The image shows the front cover of an old book. The cover is decorated with a traditional marbled paper pattern, often called a 'stone' or 'shell' pattern. This pattern consists of repeating, overlapping, teardrop or scallop shapes in shades of reddish-brown, blue, and cream. The overall appearance is aged and textured. A small, white, octagonal paper label is affixed to the upper portion of the cover, featuring the handwritten number '1775' in blue ink. There are some dark, thin scratches or fibers visible on the surface of the marbled paper.

1775

1400 R^{ap} Randolph
6827
6188

1415
Even: Wm Burg
February 25. 93

THE
VIRGINIA
ALMANACK
FOR THE
YEAR OF OUR LORD 1775:
BEING THE THIRD AFTER
LEAP YEAR.

CONTAINING
THE true Motions of the SUN and MOON, their
Conjunctions, Oppositions, and Quadratures, computed
from the celebrated MAYER'S Tables; also the
Rising and Setting of the SUN; the Rising, Setting,
and Southing of the MOON; Equation of Time;
Aspects of the PLANETS; Rising, Southing, and Setting
of the PLANETS and principal fixed STARS;
Length of DAYS; Eclipses of the SUN and MOON;
a List of the Officers of his MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS;
a List of his MAJESTY'S COUNCIL, and HOUSE of
BURGESSES; a Description of ROADS, &c. &c.

LIKewise the following ENTERTAINMENT:
THE CARES of GREATNESS; a noble Instance of
Roman EQUANIMITY; a CHARACTER; APOPH-
THEGMS; an EPITAPH on WILLIAM HOGARTH, Esquire;
EPIGRAMS; INDOLENCE characterized; a ROBBERY
strangely discovered; a WAGER whimsically won; the CRUEL
OFFICER punished; a remarkable Instance of FEMALE
CREDULITY and FORTITUDE; the two NEGRO
FRIENDS; Story of MAHOMET; the QUALITIES
to be desired in a WIFE; ADVICE to YOUNG MEN;
an ODE on the LAST DAY; FESTS; an ODE to SOLI-
TITUDE; the REWARD of AVARICE; an Instance of AR-
ROGANCE; the GOLDEN HEAD; on MAN'S LIFE;
and a great many Pieces of POETRY, entirely new.

The Whole calculated to 38 Degrees North Lat-
titude, and a Meridian of 5 Hours 6 Minutes West
from LONDON. By the much admired Mr. DAVID
RITTENHOUSE, of PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAMSBURG:
PRINTED BY JOHN PINKNEY, FOR THE BENEFIT OF
CLEMENTINA RIND'S CHILDREN.

Rare Bk.

AY

326

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Tucker

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When the centurian came to give him notice to prepare for execution, he found him playing at draughts with a friend. He reckoned his men, and those of his adversary, that, said he, you might not brag you had the advantage over me; and he added, turning to the centurion, "you will be my witness that I have the best of the game by one man." This frivolous care may shew some ostentation in the magnanimity of this gentleman; but what he said to his friends is more worthy of an intrepid soul. Seeing them in deep affliction and shedding tears, he reproved them: Why those moans? Why those tears? Ye are very anxious to know if the soul be immortal; I am going to see this matter cleared up in an instant.

A C H A R A C T E R.

THERE are men who devote their whole leisure to the corrupting of beauty; and, for this purpose, it would seem that only impudence and assiduity are necessary. With these qualities, men of all ages and all figures may commence admirers. I have been told of some who made professions of expiring for love, when all the world could perceive they were going to die of old age; and what is more surprising still, such battered beaux are generally most infamously successful. A fellow of this kind spends three hours every morning in dressing his head. He is a professed admirer, not of any particular lady, but of the whole sex. He is to suppose that every lady of his acquaintance has caught cold every night, which gives him an opportunity of calling to see how she is the next morning. He is, upon all occasions to shew himself in great pain for the ladies; if a lady drops even a pin, he is to fly in order to present it. He never speaks to a lady without advancing his mouth to her ear, by which he frequently addresses more senses than one. Upon proper occasions he looks excessively tender: This he performs by laying his hand upon his heart, shutting his eyes, and shewing his teeth. He is excessively fond of dancing a minuet with the ladies, by which is only meant walking round the floor eight or ten times with his hat on, and sometimes looking tenderly on his partner. He never affronts any man himself, and never resents an affront from another. He has an infinite variety of small talk upon all occasions, and laughs, when he has nothing to say. Such

is the killing creature who prostrates himself to the sex till he has undone them; all whose submissions are the effects of design, and who, to please the ladies, almost becomes himself a lady.

A P O P H T H E G M S.

AGESILAUS, being asked why Sparta was not walled, pointed to the citizens then under arms, and replied, "These are the walls of the Spartan state."

A person who saw a lame Lacedæmonian going out to the field, told Agefilaus that a horse was necessary for that man, because he was lame. "Do not you know," answered Agefilaus, that in battle we have more need of men who can stand their ground, than of such as can fly?"

Xerxes wrote thus to Leonidas: "If you desire to war against the gods, you have it in your power to be sovereign of Greece." He sent him the following answer: "If you knew the pleasures of an honest life, you would not have invaded the rights and properties of other men. But, for my part, I chuse rather to die in defence of my country than to be monarch of all Greece."

Another time Xerxes wrote to him thus: "Deliver up your arms." Leonidas's answer was: "Come and take them."

A Lacedæmonian being asked "What calling he professed;" answered, "that of being **F R E E**."

One asked Diogenes "How he should be revenged of his enemy?" "The best way, said he, that I know of, is to make thyself illustrious by thy virtue."

An *E P I T A P H* on *WILLIAM HOGARTH, Esquire.*

FAREWELL great painter of mankind,
Who reach'd the noblest point of art;
Whose "pictur'd morals" charm the mind,
And thro' the eye correct the heart.

If thou hast genius, reader, stay;
If nature touch thee, drop a tear;
If neither move thee, turn away,
For *HOGARTH'S* honour'd dust lies here.

QUOTH George to John, 'tis said your private life
Is bad; you don't cohabit with your wife:
That's true, says John, the fact I'll not disown;
But don't you live with *one* that's not your own?

The Anatomy of Man's Body, as governed by the twelve Constellations.

☿ The Head and Face.

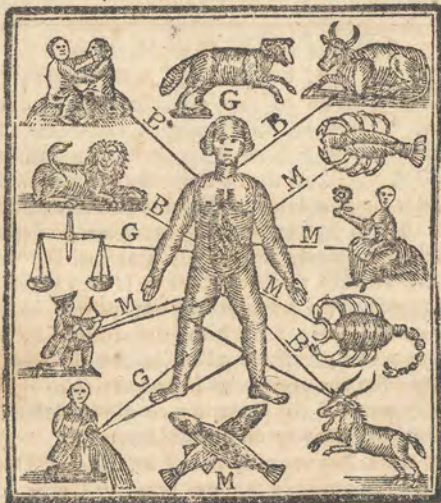
♈ Arms

♌ Heart

♍ Reins

♎ Thighs

♏ Legs



♈ Neck

♉ Breast

♊ Bowels

♋ Secrets

♌ Knees

♍ The Feet.

To know where the Sign is.

First find the Day of the Month, and against the Day you have the Sign or Place of the Moon in the sixth Column. Then finding the Sign there, it shews the Part of the Body it governs.

The Names and Characters of the seven Planets.

☉ Sol, ♄ Saturn, ♃ Jupiter, ♂ Mars, ♀ Venus, ☿ Mercury, ☾ Luna, & Dragon's Head and ☊ Tail.

The five Aspects.

♁ Conjunction, △ Trine, ☉ Opposition. □ Quartile, * Sextile.

Explanation of the Calender Pages.

The first Column shews you the Day of the Month; the second, Week Days; the third, remarkable Days, &c. fourth and fifth, rising and setting of the Sun; sixth, Moon's Place; seventh, Moon's rising and setting; eighth, Moon's southing; ninth, the Equation of Time, true to a second; or the Difference between Mean and Apparent Time, in Minutes and Seconds: Sun faster and Sun slower, signifies that the Time deduced immediately from the Sun is faster or slower than Mean Time; but all the Calculations of this Almanack are made to Apparent Time.

JANUARY. 31 DAYS.

SINCE youth and age must quit the stage,
And, either soon or late,
By death be hurl'd out of the world;
So stern the will of fate:

New ☽ 1st, 4 m. after 7 af. Last ☾ 24th, 2 minutes after 2 afternoon.
First ☉ 8th, at 1 aftern. New ☉ 31st, 37 minutes after 5 morning.
Full ☉ 16th, 32 minutes after 2 afternoon.

