ} \delta^{7}$ $\delta \odot \delta$, $\square h \succ$, and $\square \odot \hbar$; all of which are angry configurations, and do manifest the designs and actions of most nations in Europe, to be violent, resolute and martial; nay! there will scarcely be a Prince or State in this quarter of the globe, but will in one way or other be engaged in military affairs. In short, we may expect to hear of discontents, murmurings, insurrections, and universal hatred between the people and their governors, with detriment and loss to both; as also cruel and bloody wars, \&c. \&c. followed by changes in government, law, and customs. Thus will things be circumstanced for a few years longer in some foreign nation or nations, and in particular those passive to the earthly and watery trigon. I beartily wish all may end well at Home, and that by the blessing of God-a patriotic King - and brave People, we may triumph over our enemies, and finally secure to the Nation an increase of liberty, virtue, happiness, and glory! To which every true Briton will say, Amen!

> FINIS.

[^0] By A. \& R. Spottiswoode, New-Street.Square, London.

## 1832.

## COMPANION

TO THE

# ALMANACKS, PURCHASED OF <br> GEORGE LANGLEY, BOOKSELLER, 

IILarlset-Place, Miansfeld, WHERE ALL ARTICLES IN THE

## Bookselling \& Stationary

## BUSINESS,

May be had on Reasonable Terms.


PRINTED BY GEORGE LANGLEY, BY WHOM
Every Description of Printing,
Is Neatly and accurately Executed.

- 7 ?

PRICE TWO-PENCE.

## COACEES,

WITH THE TIME UF THEIR

## Deparlure from Mansfiehi.

## From the Swarn Inn,

TO LONDON: -
The Hope Post Coach which earries only four inside, at twelve o'clock every morning, thro' Nottinghani, Loughboro', Leicester, Market Harbro', Northampton, and arrives at the Angel Inn, Augel-Street, St. Martin's le-Grand, at eight the next morniug.

## TO MANCHESTER:-

The champion Post Coach every morning at eight o'Clock, from Newark and Nottingham, thro' Chesterfield, Stoney Middleton, Chapel-le-Frith, Stockport, and arrives at the Mosely Arms, and Star Inns, Manchester at five o'Clock the same afternoon.

GAINSBORO', NOTTINGHAM, DERBY, LEICESTER, and birmingham:-
light Post every day at Ten o'Clock, Sundays excepted.

SHEFFIELD AND LEEDS:-
The Hope Post Coach at twelve o'Clock every day. RETFORD AND GAINSBORO':-

Light Post every other day at $3 o^{\prime}$ 'Clock Sundays excepted.

## E.IVERPOOL:

Post Coach every morning at eight o'Clock. NEWARK AND LINCOLN:-

Champion Post Coach only fouir Hiside, at three o'Clock every aftermoon, to the Castle and Falcoln Inn, Newark.

> NOTTINGHAM:-

Post Coach every afternoon at three o'Clock, to the Black's Head, Nottingham.
NOTTINGHAM MLLTON \&c. TO LONDON:-
Royal Lonton Mail, every morning at four.
CHESTERFIELD SHEFFIELD BARNSLEY \&c.
TO LEEDS:-
The Royal Leeds Mail, every afternoon at a quarter past twelve.
SHEFFIELD, WAKEFIELD, \&c TO LEEDS:
Express every morning at ten o'Clock.
NOTTINGHAM, LOUGHBORO' TO LONDON:
Express, every afternoon at four o'Clock.

From the Echipse Imn, Farket-place. TO NOTTINGHAM:-

Forester Post Coach, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at eleven o'Clock in the morning. WORKSOP AND DONCASTER:-

Forester Post Coach, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at one o'Clock in the afternoon.

## NOTTINGHAM:-

Robin Hood Coach, every morning at Eight o'Clock, and returns to Mansfield from the Black's Head Nottingham, the same afternoon at five.

## From the Old Eolipse Inn West-Gate.

## THE COURIER:

which passes through the same places as the Hope and Express Coaches, every night at nine o'Clock. The Courier, every morning at $8 o^{\prime}$ Clock to Leeds.

## From the Blue Boar.

The Sutton and Hucknall Caravans, to Nottingham every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at seven o'Clock in the Morning.

## Post Office Trinkee Place,

## WITH ITS REGULATIONS.

Letters for London, Nottingham and intermediate places, must be in the Office before tell at night; Letters are delivered from the above places every afternoon between one and two. Letters for Leeds, Chesterfield, and intermediate places, must be in the Office by eleven. Letters from Leeds, Chesterfield, \&c. are delivered every morning by ten o'Clock.

No Mail Bags to London on Saturday morning, nor any Letters from London on Monday.-Penny Pust from Sutton and Woodhouse, every afternoon.