M	W.	Re. Da. Asp. &c.	ori.	se.	Dpi.	Dsets.	(out.	o.	lo.
1	A.		7 18 4 42	♌	Moon	After	4 13		
2	mo	Sirius fo. 11 40	7 18 4 42	♌	fets	12 42	4 41		
3	tue		7 18 4 42	♍	7 6	1 43	5 9		
4	we.	♁ ☉ ♂	7 18 4 43	♍	8 15	2 41	5 36		
5	th	Days 9 26.	7 18 4 43	♎	9 22	3 36	6 3		
6	fri	Epiphany.	7 16 4 44	♎	10 28	4 27	6 30		
7	fat	♁ ☉ ♀ superior	7 16 4 44	♏	11 34	5 16	6 56		
8	A.	1 p. Epiphany.	7 15 4 45	♏	Morn	6 3	7 21		
9	mo	♁ with ♃	7 15 4 45	♏	12 34	6 49	7 46		
10	tue	B. E. fou. 8 54	7 14 4 46	♏	1 35	7 35	8 10		
11	we		7 14 4 46	♏	2 31	8 21	8 34		
12	th	♁ ♃ ♀	7 13 4 47	♏	3 25	9 8	8 57		
13	fri	♃ sets 1 17	7 12 4 48	♏	4 19	9 55	9 19		
14	fat	♁ Stationary.	7 12 4 48	♏	5 10	10 42	9 41		
15	A.	2 p. Epiphany.	7 11 4 49	♏	6 0	11 29	10 2		
16	mo	Sp. rises 11 50	7 11 4 49	♏	Moon	Morn	10 23		
17	tue	♁ Stationary.	7 10 4 50	♏	rises	12 16	10 42		
18	we	♁ Ch. B. D. kept	7 9 4 51	♏	6 52	1 1	11 1		
19	th	♁ ☉ 10 10 nig.	7 9 4 51	♏	7 47	1 46	11 19		
20	fri	♁ with ♃	7 8 4 52	♏	8 43	2 31	11 37		
21	fat	♁ rises 10 52	7 7 4 53	♏	9 41	3 15	11 53		
22	A.	3 p. Epiphany.	7 6 4 54	♏	10 40	3 59	12 9		
23	mo	Sirius fo. 10 8	7 5 4 55	♏	11 41	4 45	12 25		
24	tue	♁ ♃ ♀	7 4 4 56	♏	Morn	5 31	12 39		
25	we	Con. of St. Paul.	7 4 4 56	♏	12 43	6 21	12 53		
26	th	♁ ♃	7 3 4 57	♏	1 47	7 13	13 6		
27	fri	Days incr. 36 m.	7 2 4 58	♏	2 52	8 9	13 18		
28	fat	♁ ☉ ♃	7 1 4 59	♏	3 57	9 9	13 29		
29	A.	4 p. Epiphany.	7 0 5 0	♏	5 4	10 10	13 39		
30	mo	K. Char. I. exec.	6 59 5 1	♏	Moon	11 12	13 40		
31	tue	♁ with ♀	6 58 5 2	♏	fets	After	13 58		

II. FEBRUARY 28 DAYS.

I, in the prime of health and time,
Without regret, divide,
And frankly share what I must spare,
As reason deigns to guide.

First Qr. 7th, 52 minutes after 4 morning.
Last Qr. 23d 58 minutes after 12 morning.
Full ☉ 15th, 40 minutes after 9 morning.

M	W.	Re. Da. Asp. &c.	☉	ri.	☽	p.	☾	fets	☾	fou.	☽	fat.
1	we	Sir. fou. 9 33	6	57	5	3	✕	6 53	1	11	14	6
2	th	Par. of V. Mary	6	56	5	4	✕	8 2	2	6	14	13
3	fri		6	55	5	5	✕	9 10	2	58	14	20
4	fat	Days incr. 52 m.	6	54	5	6	☽	10 13	3	48	14	25
5	A.	5 p. Epiphany.	6	53	5	7	☽	11 16	4	37	14	30
6	mo	☽ with ☽	6	52	5	8	☽	Morn	5	24	14	34
7	tue		6	51	5	9	☽	12 17	6	11	14	37
8	we	♄ ☉ ☽ sup.	6	50	5	10	☽	1 13	6	59	14	39
9	th		6	49	5	11	☽	2 8	7	46	14	40
10	fri	Spicam ri. 10 7	6	48	5	12	☽	3 0	8	33	14	41
11	fat		6	46	5	13	☽	3 50	9	21	14	41
12	A.	Septuagesima.	6	45	5	15	☽	4 36	10	8	14	39
13	mo	☽ fets 5 58	6	44	5	16	☽	5 19	10	55	14	38
14	tue		6	43	5	17	☽	5 57	11	40	14	35
15	we	☉ eclips. invisib.	6	42	5	18	☽	Morn	Morn	14	32	
16	th	☽ with ☽	6	40	5	20	☽	rises	12	26	14	28
17	fri	Days 10 42	6	39	5	21	☽	7 32	1	11	14	23
18	fat	☉ e. ✕ 1 12 mo.	6	38	5	22	☽	8 33	1	56	14	18
19	A.	Sexagesima.	6	36	5	24	☽	9 32	2	41	14	11
20	mo	7*s fet 12 35	6	35	5	25	☽	10 33	3	27	15	5
21	tue		6	34	5	26	☽	11 35	4	15	13	57
22	we	♄ ♀ ☽	6	33	5	27	☽	Morn	5	6	13	49
23	th	♄ ☉ ♀	6	32	5	28	♀	12 40	5	59	13	41
24	fri		6	30	5	30	♀	1 40	6	56	13	32
25	fat	☽ fets 6 26	6	29	5	31	♀	2 45	7	54	13	22
26	A.	Shrove Sunday.	6	28	5	32	♀	3 43	8	54	13	12
27	mo		6	27	5	33	☽	4 38	9	54	13	1
28	tue	Sirius fets 12 55	6	26	5	34	☽	5 26	10	51	12	49

Venus is Evening Star from the 7th of January to the 24th of Oct. then Morning Star to the End of the Year.

III. MARCH 31 DAYS.

Imprimis. To the wrangling crew
Of catchpoles and attornies,
I leave my feet, light, quick, and fleet,
To speed them on their journeys.

New ☉ 1st, 28 minutes after 4 afternoon.
Full ☉ 17th, 48 m. after 2 mor. Last Qr. 24th 9 mo.
First Qr. 8th, 6 minutes after 11 afternoon.
New ☽ 31st, 38 minutes after 3 morning.

M	W.	Re. Da. Asp. &c.	☉	ri.	☽	p.	☾	fets	☾	fou.	☽	flo.
1	we	1 st Wednesday.	6	24	5	36	✕	Moon	After.	12	37	
2	th	Sirius fets 12 48	6	23	5	37	✕	fets	12	45	12	25
3	fri	7*s fet 11 54	6	22	5	38	☽	7 57	1	37	12	12
4	fat	Procion fo. 8 26	6	21	5	39	☽	9 1	2	28	11	59
5	A.	1 Sunday in Lent	6	20	5	40	☽	10 3	3	17	11	45
6	mo	☽ greatest Elon.	6	18	5	42	☽	11 5	4	6	11	31
7	tue	Days increa. 2 6	6	17	5	43	☽	Morn	4	55	11	16
8	we	B. E. fet. 11 58	6	16	5	44	☽	12 2	5	43	11	1
9	th		6	15	5	45	☽	12 56	6	32	10	45
10	fri	☽ fets 7 0	6	14	5	46	☽	1 49	7	20	10	39
11	fat	Days 11 36	6	12	5	48	☽	2 36	8	7	10	13
12	A.	2 Sunday in Lent	6	11	5	49	☽	3 20	8	55	9	57
13	mo	☽ fets 10 4	6	10	5	50	☽	4 1	9	41	9	40
14	tue	☽ Station. ☽ w 3	6	9	5	51	☽	4 36	10	27	9	23
15	we	7*s fet 11 10	6	8	5	52	☽	5 12	11	12	9	5
16	th	Sirius fets 11 56	6	7	5	53	☽	Moon	11	58	8	48
17	fri	☽ with ☽	6	5	5	55	☽	rises	Morn	8	30	
18	fat		6	3	5	57	☽	7 31	12	44	8	12
19	A.	3 Sunday in Lent	6	2	5	58	☽	8 34	1	30	7	54
20	mo	☉ e. ☽ 11 36 af.	6	0	5	0	☽	9 35	2	19	7	35
21	tue	Eq. Day & Night	5	59	6	1	☽	10 41	3	10	7	17
22	we	☽ fets 9 38	5	58	6	2	♀	11 44	4	2	6	58
23	th	B. E. fets 11 4	5	57	6	3	♀	Morn	4	58	6	40
24	fri	♄ ☉ ☽ inferior.	5	56	6	4	♀	12 44	5	55	6	21
25	fat	Annun. V. Mary	5	54	6	6	♀	1 44	6	53	6	3
26	A.	4 Sunday in Lent	5	53	6	7	☽	2 38	7	51	5	44
27	mo	♄ ♀ ♀	5	52	6	8	☽	3 28	8	49	5	25
28	tue	Days 2 26	5	51	6	9	☽	4 11	9	45	5	7
29	we	☽ fets 7 49.	5	50	6	10	☽	4 51	10	38	4	48
30	th	☽ with ☽	5	48	6	12	☽	5 29	11	31	4	30
31	fri		5	47	6	13	☽	6 4	After.	4	11	

And, as I know their funds so low
I, to their other talents,
Add scruples three of honesty,
Their dark accounts to balance,

First Qr. 7th, 24 minutes after 6 evening.	Last Qr. 22d, 11 minutes after 3 afternoon.
Full ● 15th, 44 minutes after 4 afternoon.	New ● 29th, 9 minutes after 3 afternoon.

M	W.	Re. Da.	Asp.	Sc.	ri.	se.	p.	fets	fou.	flo.
1	fat	♀	fets	7 55	5 45	6 15	♈	7 54	1 13	3 53
2	A.	5	Sunday in Lent		5 44	6 16	♈	8 56	2 3	3 35
3	mo		Days encr.	3 14	5 43	6 17	♈	9 57	2 52	3 17
4	tue	7	's fet	10 0	5 42	6 18	♈	10 55	3 42	2 59
5	we	3	Stationary		5 41	6 19	♈	11 48	4 31	2 41
6	th	8	Stationary		5 40	6 20	♈	Morn	5 20	2 23
7	fri	3	fets	3 43	5 38	6 22	♈	12 37	6 9	2 6
8	fat				5 37	6 23	♈	1 25	6 56	1 49
9	A.		Palm Sunday		5 36	6 24	♈	2 5	7 43	1 32
10	mo		Ly. rises	8 46	5 35	6 25	♈	2 44	8 29	1 15
11	tue				5 34	6 26	♈	3 18	9 14	0 58
12	we	Sir.	fets	10 18	5 32	6 28	♈	3 54	10 0	0 42
13	th	♀	fets	8 27	5 31	6 29	♈	4 28	10 46	0 26
14	fri		Good Friday		5 30	6 30	♈	4 59	11 33	0 10
15	fat		Days	13 2	5 29	6 31	♈	Moon	Morn	0 fast
16	A.		Easter Sunday		5 27	6 33	♈	rises	12 21	0 20
17	mo				5 26	6 34	♈	8 39	1 12	0 34
18	tue	Pro.	fets	12 0	5 25	6 35	♈	9 44	2 5	0 48
19	we				5 24	6 36	♈	10 48	3 1	1 2
20	th	☉	8 2 24 mor.		5 23	6 37	♈	11 47	3 58	1 15
21	fri	♀	greatest	Elon.	5 21	6 39	♈	Morn	4 56	1 28
22	fat				5 20	6 40	♈	12 43	5 54	1 41
23	A.		Saint George		5 19	6 41	♈	1 33	6 50	1 53
24	mo				5 18	6 42	♈	2 15	7 45	2 5
25	tue		Saint Mark.		5 17	6 43	♈	2 56	8 39	2 15
26	we	♀	fets	8 28.	5 15	6 45	♈	3 34	9 30	2 25
27	th	△	♀		5 14	6 46	♈	4 9	10 20	2 35
28	fri	♂	fets	3 58.	5 13	6 47	♈	4 45	11 10	2 45
29	fat				5 12	6 48	♈	Moon	After.	2 54
30	A.	2 p	Easter.		5 11	6 49	♈	fets	12 49	3 2

In this request, above the rest,
I had been more profuse;
But that, it's plain, one single grain
Is more than e're they use.

First Qr. 7th, 21 minutes
after 1 afternoon.

Full ☉ 15th, 26 minutes
after 3 morning.

Last Qr. 21st, 41 minutes
after 8 evening.

New ☉ 29th, 26 minutes
after 3 morning.

M	W	Re. Da. Asp. &c.	☉	☽	☿	♁	♂	♀	♃	♄	♅	♆	♇	♈
1	mo	St Ph. & Jam.	5	10	6	50	♁	8	51	1	38	3	10	
2	tue	Arct. sou.	11	25	5	9	6	51	♁	9	48	2	28	3
3	we	Days encr.	4	24	5	8	6	52	♁	10	40	3	18	3
4	th				5	6	6	54	♁	11	28	4	7	3
5	fri	John the Evang.	5	5	6	55	♁	Morn	4	55	3	36		
6	fat				5	4	6	56	♁	12	11	5	42	3
7	A.	3 p. Easter.	5	3	6	57	♁	12	50	6	27	3	45	
8	mo	with ☿	5	2	6	58	♁	1	25	7	12	3	49	
9	tue	Pro. sets 10 41	5	1	6	59	♁	1	58	7	57	3	53	
10	we	♀ sets 9 32	5	1	6	59	♁	2	30	8	42	3	56	
11	th	with ♃	5	0	7	0	♁	3	1	9	28	3	58	
12	fri	Δ ☿ ☽	4	59	7	1	♁	3	32	10	15	4	0	
13	fat	♂ sets 1 41	4	58	7	2	♁	4	4	11	4	4	1	
14	A.	4 p. Easter.	4	57	7	3	♁	4	40	11	57	4	0	
15	mo		4	57	7	3	♁	Moon	Morn	4	2			
16	tue	Sp. ♃ so. 9 39	4	56	7	4	♀	rises	12	53	4	1		
17	we		4	55	7	5	♀	9	45	1	51	4	0	
18	th	Days 14 12	4	54	7	6	♃	10	40	2	50	3	58	
19	fri	Q. Cha. bo. 1744	4	53	7	7	♃	11	34	3	50	3	56	
20	fat		4	53	7	7	♃	Morn	4	48	3	53		
21	A.	Rogation Sunday	4	52	7	8	♃	12	18	5	45	3	50	
22	mo		4	51	7	9	♃	1	1	6	38	3	46	
23	tue	Δ ☉ ♃	4	50	7	10	♃	1	38	7	28	3	42	
24	we		4	50	7	10	♃	2	13	8	18	3	37	
25	th	Ascension Day	4	49	7	11	♃	2	46	9	7	3	31	
26	fri	Pro. sets 9 33.	4	48	7	12	♃	3	20	9	55	3	25	
27	fat		4	48	7	12	♃	3	55	10	43	3	18	
28	A.	6 p. Easter	4	47	7	13	♃	4	30	11	31	3	11	
29	mo	K. Ch. II. restor.	4	46	7	14	♁	Moon	After.	3	4			
30	tue		4	46	7	14	♁	sets	2	10	2	56		
31	we	Days 14 30	4	45	7	15	♁	9	18	2	0	2	47	

VI. J U N E. 30 DAYS.

To thirty fots I leave full pots
Of water mix'd with gall;
And, what's far worse an empty purse,
And credit sunk withal.

First Qr. 6th, 34 minutes after 6 morning.
Full ☉ 13th, 42 minutes after 11 morning.
Last Qr. 20th, 42 minutes after 2 morning.
New ☉ 27th, 58 minutes after 4 afternoon.

M W.	Re Da.	Asp.	Ec.	☉ri.	☉set	☽p	☽fets	☽fou	☉falt.
1	th	Δ h 4		4 45	7 15	☽	10 3	2 48	2 39
2	fri	Spic. ηg fets 2 o		4 44	7 16	☽	10 45	3 35	2 29
3	sat	h Stationary		4 44	7 16	☽	11 21	4 20	2 20
4	A.	Whitsunday		4 43	7 17	☽	11 55	5 5	2 10
5	mo	Lyra fou. 1 35		4 43	7 17	☽	Morn	5 49	2 0
6	tue	☽ with ☿		4 42	7 18	☽	12 28	6 33	1 49
7	we	☽ with ♃		4 42	7 18	☽	12 57	7 17	1 38
8	th	Arc. fou. 9 o		4 42	7 18	☽	1 30	8 3	1 27
9	fri	Days 14 36		4 42	7 18	☽	2 2	8 50	1 16
10	sat	Pr. Amelia born		4 41	7 19	☽	2 36	9 41	1 4
11	A.	Trinity Sunday		4 41	7 19	☽	3 13	10 35	0 52
12	mo			4 41	7 19	♀	3 55	11 32	0 40
13	tue	♀ fets 10 o		4 41	7 19	♀	Moon	Morn	0 28
14	we	Reg fets 11 5		4 41	7 19	♃	rises	12 32	0 16
15	th			4 41	7 19	♃	9 21	1 33	0 3
16	fri	Spicamg fets 1 o		4 40	7 20	☽	10 13	2 34	☉flo.
17	sat			4 40	7 20	☽	10 56	3 33	0 22
18	A.	1 p. Trinity		4 40	7 20	♃	11 35	4 28	0 35
19	mo			4 40	7 20	♃	Morn	5 21	0 48
20	tue	Days 14 40		4 40	7 20	☽	12 11	6 12	0 1
21	we	☉en. ☽ at noon		4 40	7 20	☽	12 46	7 0	1 14
22	th	☽ with ♃		4 40	7 20	♃	1 19	7 48	1 27
23	fri	☉ ☽ h		4 40	7 20	♃	1 53	8 36	1 39
24	sat	St. John Baptist		4 40	7 20	♃	2 29	9 23	1 52
25	A.	2 p. Trinity		4 40	7 20	☽	3 6	10 11	2 5
26	mo	♀ fets 9 53		4 40	7 20	☽	3 46	11 0	2 18
27	tue			4 40	7 20	☽	Moon	After	2 31
28	we	Reg. fets 10 7		4 40	7 19	☽	fets	12 37	2 43
29	th	St. Peter Dw ☿		4 41	7 19	☽	8 39	1 25	2 55
30	fri			4 41	7 19	☽	9 17	2 12	3 7

VII. J U L Y. 31 DAYS.

To coquets nice, this sage advice
I leave to all their clan,
To lay aside their empty pride,
And marry when they can.

First Qr. 5th, 12 minutes after 9 afternoon.
Full ☉ 12th, 50 minutes after 6 afternoon.
Last Qr. 19th, 26 minutes after 10 morning.
New ☽ 27th, 56 minutes after 7 morning.

M W.	Re Da.	Asp.	Ec.	☉ri.	☉set	☽p	☽fets	☽fou	☉flo.
1	fat	☽ with ♀		4 41	7 19	☽	9 52	2 56	3 19
2	A.	3 p. Trinity.		4 42	7 18	♃	10 23	3 40	3 31
3	mo			4 42	7 18	♃	10 54	4 24	3 42
4	tue	☽ with ☿		4 42	7 18	♃	11 25	5 7	3 53
5	we	☽ with ♃		4 43	7 17	☽	11 54	5 51	4 3
6	th	☉ ♃ ♀		4 43	7 17	☽	Morn	6 36	4 14
7	fri	♀ fets 9 40.		4 43	7 17	☽	12 25	7 24	4 23
8	sat	Regul. fets 9 25		4 44	7 16	☽	1 1	8 15	4 33
9	A.	4 p. Trinity.		4 44	7 16	♀	1 37	9 10	4 42
10	mo	Ly. fo. 11 10		4 45	7 15	♀	2 24	10 8	4 50
11	tue	Days decr. 10 m.		4 45	7 15	♃	3 18	11 9	4 58
12	we	S. ηg fe. 11 14		4 46	7 14	♃	Moon	Morn	5 6
13	th	♃ rises 1 51		4 46	7 14	☽	rises	12 11	5 13
14	fri			4 47	7 13	☽	8 45	1 12	5 20
15	sat	Switwin.		4 48	7 12	♃	9 28	2 12	5 27
16	A.	5 p. Trinity.		4 48	7 12	♃	10 7	3 9	5 32
17	mo			4 49	7 11	☽	10 43	4 2	5 38
18	tue	B. E. ri. 1 39		4 49	7 11	☽	11 17	4 52	5 43
19	we	♀ fets 9 22		4 50	7 10	☽	11 51	5 41	5 47
20	th	☉ ♃ ♀		4 51	7 9	♃	Morn	6 29	5 51
21	fri	Reg. fe. 8 33		4 51	7 9	♃	12 27	7 17	5 54
22	sat	☉en. ☽ 10 35 ni.		4 52	7 8	☽	1 2	8 5	5 57
23	A.	6 p. Trinity.		4 53	7 7	☽	1 44	8 54	5 59
24	mo			4 53	7 7	☽	2 26	9 42	6 1
25	tue	St. James.		4 54	7 6	☽	3 13	10 31	6 2
26	we	Ly. fo. 10 5		4 55	7 5	☽	4 1	11 19	6 2
27	th			4 56	7 4	☽	Moon	After	6 2
28	fri	Arctu. fets 12 41		4 57	7 3	☽	fets	12 51	6 1
29	sat	B. E. rises 12 56		4 58	7 2	♃	8 24	1 36	6 0
30	A.	7 p. Trinity.		4 58	7 2	♃	8 54	2 20	5 58
31	mo	♃ ☉ ♀ inferior		4 59	7 1	♃	9 21	3 2	5 56

VIII. AUGUST. 31 DAYS.

To formal prudes, whom love excludes,
Despair and rotten teeth;
Wrinkles, grey hairs, and all the cares
Old maids are pester'd with.