## CHOLERA MORBUS.

## $-00-$

The following are the symptoms of the above dreadful Disease, with the best methods to be adopted, for the preservation of the Health of the Inhabitants of this Kingdom, and the restoration of the Individuals so afflicted, as recommended by the Board of Health, and ordered by a Committee of the Lords, of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

Giddiness, sick Stomach nervous Agitation, intermittent, slow, or small Pulse, Cramps beginning at the Tops of the Fingers and Toes, and rapidly approaching the Trunk, gives the first Warning.

Vomiting or Purging, oi both these Evacuations of a Liquid, like Rice-Water or Whey, or Barley-Water, come on; the Features become sharp and contracted, the Eye sinks, the Look is expressive of Terror and Wildness; the Lips, Face, Neck, Hands, and Feet, and soon after the Thighs, Arms, and whole Surface assume a Leaden, Blue, Purple, Black, or deep Brown Tint, according to the Complexion of the Individual, varying in Slade with the Intensity of the Attack.

Sometimes there are rigid Spasms of the Legs, Thighs, and Loins.

It is evident that the most urgent and peculiar Symptom of this Disease is the sudden Depression of the vital Powers; proved by the diminished Action of the Heart, the coldness of the Surface and Extremities, and the stagnant State of the whole circulation. It is important to advert to this Fact, as pointing out the instant Measures which may safely and beneficially be employed where Medical Aid cannot immediately be procured. All means tending to restore the Circulation and maintain the Warmth of the Body should be had recourse to without Delay.

The Patient should always immediately be put to Bed, wrapt up in hot Blankets, and Warmth
should be sustained by other external applications, such as repeated Frictions with Flannels and Camphorated Spirits; Poultices of Mustard and Linseed (equal Parts) to the Stomach particularly where Pain and vomiting exist; similar Poultices to the Feet and Legs, to restore their Warmth. The returning heat of the Body may be promoted by Bags containing hot Salt or Bran applied to different Parts of it. For the same Purpose of restoring and sustaining the Circulation, White Wine Whey with Spice, hot Brandy and Water, or Sal Volatile in the Dose of a Teaspoonful in hot Water, fiequently repeated, or from Fire to Twenty Drops of some of the essential Oils, as Peppermint, Cloves, or Cajeput, in a Wine Glass of Water, may be administered; with the same View, where the Stomach will hear it, warm Broth with Spice may be employed. In very severe Cases, or where Medical Aid is difficult to be obtained, from Twenty to Forty Drops of Laudanum may be given, in any of the warm Drinks previously recommended.

Clothing and Furniture should be submitted to copious Effusions of Water, and boiled in a strong L.ey; Drains and Privies thoroughly
cleansed by Streams of Water, and Chloride of Lime; Ablution of Wood Work should be performed by a strong Ley of Soap and Water; the Walls of the House, from the Cellar to the Garret, should be hot Lime-washed; all loose and decayed Pieces of Plastering should be removed.

It is impossible to impress too strongly the necessity of extreme Cleanliness and free Ventilation, they are Points of the very greatest Importance, whether in the Houses of the Sick, or, generally, as a Measure of Precaution.

## It is particularly recommended

 (should this disorder unhappily commence in this Neighbourhood) that no time may be lost in applying for Medical Aid, success depending so greatly on prompt assistance.

## Observations on the Weathex.

BY THE REV. ALLAN HALL,

## l.ate curate of pleasley near mansfield.

## THED MIOON.

## NOON:-

If the Moon change or be at the full about the middle of the -lay, it seldom fails of producing a good deal of rain in summer and sometimes snow ir. winter, within three or four days before or after such change or full; if not on the very day it changes, or is at the full.
Should the weather have been fair some time, if the Moon enter the first or last quarier at or about the middle of the dey, it often proves rain or snow for some time; and as the weather is, when the moon is in the last quarter, so it is frequently during the first quarter of the next new Moon.

## TVO AND FOUR:-

If the Moon change, be at the full, or enter either of the quarters, between the hours of two and four in the afternonn, you may expect the weather somewhat more favourable than it was when it changed, was at the full, or entered either of the quarters, about the middle of the day.
FOUR AND SIX:-

If the Moon change be at the fuli, or cater either of the qua:ters, between the hours of four and six in the afternoon, you may expect the weather will be more favourable than it was when it -hanged, was at the full, or entered either of the quarters between the hours of two and four in the afternoon.

> SIX AND TEN:-

If the moon change, be at the full, or enter either of the quarters, between the hours of six and ten in the evening, you may expect the weather will be mild, good, and favourable; espe. cially if the wind be in the west. or north-west; but if the wind

## 6

be in the south, south-east, or south-west, and continue there, it often proves rainy for thrce or four days.

Should the wind change from south to west, and continue there, it often proves good and favourable weather for the remaining part of that Moon, and sometimes for the first quarter of the newr Moon following.