First Qr. 4th, 9 minutes after 9 morning. Last Qr. 17th, 2 minutes after 9 afternoon.
Full ☉ 11th at 2 in the morning. New ☽ 26th, at 12 in the morning.

M	W	Re. Da. Asp. &c.	☉	☽	☾	♃	♄	♅	♆	♇	♈	
1	tue	Lanmas Day.	5	07	0	♁	9	55	3	46	5	53
2	we	☽ with ♂	5	16	59	♁	10	26	4	30	5	49
3	th	Days decre. 44 m.	5	26	58	♃	10	59	5	16	5	44
4	fri	B. E. rises 12 32	5	36	57	♃	11	34	6	4	5	39
5	fat		5	46	56	♃	Morn	6	55	5	34	
6	A.	8 p. Trinity.	5	56	55	♀	12	15	7	51	5	28
7	mo	♁ 2 ♄	5	66	54	♀	1	2	8	49	5	21
8	tue	♀ sets 8 46	5	76	53	♃	1	57	9	50	5	13
9	we	Spi. ☿ sets 9 23	5	86	52	♃	2	58	10	53	5	5
10	th	♄ Stationary	5	96	51	☾	Moon	11	53	4	56	
11	fri	Moon eclip. vis.	5	106	50	☾	rises	Morn	4	47		
12	fat	P. of W. b. 1762.	5	116	49	♃	8	3	12	53	4	38
13	A.	9 p. Trinity.	5	126	48	♃	8	42	1	49	4	27
14	mo	Days 13 34	5	136	47	♃	9	16	2	42	4	16
15	tue	♀ greatest Elon.	5	156	45	♃	9	51	3	34	4	5
16	we	Pr. Freder. born.	5	166	44	♃	10	28	4	24	3	53
17	th		5	176	43	♃	11	4	5	14	3	41
18	fri	Arct. sets. 11 20	5	186	42	♃	11	43	6	4	3	28
19	fat	☾ w ♀ fe. 8 25	5	196	41	♃	Morn	6	53	3	15	
20	A.	10 p. Trinity.	5	206	40	♃	12	26	7	42	3	1
21	mo	Days decre. 1 22	5	216	39	♃	1	13	8	30	2	47
22	tue	7's ri. 10 5	5	226	38	♃	2	1	9	19	2	32
23	we	☉ en. ☿ 5 morn.	5	236	37	♃	2	52	10	6	2	17
24	th	St. Bartholomew	5	246	36	♃	3	45	10	53	2	1
25	fri	♃ rises 11 34	5	266	34	♃	Moon	11	38	1	45	
26	fat	Sun eclip. invis.	5	276	33	♃	sets	After.	1	29		
27	A.	11 p. Trinity.	5	286	32	♃	7	34	1	7	1	12
28	mo		5	296	31	♁	8	2	1	50	0	55
29	tue	St. John ba. beh.	5	316	29	♁	8	34	2	34	0	38
30	we		5	326	28	♁	9	4	3	19	0	20
31	th		5	336	27	♃	9	40	4	5	0	2

IX. SEPTEMBER. 30 DAYS.

The dastard's part, shall be my heart,
My fortitude and spirit;
And such as fret, and oft take pet,
My patience shall inheret.

First Qr. 2d, 58 minutes after 6 afternoon. Last Qr. 16th, 19 minutes after 11 morning.
Full ☉ 9th, 3 minutes after 10 morning. New ☽ 24th, 8 minutes after 4 afternoon.

M	W	Re. Da. Asp. &c.	☉	☽	☾	♃	♄	♅	♆	♇	♈		
1	fri		5	33	6	27	♃	10	16	4	56	0	17
2	fat	London bu. 1666.	5	35	6	25	♀	11	1	5	46	0	35
3	A.	12 p. Trinity.	5	36	6	24	♀	11	50	6	44	0	54
4	mo	☉ ♄ ♃	5	38	6	22	♃	Morn	7	41	1	14	
5	tue	B. E. rises 10 33	5	39	6	21	♃	12	49	8	41	1	34
6	we	Days decrea. 2 h.	5	40	6	20	☾	1	53	9	41	1	53
7	th	♃ rises 11 56	5	41	6	19	☾	3	0	10	41	2	13
8	fri	N. V. Mary.	5	42	6	18	♃	4	14	11	39	2	34
9	fat	Spica sets 7 29	5	44	6	16	♃	Moon	Morn	2	54		
10	A.	13 p. Trinity.	5	45	6	15	♃	rises	12	37	3	15	
11	mo		5	46	6	14	♃	7	53	1	29	3	36
12	tue	♄ ☉ ♄ superior	5	47	6	13	♃	8	30	2	22	3	56
13	we	☉ ♃	5	48	6	12	♃	9	8	3	14	4	17
14	th	Arc. sets 9 42	5	50	6	10	♃	9	47	4	4	4	38
15	fri	Reg. rises 3 41	5	51	6	9	♃	10	30	4	54	4	59
16	fat	☽ with ♃	5	52	6	8	♃	11	15	5	45	5	20
17	A.	14 p. Trinity.	5	53	6	7	♃	Morn	6	34	5	41	
18	mo	Days 12 12	5	54	6	6	♃	12	6	7	24	6	2
19	tue	♃ rises 10 15	5	56	6	4	♃	12	54	8	12	6	23
20	we		5	57	6	3	♃	1	49	8	59	6	44
21	th	St. Matthew.	5	58	6	2	♃	2	42	9	44	7	5
22	fri	K. G. cro. 1761.	6	59	6	1	♃	3	38	10	29	7	25
23	fat	☉ en. ♁ 1 12 m.	6	05	0	0	♃	4	56	11	13	7	46
24	A.	15 p. Trinity.	6	25	58	♃	Moon	After.	8	6			
25	mo	☽ with ♃	6	35	57	♁	sets	12	41	8	27		
26	tue	B. E. rises 9 17	6	45	56	♁	7	17	1	27	8	47	
27	we	☽ with ♀	6	65	54	♃	7	52	2	14	9	7	
28	th	☽ with ♂	6	75	53	♃	8	27	3	2	9	26	
29	fri	St. Michael.	6	85	52	♀	9	7	3	53	9	46	
30	fat		6	95	51	♀	9	56	4	46	10	5	

X. OCTOBER. 31 DAYS.

The beautiful fair, my love shall share,
 Who's virtuous, true, and loyal;
 The rest I leave, rakes to deceive,
 And stand the old maid's trial.

First Qr. 2d, 14 m. after 3 mor.	Full ☉ 8th, 42 m. after 7 aft.	Last Q. 16th, 21 minutes after 5 morn.	New ☽ 24th, 24 minutes after 7 morning.	First Qr. 31st, 48 minutes after 10 morning.
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M	W.	Re. Da.	Asp.	Ec.	ri.	set	p	fets	fou.	fast.
1	A.	16 p. <i>Trinity.</i>	6	11	5	49	♄	10 50	5 43	10 24
2	mo	7*s rise 7 42	6	12	5	48	♄	11 49	6 40	10 43
3	tue	♀ Stationary.	6	13	5	43	♄	Morn	7 39	11 1
4	we	Siri. rises 12 46	6	14	5	43	♃	12 53	8 37	11 19
5	th	♄ ☉ ♃	6	15	5	45	♃	2 4	9 33	11 37
6	fri	<i>Days decr.</i> 3 14	6	17	5	43	♃	3 12	10 28	11 54
7	fat	♃ rises 9 12	6	18	5	42	♃	4 23	11 22	12 11
8	A.	17 p. <i>Trinity.</i>	6	19	5	41	♃	Moon	Morn	12 28
9	mo	7*s so. 2 28	6	20	5	40	♃	rises	12 66	12 44
10	tue	♀ Stationary.	6	21	5	39	♃	7 11	1 8	13 0
11	we		6	23	5	37	♃	7 50	2 0	13 15
12	th	Pro. rises 11 57	6	24	5	36	♃	8 31	2 52	13 30
13	fri	B. E. so. 3 8	6	25	5	35	♃	9 17	3 44	13 44
14	fat	<i>Days</i> 11 8	6	26	5	34	♃	10 5	4 34	13 58
15	A.	18 p. <i>Trinity.</i>	6	27	5	33	♃	10 55	5 24	14 11
16	mo	Ar. sets 7 46	6	29	5	31	♃	11 47	6 14	14 23
17	tue		6	30	5	30	♃	Morn	7 1	14 35
18	we	<i>St. Luke.</i>	6	31	5	29	♃	12 41	7 48	14 46
19	th	♃ rises 8 26	6	32	5	28	♃	1 37	8 32	14 57
20	fri	7*s south 1 51	6	33	5	27	♃	2 33	9 16	15 7
21	fat		6	35	5	25	♃	3 30	10 0	15 16
22	A.	19 p. <i>Trinity.</i>	6	36	5	24	♃	4 29	10 44	15 25
23	mo	☉ em 10 10 mo.	6	37	5	23	♃	Moon	11 30	15 33
24	tue	♄ ☉ ♀ inferior	6	38	5	22	♃	fets	After.	15 40
25	we		6	40	5	20	♃	6 33	1 4	15 47
26	th	<i>K. G. III. p. 1760</i>	6	41	5	19	♃	7 13	1 55	15 53
27	fri	<i>Days</i> 10 36	6	42	5	18	♃	7 59	2 49	15 58
28	fat	<i>St. Sim. & St. Ju.</i>	6	43	5	17	♃	8 51	3 45	16 2
29	A.	20 p. <i>Trinity.</i>	6	44	5	16	♃	9 47	4 41	16 6
30	mo	B. E. south 2 3	6	45	5	15	♃	10 51	5 39	16 9
31	tue		6	47	5	13	♃	11 58	6 34	16 11

XI. NOVEMBER. 30 DAYS.

Such tools of state, whom public hate,
 Has wrapp'd in dark disguise,
 Who grasp at pow'r, and wealth devour,
 To justice I devise.

Full ☉ 7th, 22 minutes after 7 morning.	New ☽ 22d, 19 minutes after 9 afternoon.
Last Qr. 15th, 8 minutes after 2 morning.	First Qr. 29th, 22 minutes after 6 afternoon.

M W.	Re. Da. Asp. &c.	☉ ri.	☽ set	☾ p.	☾ sets	☽ iou	☽ fat
1 we		6 48	5 12	☾	Morn	7 30	16 12
2 th	<i>Pr. Edward bor.</i>	6 49	5 11	☾	1 2	8 24	16 13
3 fri	7*s so. 12 56	6 50	5 10	☾	2 12	9 16	16 13
4 fat	<i>Days decr. 4 22</i>	6 51	5 9	☾	3 20	10 8	16 12
5 A.	<i>Gunpowder Plot.</i>	6 52	5 8	☾	4 28	10 59	16 10
6 mo	<i>Cast. rises 8 35</i>	6 53	5 7	☾	5 36	11 51	16 7
7 tue	<i>D. of Cum. bo n.</i>	6 54	5 6	☾	Moon	Morn	16 4
8 we	<i>P. A. Sophia horn</i>	6 55	5 5	☾	rises	12 42	15 59
9 th	☽ with ♀	6 56	5 4	☾	7 2	1 34	15 54
10 fri		6 57	5 3	☾	7 56	2 26	15 48
11 fat	<i>Lyra sets 11 47</i>	6 58	5 2	☾	8 47	3 17	15 41
12 A.	<i>22 p. Trinity.</i>	6 59	5 1	☾	9 37	4 6	15 34
13 mo		7 0	5 0	☾	10 32	4 55	15 25
14 tue	♀ Stationary	7 1	4 59	☾	11 26	5 42	15 15
15 we	<i>Days 9 56</i>	7 2	4 58	☾	Morn	6 27	15 5
16 th	<i>Sirius rises 10 0</i>	7 3	4 57	☾	12 22	7 11	14 54
17 fri		7 4	4 56	☾	1 18	7 54	14 42
18 fat		7 5	4 55	☾	2 15	8 37	14 29
19 A.	<i>23 p. Trinity.</i>	7 6	4 54	☾	3 13	9 21	14 15
20 mo	♀ rises 4 16	7 7	4 53	☾	4 12	10 7	14 0
21 tue		7 7	4 53	☾	5 14	10 53	13 45
22 we		7 8	4 52	☾	Moon	After.	13 29
23 th	<i>Days 9 42</i>	7 9	4 51	♀	sets	12 37	13 12
24 fri	☽ with ♂	7 10	4 50	♀	6 40	1 33	12 54
25 fat	<i>D. of Glo born.</i>	7 11	4 49	♀	7 36	2 31	12 35
26 A.	<i>24 p. Trinity.</i>	7 11	4 49	♀	8 38	3 29	12 16
27 mo	7*s south 1 17	7 12	4 48	☾	9 43	4 27	11 56
28 tue	<i>Ar. rises 2 38</i>	7 13	4 48	☾	10 51	5 22	11 35
29 we		7 13	4 47	☾	11 59	6 16	11 14
30 th	<i>St. Andrew.</i>	7 14	4 47	☾	Morn	7 7	10 52

XII. DECEMBER. 31 DAYS.

Each noisfy scold, who uncontroul'd,
By reason can't be civil,
But din mankind, I leave confign'd
To bedlam or the d——l.

Full ☽ 6th, 32 minutes after 9 at Night.	New ☽ 22d, 54 minutes after 9 morning.
Last Qr. 14th, 39 minutes after 11 at Night.	First Qr. 29th, 52 minutes after 2 morning.

M	W.	Re. Da.	Asp. &c.	ri.	se.	☽ p.	☽ sets	fou.	☽ falt
1	fri	Sir. ri.	8 56	7 14	4 46	☿	1 3	7 57	10 30
2	fat	♀ rises	3 46	7 15	4 45	☿	2 11	8 46	10 6
3	A.	Advent Sunday.		7 15	4 45	☿	3 28	9 36	9 43
4	mo	Days decr	5 12	7 16	4 44	♄	4 20	10 26	9 18
5	tue	Reg. ri.	10 25	7 16	4 44	♄	5 24	11 17	8 53
6	we	7*s so.	10 36	7 17	4 43	♄	Moon	Morn	8 28
7	th	☽ with ♀		7 17	4 43	♄	rises	12 8	8 2
8	fri	♀ grea. Elo.		7 18	4 22	♄	6 27	12 58	7 35
9	fat			7 18	4 42	♄	7 19	1 48	7 8
10	A.	2 Su. in Advent.		7 18	4 42	♄	8 12	2 38	6 41
11	mo			7 19	4 41	♄	9 7	3 26	6 13
12	tue	Arct. rises	1 38	7 19	4 41	♄	10 0	4 11	5 45
13	we			7 19	4 41	♄	10 57	4 56	5 17
14	th	♀ rises	3 33	7 19	4 41	♄	11 52	5 39	4 48
15	fri	☽ h ♂		7 20	4 40	♄	Morn	6 21	4 19
16	fat	Days	9 20	7 20	4 40	♄	12 47	7 3	3 49
17	A.	3 Su. in Advent.		7 20	4 40	♄	1 45	7 46	3 20
18	mo	☽ with ♀		7 20	4 40	♄	2 45	8 32	2 50
19	tue	B. E. so.	10 33	7 20	4 40	♄	3 46	9 20	2 20
20	we	☽ with ♀		7 20	4 40	♄	4 49	10 12	1 50
21	th	St. Thomas.		7 20	4 40	♄	5 53	11 7	1 20
22	fri	♄ ♀		7 20	4 40	♄	Moon	After.	0 49
23	fat	7*s set	4 41	7 20	4 40	♄	sets	1 4	0 19
24	A	4 Su. in Advent		7 20	4 40	♄	7 18	2 4	0 11
25	mo	Christmas.		7 20	4 40	♄	8 27	3 3	0 41
26	tue	St. Steppen.		7 20	4 40	♄	9 36	3 57	1 11
27	we	St. John.		7 20	4 40	♄	10 43	4 51	1 41
28	th	Innocents.		7 20	4 40	♄	11 50	5 42	2 10
29	fri			7 19	4 41	☿	Morn	6 32	2 40
30	fat	7*s set	4 12	7 19	4 41	☿	12 56	7 21	3 9
31	A.	Sylvester.		7 19	4 41	♄	2 0	8 0	3 28

The Right Hon. JOHN Earl of DUNMORE, Governor.

MEMBERS of his MAJESTY's COUNCIL
of VIRGINIA.

HONOURABLE

Thomas Nelson, Esq; Presi.	Robert Burwell, Esquire.
Richard Corbin, Esquire.	George Wm. Fairfax, Esq;
William Byrd, Esquire.	John Page, Esquire.
Philip Ludwell Lee, Esq;	Ralph Wormeley, jun. Esq;
John Tayloe, Esquire.	Mr. Commissary Camm.
Robert Carter, Esquire.	

A LIST of the REPRESENTATIVES for this Colony

COUNTIES.	BURGESSES.	
Accomack	Mr. Southy Simpson	Mr. Isaac Smith
Albemarle	John Walker	Thomas Jefferson
Amelia	John Winn	John Tabb
Augusta	Charles Lewis	Samuel M'Dowell
Amherst	William Cabell, jun.	Joseph Cabell
Bedford	John Talbot	Charles Lynch
Botetourt	Andrew Lewis	John Bowyer
Brunswick	John Jones	Thomas Stith
Buckingham	John Nicholas	Anthony Winston
Berkeley	John Hite	Robert Rutherford
Caroline	Edmund Pendleton	James Taylor
Charles City	William Acrill	Benjamin Harrison
Charlotte	Paul Carrington	James Speed
Chesterfield	Archibald Cary	Benjamin Watkins
Culpeper	Henry Pendleton	Henry Field, jun.
Cumberland	William Fleming	John Mayo
Dinwiddie	Robert Bolling	John Banister
Dunmore	Francis Slaughter	Joseph Watson
Elizabeth City	Henry King	Worlich Westwood
Essex	James Edmondson	Meriwether Smith
Fairfax	George Washington	Charles Broadwater
Fauquier	Thomas Marshall	James Scott
Frederick	James Wood	Isaac Zane
Fincastle	William Christian	Stephen Trigg
Gloucester	Thomas Whiting	Lewis Burwell
Goochland	John Woodson	Tho. M. Randolph
Halifax	Nathaniel Terry	Micajah Watkins
Hampshire	James Mercer	Alexander White

REPRESENTATIVES.