## TEN AND TWO;-

If the Moon change, be at the full, or enter either of the quarters between the hours of ten at night and two in the morning, you may expect the weather if in winter or spring, to be exceedingly cold, not much snow but severe frost, especially if the wind be in the north, or east; if in summer you may expect the weather will be dry, especially if the wiad be in the north, east or west; but should it tuin into the south (though the weather may have beens settled and §ood) and continue there for two or three days, it frequently produces rain which continues till the wind changes.

## TWO AND FIVE:-

If the Moon change, be at the full, or enter either of the quarters between the hoars of two and five in the morning, you may expect if in winter, cold weather, high winds, and storms of snow, hail, or rain; if in summer you may expect the weather cool, brisk winds attended with frequent showers of rain, especially if the wind be in the south-east, south, or south-west.

> FIVE AND TEN:-

If the Moon change, be at the full, or enter either of the other quarters, between the hours of five and ten in the morning, you may expect high winds and frequent showers of rain, hail, or snow, according to the season of the year.

You may expect some rain or snow, according to the season of the year, either on the third or fourth day before, or the third or fourth day after every change or full of the Moon, in the whole year ; as also at or near the time when the Moon, enters every first or last quarter.
If there appear a circle round about the Moon, you may expect stormy weather to follow shortly after.
If the Moon appears red at its rising or setting two or three times successively, it generally forebodes some stormy weather to follow.

If the Moon change on a sunday, it is almost a certain sign of a flood before the next new Moon.

## The Suan.

If the Sun rise clear, and shine about a quarter or half an hour, and then be overshaded by dark thick clouds, and conti-

## 7

nues so for some time, it certainly forebodes some rain or snow that day, according to the season of the year.

If the Sun shine waterish at rising or setting, or bore any part of the day, it is almost a sure sign of much rain.

If the Sun rise under a thin cloud, though it may be overshadowed for some time yet if the clouds disperse, and the Sun shine clear at or about ten o'clock, it mostly proves a fair day. On the contrary, if the morning be clear, and the Sun be afterwards overshadowed with clouds and a small shower fall about ten o'clock, you may expect more showers before night.
If the Sun set under a thick black cloud, it is almost a sure sign of some rain the next day.
If the clouds appear of a scarlet red, at or near the setting of the sun, it is a sure sign of fair weather; but if they appear of a pale red, at or near the setting of the Sun, it is a sure sign of rain or Wind, or oftentimes both, either that night or the next day.
If there be a frost in the night and the clouds appear red the next morning, at or near the rising of the Sun, you may expect rain or wind, and often both, before night; if in winter, you may sometimes expect snow.

## The FWeatizevgatz.

If a Weathergall appear at any time of the day, it is a sure sign of wind \& stowers, or stormy weather, for two or three Gay*

## 

If a Rainbov appear in the morning, it is a sign for the most part, of several showers of rain before night.
If a Rainbow appear about the middle of the day, you may expect showers in the afternoon; but if a rainbow appear in the evening, it is not always a sure sign of rain, but sometimes of fair weather.

## The Wind.

Of the wind I may safely say, that it is for the most part so uncertain and inconstant, that very little can be mentioned positively concerning it, but the utmost I have been able to gather from observing it, here follows :-
The north Wind mostly produces fair weather, for though it may sometimes produce rain for a short time, yet if it continue in the north without veering about, you may expect fair weather to follow for some days.

## 8

The northeeast and north-west Winds when fixed, are almost sure signs of fair weather. On the contrary, the south-east and south-west Winds, are as sure signs of rainy weather.

When the wind changes from north to south, and fixes there, you may expect rain in two or three days time.

When the wind keeps varying much, from one quarter to another, you may expect rain in twenty-four hours.

## Fogs and Mists.

If two Misty mornings clear up, and continue fair, a third Misty morning mostly produces rain.
If the Mist continues many days, as it frequently does in November and December, I think it is a sure sign of much rain or snow falling in winter.

I seldom knew the latter end of old March leave us without some snow, and it is observable for the most part, that as the weather is when the days and nights are of equal length so it continues for some weeks or months, and sometimes till the days and nights are of equal length again, excepting some small changes about the full or new Moon.

## General Observations.

When the day has been very wet if you can see in the evening a small cioud of a deep red colour, in any part of the sky, you may be almost certain the next day will be fair.
If their be no dew in a still summers morning, you may expect rain before night if not before noon.

In a hazy summers merning, when yousee many spider webs upon the grass, trees, \&c. you may expect it will clear up and he hot, in general, before twelve o'clock.

If in snow and hard frost, you perceive in a morning, the walls of Fences, Outbuildings, \&c. covered with a thin whitish crust as if they had been painted, you may expect for the most part a thaw within two or three days.

If the smoke from the chimneys, instead of aseending, fall to the ground; you may expect rain in twenty-four hours, frequently sooner.