COUNTIES.

BURGESSES.

Hanover	Patrick Henry, jun.	John Syme
Henrico	Richard Adams	Samuel Duval
James City	Ro. C. Nicholas,	William Norvell
Isle of Wight	James Bridger	Richard Hardy
King George	Joseph Jones	William Fitzhugh
King & Queen	George Brooke	George Lyne
King William	William Aylett.	Augulline Moore
Lancaster	James Selden.	Charles Carter
Loudoun.		Francis Peyton
Louisa	Richard Anderfon	
Lunenburg	Richard Claiborne	Thomas Pettus
Middlesex	Edmund Berkeley	James Montague
Mecklenburg	Matthew Marable	Robert Munford
Nansemond	Benjamin Baker	Lemuel Riddick
New Kent	Burwell Bassett	Barthol. Dandrige
Norfolk	Thom. Newton, jun.	James Holt
Northumberland	Peter P. Thornton	Rodham Kenner
Northampton	Adiel Milby	John Rowdoin
Orange	Thomas Barbour	James Taylor, jun.
Pittsylvania	John Donelson	Hugh Innes
Prince Edward	Peter Legrand	William Bibb
Prince George	Richard Bland	Peter Poythress
Prince's Anne	William Robinfon	Christopher Wright
Prince William	Henry Lee	Thomas Blackburn
Richmond	Robert W. Carter	Francis L. Lee
Southampton	Edwin Gray	Henry Taylor
Spotylvania	George Stubblefield	Mann Page, jun.
Stafford	John Alexander.	Charles Carter.
Surry	Allen Cocke	Nich. Faulcon, jun.
Suffex	David Mafon	Michael Blow
Warwick	William Harwood	William Langhorne
Westmoreland	Richard H. Lee	Richard Lee
York	Dudley Digges	Thomas Nelson, jun.

James Towa, Mr. Champion Travis.
 Williamsburg, Peyton Randolph, Esquire, Speaker.
 Norfolk Borough, Mr. Joseph Hutchings.
 College of William and Mary, John Randolph.

GENERAL COURTS in VIRGINIA,

ARE held at WILLIAMSBURG, yearly, on the 10th of April, and the 10th of October, which hold 24 Days, Sundays excluded, and no longer.

COURTS of OYER and TERMINER are held at WILLIAMSBURG, on the second Tuesdays in June and December.

County COURTS in Virginia for each Month.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Augu.	Sept.	Octob.	Nov.	Dec.	W. Days.	
Amherit														
Henrico														
Richmond		2	6	6	3	1	5	3	7	4	2	6	4	First Mon.
Williamsburg														
Prin. William														
Charlotte														
James City														
Northumberl.														
Nansemond														
Buckingham		9	13	13	10	8	12	10	14	11	9	13	11	Seco. Mon.
King & Queen														
Stafford														
Mecklenburg														
Louisa														
Dinwiddie														
Essex														
Culpeper														
York County		16	20	20	17	15	19	17	21	18	16	20	18	Thir. Mon.
Prin. Edward														
Fairfax														
Goochland														
Cumberland														
Brunswick														
Loudoun		23	27	27	24	22	26	24	28	25	22	27	25	Four. Mon.
Fauquier														
Middlesex														
Bedford														
Frederick														
Fincastle		3	7	7	4	2	6	4	1	5	3	7	5	First Tues.

County COURTS in Virginia, for each Month.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Augu.	Sept.	Octob.	Nov.	Dec.	W. Days.
Northampton													
Prince George	10	14	14	11	9	13	11	8	12	10	14	12	2 Tu.
Hampshire													
Botetourt													
Augusta	17	21	21	18	16	20	18	15	19	17	21	19	3 Tu.
Berkeley													
Dunmore	24	28	28	25	23	27	25	22	26	24	28	26	4 Tu.
Surry													
Accomack													
Westmorelan.	31	28	28	25	30	27	25	29	26	31	28	26	Last Tue.
Charles City	4	1	1	5	3	7	5	2	6	4	1	6	1 We.
Isle of Wight													
Hanover	5	2	2	6	4	1	6	3	7	5	2	7	1 Th.
King George													
Gloucester													
Warwick													
Albemarle													
Caroline	12	9	9	13	11	8	13	10	14	12	9	14	2 Th.
New Kent													
Southampton													
Lunenburg													
Princess Anne													
Spotsylvania													
King William													
Halifax	19	16	16	20	18	15	20	17	21	19	16	21	3 Th.
Lancaster													
Suffex													
Norfolk													
Amelia													
Elizabeth City	26	23	23	27	25	22	27	24	28	26	23	28	4 Th.
Orange													
Pittsylvania													
Chesterfield	6	3	3	7	5	2	7	4	1	6	3	1	1 Fri.

IF good faith were wholly abandoned by the rest of mankind, it ought to find a place in the breasts of princes.
THE best method to diminish the vices of a people is to render them easy and contented.

DESCRIPTION OF ROADS.

From Charlestown in South Carolina, to Williamsburg in Virginia.

	Miles.	To Grave's Ferry on News River
FROM Charlestown to		20
Goose Creek Bridge	16	To Bath Town on Pamlico River
To Cooper River Ferry	10	32
To Jenderoon's on Santee	24	To Bell's Ferry on Chowan Sound
To Lewis John's on Wi- nea	35	45
To the westernmost End of Long Bay	30	Over the Sound to Edenton
To the easternmost End of Long Bay	25	8
To Shallot River	22	To Bennet's Creek Bridge
To Lockwood's Holly	8	30
To New Town on Cape Fear River	15	To Nansemond Courthouse in Virginia
To New River Ferry	45	30
To Whittock River	30	To Isle of Wight Court- house
		20
		To Hog Island Ferry on James River
		18
		To Williamsburg
		5
		In all 468

From Williamsburg to Annapolis.

	Miles.	To Charles Town, com- monly called P. Tobacco
FROM Williamsburg to		10
Doncastle's Ordina.	16	To Upper Marlborough
To Claiborne's Ferry	12	30
To Temple's Ferry	22	To Queen Anne's
To Southern's Ferry	36	9
To Hooe's Ferry	30	To London Town Ferry
		9
		To Annapolis
		4
		In all 178

From Annapolis, in Maryland, to Philadelphia.

	Miles.	To Newcastle
FROM Annapolis to Pa- tapsco Ferry	30	17
To Gunpowder Ferry	20	To Christeen Ferry
To Susquehannah Ferry	25	5
To Principio Ironworks	3	To Brandy Wine Ferry
To Northeast	6	1
To Elk River	7	To Naman's Creek
		9
		To Chester
		5
		To Derby
		9
		To Philadelphia
		8
		In all 145

From Philadelphia to New York.

	Miles.	To the Narrows	18
FROM Philadelphia to		To Micajah How's	9
Burlington	20	To Crofwick's Bridge	5
To Allen's Town	4	To Flat Bush	5
To Cranberry Brook	12	To New York	5
To Amboy	20		
		In all	98

From New York to Boston.

	Miles.	To Guilford	12
FROM New York to		To Killingsworth	10
Halfway House	9	To Seabrook	10
To King's Bridge	9	To New London	18
To East Chester	6	To Stoneington	15
To New Rochel	4	To Pemberton	10
To Rye	4	To Derby	3
To Horse Neck	7	To the French Town	24
To Stanford	7	To Providence	20
To Norwalk	10	To Woodcock	15
To Fairfield	12	To Billend's	10
To Stratford	8	To White's	7
To Milford	4	To Dedham	6
To New Haven	10	To Boston	10
To Branford	10		
		In all	270

List of the OFFICERS of his MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS.

Upper District of James River. John Earnshaw, Esq; Collector. John Hilton, Esquire, Comptroller. James Roberts, Esquire, Naval Officer. *Lower District of James River.* Cary Mitchell, Esquire, Collector. Gabriel Cay, Esquire, Comptroller. William Berkley, Esquire, Naval Officer. *York River.* Jaquelin Ambler, Esquire, Collector. Gavin Corlyna, Esquire, Comptroller. Nevil Aldworth, Esquire, Naval Officer. *Rappahannock* Nathaniel Carpenter, Esquire, Collector. Ralph Wormely, Esquire, Comptroller. C. Neilson, Esquire, Naval Officer. *South Potowmack.* George Fairfax, Esquire, Collector. Gilbert Campbell, Esquire, Comptroller. Richard Lee, Esquire, Naval Officer. *Acomack.* _____, Esquire, Collector. Walter Hatton, Esquire, Comptroller. D. Bowman, Esquire, Naval Officer.

INDOLENCE characterized. By FENELON, archbishop of Cambray, and author of Telemachus.

INDOLENCE deprives men of all that activity which should call forth their virtues, and make them illustrious. An indolent man is scarce a man; he is half a woman. He wills, and unwill, in a breath. He may have good intentions of discharging a duty, while that duty is at a distance. Let it but approach, let him view the time of action near, and down drop his hands in languor. What can be done with such a man? He is absolutely good for nothing. Business tires him, reading fatigues him, the service of his country interferes too much with his pleasures, and even attendance at court, though for the time of advancement, is too great a constraint upon him. His life should be passed on a bed of down. If he is employed, moments are as hours to him; if he is amused, hours are as moments. In general, his whole time eludes him; he lets it glide, like water, unheeded under a bridge. Ask him what he has done with his morning? he knows nothing about it, for he has lived without one reflection upon his existence. He slept as long as it was possible for him to sleep; dressed slowly; amused himself in chat with the first person that called upon him; and took several turns in his room till dinner. Dinner is served up; and the evening will be spent as unprofitable as the morning, and his whole life as this day. Once more, such a wretch is good for nothing. It is only pride that can support him in a life so worthless, and so much beneath the character of a man.

A ROBBERY strangely discovered.