## HISTP (1) ETRAJTRS

## Bills of pxckange, AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

A discinction is made between Bills payabie on demand, or at any time not exceeding two months after date, orsixty days after sight, and such as are drawn for a longer period

| On Demand or not exceeding TWO MONTHS:- |  |  |  | Above tws months. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| If 40 s . and | g 51. | s. | ${ }_{0}$ | 8. |  |
| Fxceeding 51. | 20 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| 20 | 30 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 30 | 50 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 6 |
| 50 | 100 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 6 |
| 100 | 200 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| 200 | 300 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| 300 | 500 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 6 |
| 500 | 1000 | 8 | 6 | 12 | 6 |
| 1000 | 2000 | 12 | 6 | 15 | 0 |
| 2000 | 3000 | 15 | 0 | 25 | , |
| 3000 |  | 25 | 0 | 30 | 0 |

## Foreign Bills of \#xchange dravir in sets.

If the sum does not exceed $101 . \quad 1 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d}$.


## Recexpes Coz THomey.



$$
\text { In full of all demands } 10 \mathrm{~s} \text {. }
$$

## Apprentice Indentures.

If the premium be


And where no premium, if the Indenture shall not eontain more than 1080 words, 20 s ; and if more than that quantity, 35 s .

## 10

## Agreements.

Of the value of $£ 20$ or upwards, containing only 1080 words, 20 s ; if more than 1080 words 35 s ; for every other 1080 words, 25 s .

## LIST OF FAIRS.

## Nottinghamshire.

BINGHAM, Februrary, 6, 7, 8, for horses of all kind, Whit Thursday; Noventer 8 and 9 , chiefly for foals and hous.

BLIDWORTH, for cattle and sheep on old Michzelmas lay.

BLYTH, Holy Thursday, for cattle and horses. October 20, for sheep and swine.

DUNHOLME, August 12, for cattle and merchaudise.

EASTWOOD, on the first Monday in May; and Monday after old Michælmas Day.-Statutes first Monday in November.

EDIVINSTOWF, October 24, for cattle, horses, and swine.

GRINGLEY, Dec. 12, for cattle and Merchandise, and remarkable for the large supplies of boots and shoes.

LENTON near Nottingham, Wednesday in Whit Week Martinmas November 11, for horned cattle sheep and hogs.

MANSFIELD, second Thursday in April, July 10, for Horses horned cattle and hogs. Second Thursday in October, for horses and cheese.

MARNHAM, September 12, for horses, horned cattle, swine and Merchandise.

NEW ARK, Friday in Mid Lent, May the 14, Whit Tuesday August 2, November 1, for horses, cattle, aheep, pigs, linen and woollen cloth. Monday before Dee. 11, for horses sheep, and pigs. NOTTINGHAM, Friday after January 13, March

## 11

7, 5, and 9, Thursday before Easter. October 2, 3, 4, for horses and horned cattle; March and October are also great Fairs for Cheese, and woollen cloth, and all other goods and Merchandise.

OLLERTON, May 1, for cattle, sheep and pedlary, Sept. 27, for hops.

RETHORD, March 23, October 2, for hops, horses, and beasts.

SOUTHWEL,L, wit monday, for horses, horned eattle, sheep, pigs, and merchandise.

TUXFORD, September 25, for hogs, September 28, for hops, May 12, for cattle, sheep, pigs, and millinery.

WARSOP, monday before wit monday, november 17, for cattle and borses.

WOKKSOP, march 31, a few cattle. june 21, october 14, for cattle, horses and pedlary.

## Derbyshire.

ALFRETON, July 31, horses and horned cattle. ASIIBORNE, first Tuesday in J anuary, Feb. 13, horsey of all sorts, and horned cattle. April 3, May 21, a great fair for merchandise of all sorts, July 5 , ditto and wool. August 16, horses and horned cattle. Oct. 20, Nov. 29, do.

If the 29 th of Norember falls on Sunday, then the fair is kept on the Saturday before, for the rule is to keep it on St. Andrew's Eve.
The fairs of horses begin 3 or 4 days before the fair-day.
ASHOVER, April 25 th, Oct. 15, eattle and sheep.
BAKEWELL, Easter Rionday, Whit Monday, Aug. 26, eattle and horses. Monday after Oct. 10, cattle and horses. Monday after Nov. 22, ditto.

BELPER, May 12, October 31, cattle and hemp. BOLS@VER, Easter Monday.
CHAPEL-IN-LE-FIRTH, Thursday before Feb. 13, March 24, \&2 29, Thursday before Easter, April 30, Holy Thursday, and three weeks after for cattle. Jvy 7 , Wook Thurselay before Angust 24, cheese and sheep. Thursdey after Sept. スJ, Thursday before Nov. 11, cattle.

## 12

CHESTERFIELD, Jan. 25 , St. Paul ; if Jan. 25 falls on Sunday, then kept on Saturday, beasts, \&c. Feb. 28, but if it falls on Sunday it is kept the day before. First Saturday in April. May 4. July 5, for cattle, horses, and Pedlary. September 25, for cheese, onions, and pedlary. Nor. 25, toll free, for cattle, sheep and pedlary.

CRICH, Old Lady-Day, and Old Michaelmas day.
DERBY, Jan. 25. March 21 and 22, cheese. Friday in Easter week, for horned or black cattle. Friday after May Day. Friday in Whitsun week. Jt. James. July 25, for horued cattle. Sept. 27, 28. 29, for cheese. Friday before Old Michaelmas, for horned cattle.

DARLEY FLASH, May 13. Oct. 27, for sheep \& cattle.
DRONFIELD nrar SHEFFIELD, April 25 , obly cattle and cheese.

DUFFIELD, March 1, for eattle.
HIGHAM, First Wednesday after new year's day.
HOPE, May 12. Sept. E9, cattle.
Matlosk, Feb. 25. May 9. July 16. Oct. 24, horned cattle and sheep.

NEWHAVEN, Tuesday beiore second Wednesday in Sept. Oct. 20, for sheep, cattle, and horses.
PLEASLEY, May 6. Oct. \{D, for sheep, cattle, \& horses.
RIPLEY, Wednesday in Easter week. Oct. 23, for horses and horied cattle.

SAWLEY, Nov. 12, for foals only.-If it happens on a sunday, the fair is kept on he Saturday before.

TIDESWELL, May 3, for cattle. Second wednesday in Sept. Oct. 39, for sheep and cattle,

WINSTER near Wirkstporth, Easter monday.
WIRKSWORTH, Shrove-tuesday. July 8. Sept. 8. third Tuesday in Nov. for horned cattle.

## Helcestershire.

Ashby-de-La-zouch, Easter-Tuesday. Whit-Tues. day, noted for large horses, cows, and sheep, Sept. 14, Nov. 8, for horses, and cows.

Bblton, Monday after Trinity-week, horses, cows, and sheep, considerable for horses.

## 13

Bilesdon, April 23. July 25, for pewter, brass and toys.

Bosworth-Husband, Oct.-16, cattle and sheep.
Castle-Dunington, March 18. Whit-Thursday, Sep. 29.

Hallaton, Holy-'Thursday. and Thursday three weeks after, for horses, horned cattle, pewter, brass and clothes.

Hincley, Third Monday after the Epiphany. Eas-ter-Monday. Monday before Whit-Monday, for horses, cows, and sheep. Whit-Monday in the morning for horses, cows, \&c.; in the afteruoon fur toys, \&c. Aug. 26. Munday after Oct. 28, for cheese, \&c.

Kegworth, Feb. 18. Easter-Monday, April 30, Oct. 10, holiday fair, toys, \&c.
leicester, March 2, May 12, July 5, for horses, cows and sheep. Oct. 10, for horses, cows, sheep and eheese, considerably. Dec. 8. a few horses and cows. Jan. 4. June 1, Aug. 1. Sept. 13. Nov. 2.
loughborough, March 28, April 25, Holy-Thursday, Aug. 12, Nov. 13, horses, cows, and sheep, March 24, and Sept. 25, meering for cheese.
lutterworth, 'Thursday after Feb. 16. April 2. Holy-Thursday, horses, cows and sheep, Sept. 16, ditto and cheese.
market-bosworth, May 8, for horses, cows; and sheep. July 10 , for horses and cows.
market-harborough. Jan. 6, Feb. 16, April 29, July 31, cattle. Oct. 19, last nine days, for cattle, leather, cheese, and all sorts of merchandise. Tuesday, after May 2. Tuesday afte: Midlent-Sunday, and Tuesday before Nov. 22, Dec. 8 .
melton mowbray, Mondry and T'uesday after Jan. 17; on the Monday a shen of horses, Tuesday horses and horned cattle. Maro 13. May 2. WhitTuesday, horses, horned cattle and sheep. Aug. 21, ditto and swine, Sept. 7.
mountsorrel, July 29 , holiday fair, toys,
Walteam-on-the-woulds, Sept. 19, for horses horned cattle, swine, and goods of all surts.

## 14

## Rutiandshire.

- xeham, Mar. 15. May 6, Sep. 9. New Meetinge established at Okeham, second Sat. in April. Sal. in Whit-week. Saturday after Oct. 10. Nov. 19, Dec. 15. (toll free for Catile)
uppingham, Mar. 7, July 7.


## Eincolnshire.

ALFORD, Whit-Tu. Nov. 8, BARTON. Trin-Th. BELTON, Sept. 25, BOSTON, May 4 \& 5, Aug. 5, Nov. 22, Decr. 11, BOURN, Mar. 7, May 6, Oct 29, BRIGG, Aug. 5, BURGH, May 13, Oct. 2.
BURWELL, May 14, Oct 11, CAlSTOR, Mar. 15, May IO, June 1, Sat. aft. Oct. 11.

CAYTHORPE, Good Fri. CORBY, Aug. 26, Mon. bef. Oct. Il. COUTHORPE, Apl. 29.