A YOUNG gentleman from the university, on paying a visit to a young lady, a relation of his in the country, found her in great affliction for the loss of a diamond ring of a considerable value. She was positive that some of the servants must have got it, but which to lay it to she did not know. The young gentleman, on hearing the circumstances, undertook the recovery of it, provided the lady would humour the stratagem he proposed to make use of. She readily consented. At dinner, therefore, the discourse turning upon the loss, the scholar boasted so much of his skill in the black art, that she, as they had

previously agreed, desired him to exert it for the discovery of the person who had stolen her ring. He promised her he would; and after dinner ordered a white cock to be got (no other would do) and a kettle to be placed on a table in the hall. The cock he told them was to be put under the kettle; and all the servants, one after another, were to touch it; and that as soon as the guilty person should lay his hand upon it, the cock should crow three times. Every thing being thus prepared with the greatest solemnity, the young gentleman began the scene. The hall was darkened, and the procession began. As soon as they had every one declared that they had fulfilled the direction and touched the cock, the light was restored, and the gentleman examined every one of their hands, and found them all snuffed, except one who had taken care not to touch the kettle, and was beginning to hug himself for having outwitted the conjurer. Upon this circumstance the gentleman charged him closely with the theft; he could not deny it, and on his knees asked pardon; which the lady, on his restoring the ring, granted him.

A W A G E R whimsically won.

JEMMY SPILLER, comedian, of facetious memory, going to Epfom during the time of the races, met a gentleman of his acquaintance who was returning to town, because there was not a bed to be had at Epfom at any price, nor even stabling for his horse. After the first compliments were over, the gentleman enquired to what place Mr. Spiller was bound; who answering, to Epfom: the gentleman told him that the town was so full that it would be utterly impossible to get lodging either for himself or horse, on any terms whatever. I will lay you a bottle and bird, cries Spiller, that I get lodging for both, be the town ever so full; and that too in one of the best inns in the place. Done, says the gentleman: I will take your word about the matter, and the first time we meet in town we will make ourselves merry over the fruits of this night's adventure; and thus they parted; the gentleman towards London, and Spiller for Epfom. As soon as he came there, he rode directly into an inn yard, and called for the hostler, who paying no regard to what he said, Mr. Spiller gets off from his horse, and leads him

into a stable, which was already crowded with horses, so that none of them could lie down. Here Spiller found the hostler whom he addresses as follows: "Here, my friend, take care of this horse, and, do you hear, let him be well rubbed down." "Sir, answered the hostler, you see that the stable is already quite full, here is no room for him." "Well, well, cries Spiller, do so, if you please, rub him down well, and give him some hay now, and about an hour hence give him some corn." "Sir, cries the hostler, I tell you again, that there is no room, nor will I take charge of your horse." "Well, well, replies our merry comedian, if you think that will be better for the horse, do so;—ay, ay, put a little bran among his corn, with all my heart." "I tell you again, cries the fellow, roaring as loud as possible in his ear, I will take no care of your horse, and if you do not take him away, I will turn him out of the stable, and let him stray to the devil, if he will." "Why, ay, cries Spiller, that is true enough, thou seemest to be a civil, good natured, honest young fellow, and I will leave it entirely to thy management, but be sure do not let him be changed." So, leaving the horse in the fellow's care, he goes directly into the bar and calls for a pint of red port: The mistress of the house said she was sorry she had not a place to ask him to sit down; but he, not willing to understand her, cries out, "No matter, no matter, madam; it is all one to me—if your red wine is not good, let me have a pint of white." By this time the hostler had informed his mistress what a deaf man he had to deal with, and they had agreed, as the likeliest means to get rid of him, to let him alone, and give him nothing that he called for, either to eat or drink. Mr. Spiller was now reduced to the necessity of shifting for a supper, as well as he could, wherefore he watched his opportunity of following some of the servants, whom he observed to carry several dishes of hot meat into a room, where about twenty gentlemen were going to supper together. As soon as he came into the room, he pulled off his hat, and hanging it upon a peg, he stood there as mute as a fish. At length one of the company observing that he was a stranger, demanded, "What does the gentleman want?" On this they all stared at him for some time, but nobody claiming any knowledge of him; one of them said to him, "Sir, we are a select company, do you want any

body, pray?" "No ceremony with me, replies Spiller; I beg, gentlemen, that you will not disturb yourselves upon my account, I can sit any where." The servants now observing him, informed the company that he was so deaf that they would not be able to make him hear a single word, if they talked to him for a month. On which one of the company observed, that he looked like an inoffensive gentleman, and as he was deaf, he could take no exceptions to any thing that was said, and it was therefore better to let him stay. This proposal meeting with general approbation, they all sat down to supper, after which, and about an hour devoted to drinking, Spiller got up, and with great ceremony thanked them all round for their good company, and threw down a shilling for his share. On which one of the company roared out, "Zounds, sir! what do you mean by a shilling? Why six shillings a head will hardly pay the reckoning." "Nay, nay, gentlemen, cries Spiller, it does not signify making a multitude of words, for, upon my honour, I will be my shilling, if you were to talk till tomorrow; therefore, no apologies, gentlemen; I scorn to sponge upon any body." After some stir, they found it was but in vain to talk to him, so they were forced to be content with a shilling, or have nothing. Spiller now made the best of his way to the kitchen, and watching his opportunity, followed one of the chambermaids, whom he observed to go up stairs with a warming-pan of coals. The girl had not seen him, till he came into the room, as she was warming the bed, with a—"What is this the room that I am to lie in, child?" "No, sir, cries the girl, in the utmost surprize, this bed is for two gentlemen who are just coming into the room, and has been hired for them above this month." "Very well, my dear, says Spiller, I like it extremely well; and I hope the sheets are thoroughly aired; but where is my night cap?" "At the devil, quoth the girl, for ought I know, and I wish you were there too; but hang your deaf head, I will have your neck broke down stairs presently." So saying, away runs the girl, to inform her mistress and the two gentlemen what had befel her. "Madam, cries she, there is that cursed dunny man that has plagued the whole house so, has followed me slyly into the room where I was warming the bed for the two gentlemen, and I cannot for my life get him down again." On this intelligence the

mistress of the house, and the gentlemen, whose room Spiller had made free with, ran up stairs as fast as possible. but when they came to the door, they, to their great disappointment, found it both locked and bolted; besides which, our cautious traveller had drawn a large chest of drawers against it, placed a great wainscot table upon the drawers, and several chairs upon the table. No remedy now remains but to burst open the door; but this proved a task rather too difficult for them; so, after eight or ten fruitless blows against it, they stood to listen whether they could learn what he was about; and Spiller, guessing the cause of their sudden silence, began to talk to himself (but loud enough for them to hear him) as follows: "These public inns are sometimes very dangerous places, and a man cannot be too secure in them. But though I have the misfortune to have lost my hearing, I think they cannot easily make their way through that strong door and all those heavy things which I have placed against it; or if they should, I am sure they can want nothing but to rob and murder me." When they had heard this, the hostess gravely asked them what they thought of this affair? One of the gentlemen, being a practitioner of the law, replies, "Although he had no right to the room, yet, as this is a public inn, and he is in possession of the room, to break open the door upon him would be such an insult, as I should not care to be concerned in for an hundred pounds." This speech of the lawyer's determined the matter, and they left Spiller in quiet possession of his lodging. In the morning, our hero being mounted upon his horse, desired the lady to bring him a glass of brandy; which being complied with, he drank to her health, and thanked her for the good usage he had met with. During this short space, the lady having occasion to break wind, and not dreaming that he should be informed of the report, she stood not upon ceremony, but let fly with the voice of a cannon. At this salute Spiller cries out, "Well said, madam, by Heaven it was a rouzer; I hope you are better, madam; I think I never heard such a banging f—t in my life." "O curse ye, cried the enraged hostess, is this you that was deaf all night, and can hear a f—t in the morning?" To which Mr. Spiller, turning his horse's head about, only replied, "None, madam, so deaf as those who will not hear."

By a GENTLEMAN of VIRGINIA.

THAT youth hath follies who denies
Those wisom looks indulgent on,
Old age, disease, and care, supplies;
But age has its catholicon.
With active sinews, when my knees
Were strung, and all my frame alert;
When (thanks to youth) my eyes cou'd please,
And all the sparkling powers exert—
O then I lov'd, when Blandford's fair
In carols did the night employ,
Or when they danc'd to jocund air,
With them to loose the reins to joy.
Now frosted o'er, my person bent,
My hearing dull, my glances dim,
My lungs oppress'd, my vigor spent,
Resign'd, I with the current swim.
My dance is now beside the fire,
To bask my age, and, in its heat,
To laugh, when winter howls in ire,
And, with my friend, to share the treat.
Boy, bring the soul reviving juice:—
I drink ESTAVE! but let ESTAVE
The spumy nectar here diffuse,
Like BACCHUS, he shall altars have!

AN OLD NEW EPIGRAM.

By the same.

UNEASY, needless things are breeches,
As man's best guide, experience, teaches:
As one, who breeches ne'er had on,
Was sitting naked on a stone;
An Indian, at the capitol,
With belts and beads a budget full,
A counsellor of note made bold
To ask him if his rump was cold?
Pray is your face? the chief reply'd:
Which, when the counsellor deny'd,
He smiling answered, in that case,
I find my a——c just like your face!

THE CRUEL OFFICER PUNISHED.