CROWLAND, Sep. 4 CROWL.E, last Mon. in May Nov 22. DONNINGTON, May 26, Aug, 17, Sep. 4 Oct. 17, EPWURTH, first Tu. aft. Nay 1. first Th. aft. Sept 29, FILLINGHAM, Nov. 22,

FALKiNGHAM, Ast-Wed. Palin-H1on. May 13, June 16, July 3, and 4, Nis. 13, and 22.

GAINSBRO', Tues. aft. East-meck. and Oct. 20.
GRANTHAM, fifth non. in lent, Holy-Th. July 10, Oct. 26, Dec. 17, GRIM\&BY, June 17, Sep. 15. HAXEY, July 5, 11 ECKINGTON, April. 19, Oct. 4. HOLBEACH, May 1?, Sep. 10 HORNCASTLE. June 22, Aug. 21, Oct. 29. KIRTON, July 18, Dec. 11 LINCOLN, April 23, (fowr days) July 5, first Wed. after Sept. 12, (three days) Nov. 28,

LOUTH, third Mon. aft. East. Aug. 25, Nov. 22. LUDFORD, Ang. 3, Nov. 30, MARKET-DEEPING, Oct. 11.
MARKET-RAISIN, Sep. 25, MESSINGHAM Trim.
Mon. NAVENBY, Aug. 18, Oct. 17.
PAR'TNEY, Aug. 1, and 25, Sep. 18, 19, Oct. 18, 19.
SALTFLEET, Oct. 3. SCOTTER, July 10,

## 15

SLEAFORD, Plow-mon. Eas-mon. Whit-mon. Aug. 18. Oct. 20. SPALDING, Ap. 27, Jun. 29, Aug. 30. Sep. 25, Dec. 6. SPILSBY, Mon. before Whit-mon, Mon. aft. Ditto, if it falls in May, if not, there is no fair. Sept. 6. STAMFORD, Tu. before Feb. 18, Mon. before Midlent Mon. Midlent Mon. Mon. before May 12, Mon. afler Corpus Christi, Aug. 5, Nor. 8. STOCKWITH, Sep. 4. STOW Oct. 11.
STOW-GREEN, July 3 and 4.
SWINESHEAD, second Thursday in June, Oct. 2.
SWINESTEAD, second Monday after Oct. 11.
TATTERSA!.J, May 15, Sept. 25,
TIDFORD, Mon. after Easier, December 6,
TORKSEY, Whit-mon. WAINHLEET, third Sat. in May. July 5. Aur 24. Oct. 24.
WINTERINGHAM, July 14. WINTERTON, July 5. WRAGBY, May I. Sep. 29.

## Forkshire Eairs.

ABERFORD, first Monday in April. May and October. first Monday aiter October 18, and after November. 2. ADWALTON, Jan. 26. Feb. 26, Easter-Thursday, and every Thursday fortnight after. till Michælmas.

ALBOROUGH, Sept. 4.
APPLETREEWICK, Oct. 2.
ASKRIGG, May 11. first Thursday in June. Oct. 25. ASTWICK, Thursday before Whit-Sunday.
BRANSBURTON, May 14.
BARNSLEY, Wednesday before Feb 28. May 18. Oct. 11 .

BAWTRY, Whit-Thursday. Nor. 23.
BEDALL, Easter and Whit-Tuesday. July 6. Ost. 11. Dec. 13.

BENTHAM, March 25. October 25.
BEVERLEY, Thursday before Feb. 25. Holy-Thuroday. July 5. Nor: 5. Candlemas. Old Midsummer and Old Michaelmas daye respectively, September 25.

POCKLINGTON, March 7. May 6. Aug. 5. Nov. \%t. Becem. $7,18$.

PONTEFRACT, first Saturday after the 20 day from Bec. 25. Feb. 5. first Saturday after Feb. 13. Sat. before Palm Low, and Trinity Sunday. respectively. Saturday after Sep. 18. Grst Saturday in Deesember. The formight

## 16

Fairs are held on the Sat after the York fortnight fairs. REETH, Frilay before Palm-Sunday, 2nd Friday before May 12. Friday before August 24, 2nd Friday before November 22.

RICHMOND, Saturday after New Candlemas. Sat. before Palm-Sunday. first Saturday in July, September 25. PIPLEY, Easter-Monday and Tuesday. August 25. RIPPON, Thursday after January 13? May 12, first Thursday in June. Thursday after Aug. 22. Nov. 22.

ROTHERHAM, Whit-Monday. December. 1.
SCARBOROUGH, Holy-Thursday, November 22.
SEAMORE, July 15.
SELBY, East-r-Tuesday. June 22. Oct. 10.
SEDBURGH, March 10. Oct. 20.
SETTLE, Tuesday before Palm-Sunday, Thursday before Good-Firlday, and every other Friday till Whitsunday. April 26, June 2, August 18, to 21. first Tuesday after October 27.

SHEFFIELD, Trinity-Tuesday, November 28. SHERBURNE, October 6.
SKIPTON, March 23. Palm-sunday Eve. Easter Ere. first and third Tuesday after Easter, Whitsun-Eve, August 5. Novenber 20.

SLADBURN, Feb. 14, April 15. Aug. 1.. Oct. 20.
SNAITI, last Thursday in April, August 10 , first l'riday in Septenber.

SOUTH-CAVE, Trimity-Monday.
STAMFORD-BRIDGE, December 1 .
STOKESLEY, saturday before Trinity-sunday.
TADCASTER, last Wednesday in April. May, and October respectively.

THIRSK, shrore-Monday, April t. August 3. Oct. 28, December 14 .

THORNE, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday after June 11. Ditto after Oct. 11.

TOLLERTON, Aug. 15.
TOPCLIFFE, July $176^{\circ}$
WAKEFIELD, July 4. November 11.
WEIGHTON, May 14 , september 25.
WETHERBY, Holy-Thursday. Aug. 5. October 10.
WHITGIFT, July 2.
YarM, Thursday before April 5, Holy-tbursday, Aug.
2, October 19.
YORK, Whit-Monday, July 10, August 12, November 22.-Principal Horse fairs, Monday in the lace meek and Monday in the first whole week before December 25.

# John Lignum and Son's ANHISCORBURIC DROPS, LeTION AND OINTMENT. 

These Drops are, by appointment, sold Retail, by
Mr. LANGLEY, Bookseller, Printer, and Stationer, MANSFIELD.

A few remarks on that efficacious Medicine, Mr. Lign um's Antiscorbutic Drops.
It is now generally acknowledged, not only by the public, but also by some of the most liberal and enlightened of the faculty, that no medicine has ever gained so deservedly high a reputation as Mr. Lignum's Antiscorbutic Drops.

For upwards of Forty Years it has stood unrivalled for the eradication of those distressing complaints for which it is recommended, and its reputation is annually increasing.

These admirable Drops strengthen the constitution, purify the blood, promote the circulation of the fluids, give strength and tone to the nerves, as well as enliven and invigorate both body and mind. The diseases in which this celebrated preparation has been found particularly serviceable, are

## 1 st DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION.

This very common disease consists generally in a want of appotite, a sudden and transient distension of the stomach, eructations of various kinds, heart-burn, pain in the region of the stomach, perhaps vomiting, frequent rumbling noise in the bowels, great costiveness: a long train of nervous symptams are also frequent attendants.

## $2^{\text {nd. }}$ SCORBUTIC COMPLAINTS,

In their various forms, such as Eruption, Ulceration, Debility, loss of Appetite, \&c. \&c. all arising from obstructed perspiration, or an impure state of the blood.

## 3rd. SCROFULA,

Which generally appears in the form of hard indolent tumours in the neck, arin-pits and groin; these are for the most part many years before they come to a head, or in other words
uppurate, and if they are not timely eradicated, will entail lisease and misery upon succeeding genc थtions. In all these Iffections the Drops will be found at once safe, speedy and :fficacious.

## Stourbridge, 28th Sept. 1830.

Gentlemen,-With great pleasure I send you the following account of a cure performed by your Antiscorbutic Drops upon my son, aged ten years. He was dreadfully afflicted with a violent dry Scorbutic Eruption, almost covering the whole body; upon his neck, there was a place as large as the back of his hand, covered with scurf the eighth of an inch in thickness. I almost despaired of a cure, it was so bad, when a gentleman called at my house, and seeing the little boy in so hopeless a condition recommended me to try Lignum's Antiscorrutic Drops, prepared by Mr. Lignum, Surgeon, Manchester. I purchased one 11 s . bottle, and gave them to him according to your directions; he was much better before he had finished it; I persevered, purchased another bottle, and have now the gratification to inform you he is quite cured, and never was so hearty since he was born, for which I return you my sincere thanks, and wish you to make this case public, for the good of others.-I am, gertlemen, your obt. servant, TMOMAS PAGETT, Brazier and Tinman, High-street, Stourbridge.
Witness to this cure: John Nock, Plumber and Glazier, Stourbridge.
To Messrs. J. Lignum \& Son, surgeons, Manchester. P. S. All applications by letter to be post paid.

$$
\text { Stafford, Sep. } 21 \text { st, } 1830 .
$$

Gentlemen,---I am happy to inform you that the sale of your valuable Medicines is increasing, and have permission to send you for publication, the particulars of the following remarkable case.

William James, aged about seventy (many years in the service of Mr. Brewe, of Preston, near Penkridge, Staffordshire), states, that six or seven years ago he was so violently afflicted with Scurvy, that his legs and thighs were covered with scales, and matter of a most offensive kind was discharged continually. - It may appear incredible, but it is a fact, that vearly a handful of scales were removed from his bed every
morning. In less than twelve months the complaint was removed, by taking your Antiscorbutic Drops; and being now subdued, he enjoys that quiet and comfort to which lie was before a stranger. Should any one doubt the accuracy of the above statement, Mr. Brewe, of Preston, near Penkridge, will be happy to give any information that may be required. All applications by letter must be post paid. I am, Gentlemen, yours respectfully, J. Rogers.

To. Messrs. J. Lignum \& Son, surgeons, Manchester.
Copy of a Letter from Mr. Foulkes, Baker, of Bulwell, near Nottingham. Bulwell, near Nottingham, September 27, 1823.
Gentlemen, I have frequently regretted that I have not in times past made that acknowledgement which is justly due for the benefit my family has derived from your excellent medicine, the Antiscorbutic Drops. My son William, when about a year old, was afflicted with the measles, which left a spot on his leg. This soon ulcerated and spread, forming a large wound. The surgeon to whom we applied, succeeded in healing the ulcer, but almost immediately afterwards, an ulcer appeared upon his face, and the boy was dreadfully afflicted with running sores upon his neck and body; the discharge of matter was so great, that we were obliged daily to change his linen. The physicians affd surgcons in the neighbourhood were applied to, but their skill was in vain; several other remedies we resorted to, proved equally ineffectual, and the sufferer continued a poor and miserable object, almost bent double for near twenty years. At this time I heard of the virtues of your inestimable medicine, and after taking six bottles, which I purchased from Mr. Sutton, of Nottingham, an amendment began to take place, and perseverance in taking four bottles more, effected a perfect cure. It is now six years since this was accomplished, for which I return you my unfeigned thanks, and wish you to make it public, for the benefit of those who may be similarly afflicted.-I am, gentlemen, your obt. servant, JOHN FOULKES.

To Messrs. J. Lignum \& Son, surgeons, Manchester.
N.B. I know several other instances of extraordinary cures, performed by your Antiscorbutic Drops, in this village.

Those who doubt the truth of the above case, may apply personally, or by letter post paid, to Mr. Foulkes, or Mr. Sutton, Bookseller, Nottingham.

## Smallbridge, near Fuchaate March 18, 1831.

Gentlemen,-I have great pleasure in communicating so you the benefit I have received from the use of yout Antiscorbutic Drops. I was for many yenrs troubled with a violent Scorbutic complaint in my legs, autended with a considerable running, and violent inflammations and haviog resorted to a variety of means recommended for relief, without improvement, I was recommended to give foor Autiscorbutic Drops a trial, and am happy to inform yos, I was perfectly restored by the use of three small bottles, 1 an, Geatlemen, your obt. servant,
P.S. Any information will be given, Dy applyints to Mr. Kershaw, or Mr. Hartley, Pookseller, Roctrdale. to be post paid.

To Messrs. J. Lignum \& Son, Surgeonk, Manchester.

These Drops are sold in montded square bottles at 2 s .9 d .4 s . Bd. and " H . duty included. -N. B. One 11s. bottle is sfual in quantity to three 4s. ©c. or six 2s. 9d. ones. The following inseription on the bottles is blown in the glass, viz. "JOHN LIGNUM y SON, only "PROPRYETORS of the ROYAL ANTISCORBUTIC DROPS," and may be had, wholesale and retail, at Mr. Lignum's DISP ENSARY, 28 , (late 63, ) Bridge-sifreet, Manchester, and of all Medicine Venders.

Where also may be had, J. LIGNUO \&\& SON'S much-improoed

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { V E G E TABL E L OT IONr } \\
& \text { In square pint bottler, } 2 s .9 d \text {. each, duty inctuded. }
\end{aligned}
$$

J. LIGNUM \& SON respectfully inform their frieads and thes pablor in general, that they have lately moule a very considerable improvement in the composition of their Lotion. By a combination of the active properties of part of its ingredients, with the mild and soothing efficets of the Veyrtuble, they harce succeeded in forming a Lotion far superior to any thing yet offered to the public. It will be found, when used whilst taking the Drops, a most efficacious remeriby for that insufferable itching which so frequently attends Soorbutic Affections it is rnequalled in its power of removing Pinples on the foce, or any part of the bady, and, from its fragrant smell many Ladies have been indued to ess it as a companion at the Toilet.

When the eruption is of a dry scaly nature attended ritbo iteking, thes SCURVY OTNTMENT and ANTISCORBUTIC DROPS will be mans proper than the Drops and Lotion; J. LIGNUM \& SON have therefore, fir the accommodation of the numerous indivichuls who are taking their Dropis, forwarder a supply of tho Scurvy Ointment to their Agents in different puriss of the United Kingdom. It is sold in pots, with proper directions, at 1s. Wh. each, duty included.
$A^{\top} . B$. To prevent Counterfeits, observe those words, "JOHA I.IGNUM \& SON, Manehester," engraved on a stamp on the carls o each boulle and pots, to imitate which is Felony.


[^0]:    PRINTED FOR THE COMPANY OF STATIONERS,