IN the reign of Queen Annee, a soldier belonging to a marching regiment which was quartered in the city of Worcester, was taken up for desertion; and being tried by a court martial was sentenced to be shot. The colonel and lieutenant colonel being at that time in London, the command of the regiment descended in course to the major, a man of a most cruel and inhuman disposition. The day on which the deserter was to be executed being arrived, the regiment, as is usual on these occasions, was drawn out to see the execution. It is the custom on these occasions for the several corporals to cast lots for this disagreeable office; and when every one expected to have seen the lots cast as usual, they were surprized to find that the major had given orders that the prisoner should die by the hands of his own brother, who was only a private man in the same company, and who at the cruel order arrived, was taking his leave of his unhappy brother, and with tears fast flowing, that expressed the anguish of his soul, was hanging for the last time about his neck. On his knees did the poor fellow beg that he might not have a hand in his brother's death; and the poor prisoner forgetting for a moment his petitions to Heaven, begged to die by any hands but those of a brother. The unrelenting officer, however, could by no means be prevailed on to revoke his cruel sentence, though entreated to do so by every inferior officer of the regiment; but on the contrary, he swore that he, and he only, should be the executioner, if it was merely for example sake, and to make justice appear more terrible. When much time had been wasted in fruitless endeavours to soften the rigor of this inhuman sentence, the prisoner prepares to die, and the brother to be the executioner. The major, strict to his maxims of cruelty, stands close to see that the piece was properly loaded, which being done he directs that the third motion of his cane shall be the signal of his discharge, and at that third motion receives, instead of the prisoner, the bullets through his own head. The man had no sooner discharged his piece, than throwing it on the ground, he exclaimed as follows: "He that can give no mercy, no mercy let him receive. Now I submit! I had rather die this hour for his death, than live an hundred years and take away the life of my brother." No person seemed to be sorry for this

unexpected piece of justice on the inhuman major, and the man being ordered into custody, many gentlemen present, who had been witnesses of the whole affair, joined to in-treat the officers to defer the execution of the other brother till the queen's pleasure should be known. This request being complied with, the city chamber that very night drew up a very feeling and pathetic address to her majesty, setting forth the unparalleled cruelty and character of the deceased officer, and humbly entreating her majesty's pardon for both of the brothers. The petition was granted, the brothers were pardoned and discharged from their service in the army, and the queen received from the city a most grateful address of thanks for her well timed mercy.

Remarkable instance of female CREDULITY and
FORTITUDE.

NOTHING can be more destructive to society, than the artifices used by base and designing men, to delude and seduce the weaker sex. No reparation can be made for lost virtue, which is not only attended with continual remorse, but too frequently succeeded by poverty, shame and infamy. There is hardly a female breast dead to all sense of honour; though many seem to bid adieu to modesty and decency of every kind; there are intervals in which the most abandoned repine, at least in private, at the loss of virtue, and the dreadful calamities consequent upon it. Nor are these delusive arts less pernicious to families, than individuals; since affectionate and well disposed relations cannot but lament most grievously the fate of those who are near and dear to them, if they unfortunately fall a prey to the most execrable of enticements, and thereby subject themselves and all concerned for their interest, to complicated woes. It has often been remarked, and with great propriety, that the most sensible and ingenious minds have been more forcibly impressed by suggestions of flattery and the wiles of deceit, than the vulgar and superficial; and the reason is very obvious, because the former, possessing a delicacy of sentiment, and elevation of soul, are induced to entertain favourable opinions of the solemn professions of others, from a consciousness of their own sincerity; while the latter either totally unfeeling, or strangers to the nobler emotions, are proof

against the whole artillery of fraudulent gallantry. But if we have many instances of female credulity, we have some of female fortitude, which has inspired the injured fair to resent the most atrocious crimes, in the extremest manner; no less than taking away the life of the offender. If the following narrative is attended to, it will convey a striking idea of both these instances, and furnish some useful and instructive remarks: In Britany, a province of France, lived two young ladies, sisters, coheiresses of a competent fortune, equally esteemed for their perfections of body and mind, and their uncommon love for each other. An officer of a regiment quartered in the town, not more nobly born than they, but possessed of a fortune quite above their pretensions, courted the elder to the equal satisfaction of the younger, who hoped to see her sister thus splendidly provided for. All his visits and addresses were upon honourable terms. In short, they appeared in all public places together, and were generally looked upon as husband and wife. The regiment, by an order from court, decamped to new quarters in the extremities of Languedoc. The officer soon after ordered his equipage to be got ready, in a private manner, and departed. This news being brought to the younger sister, she was doubly startled, at his not having taken leave of them, and at his clandestine elopement. She flew to her sister's apartment, whom she found feeding her sickly thoughts with the dear image of her absent lover, and thus, as recovering from a sweet reverie she spoke: "Sister, is it not strange he has not been with me these two days to consult about our marriage, before he departed for his regiment?" Her generous heart knew no deceit. "Ah, sister!" replied the younger, bursting into tears, "you are deceived;" "Why these tears," cried the other, in amaze, "speak whatever thou knowest." "Then know," replied the younger, "that last night your lover left the town without taking leave." The thunder struck lady made no answer, but fainted away, and was scarce out of one fit, but into another. At length, recovered by her distracted sister's care, she cried, "I am ruined, I am undone. In consequence of the most solemn and sacred oaths I yielded up my honour, and now carry the growing proof of my shame. His still putting off our marriage whenever I pressed him to it, joined to his midnight escape, shew my ruin but too plain-

ly." Here grief broke in, and interrupted her discourse. Her sympathizing sister equally felt the contagious sorrow. Sighs echoed sighs, and tears obscured the charms of each beautiful face. The younger sister comforted the forlorn, as well as circumstances would permit, and prevailed on her to consent to retire to their country seat for a few days, that nothing might transpire; observing that she had a scheme in her head to make the gentleman fulfil his engagements. It was agreed upon, and executed. The afflicted lady went to the country; the other sent a trusty servant to the posthouse, to hire a chaise and the best horse; at the same time bidding her waiting maid to bring her travelling dress, and immediately prepare to go with her. Her orders were punctually obeyed, and in the middle of the third day's most vigorous pursuit, she overtook him in a town where the regiment halted. Being informed where he was at dinner, and perhaps boasting of his late honourable exploits, she ordered to drive thither, and sent in for him. Being an officer, and a Frenchman, he was too polite to let a lady wait, but came running out from table to the post chaise. He no sooner perceived the sister of her he had abandoned, but, instead of being struck with any concern, a thorough good opinion of himself whispered him, that love had made her undertake that tedious pursuit, and therefore accosted her with an air of secure triumph, and several compliments of gallantry, desiring her company to dinner. She got out of the chaise, but as she got under the gate way of the inn, stopped him short by the sleeve, and said, "Sir, I am come all this way, and in this haste, to know if you will do justice to my sister, which is to return with me immediately, and marry her." To which he cavalierly replied, "That if he had any distant thoughts of marriage, it should be for herself and not for her sister; at the same time offering his hand to lead her into the house." Enraged at the insulting answer, she assured him she would not go a step forward, nor let go her hold, until she had his last, his positive answer, on that head. "Why then, cried he, madam, that you may certainly found your hopes of having me to yourself, and be no longer jealous of an insipid sister; she is the last woman in the world I would think of marrying." At this fatal declaration, she, with a pistol, shot him through the head, as he was pro-

ceeding with his protestation. Down he dropped at her feet, a victim, sacrificed to the manes of her sister's honour. The people of the inn and neighbourhood, alarmed at the deed, flocked round her. She cheerfully surrendered herself to justice. An exact detail of the affair was sent to court, and by the returning post she received a pardon. Though we applaud the tender concern of our heroine, for the fate of her injured and unfortunate sister, we cannot commend her harsh manner of resenting the wrongs she had suffered; since nothing can justify us in depriving a fellow creature of life, but the immediate danger of our own; we would therefore recommend to our fair readers, whose interest and happiness we have most sincerely at heart, rather to guard against the cause of her rash conduct, than to imitate her example.

THE TWO NEGRO FRIENDS.

A MONG the Negroes belonging to a gentleman of the island of St. Christopher was a young woman, whom those of her own complexion looked upon as a most extraordinary beauty. There were also in the same plantation two young fellows remarkable for the comeliness of their persons, and for the steady friendship they bore each other. It happened that both of them fell in love with the female Negroe abovementioned, who would have been very glad to have taken either of them for her husband, provided they could have agreed between themselves which should be the man; but they were both so passionately in love, that neither of them could think of giving her up to his rival; and at the same time so true to one another, that neither of them would think of attempting to gain her without his friend's consent. The torments of these lovers were the constant discourse of the poor of the family to which they belonged, who could not forbear observing the strange complication of passions which perplexed the hearts of the poor Negroes, who often dropped expressions of the uneasiness they underwent, and how impossible it was for either of them to be happy. After a long struggle between love and friendship, truth and jealousy, they one day took a walk together into a wood, taking their mistress along with them, where, after abundance of lamentations, they stabbed her to the heart, of which she immediately died. A slave who was at his work,

not far from the place where this tragical affair was acted, hearing the shrieks of the dying person, ran to see what was the occasion of them. He there discovered the woman lying dead upon the ground, with the two Negroes, one on each side of her kissing the dead body, weeping over it, and beating their breasts in the utmost agonies of grief and despair. He immediately ran to the English family, with the news of what he had seen, who, upon coming to the place, saw the woman dead, and two Negroes expiring by her with wounds they had given themselves.

STORY OF MAHOMET.

AFTER the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, a lady of the imperial blood, of exquisite beauty, was presented to the conqueror, who, though of a fierce disposition, become so passionately enamoured, that he waited two years in the softnesses of the seraglio. The army murmured, at last mutinied, and called aloud for the Sultan to lead them out to war. Mahomet, roused by their insolence, called a divan, summoned the officers of the Janissaries, himself joined them, and led in a lady veiled in his hand; then, with a furious look, demanded what right they had to trespass upon his pleasure, told them he was their emperor and lord, and they his slaves. Nevertheless, says he, for my own sake, I will justify my own deeds. Saying this, he unveiled the lady, who was a perfect beauty, and most splendidly adorned with jewels. Are you satisfied, cries the emperor? "We are" was echoed back from the assembly; but I am not, replied the sultan; and wreathing his hand in the hair of the innocent captive, with his scymeter cut off her head at one blow. See, says he, your emperor is still master of himself; I am not to be taught my duty by you; I have only given the nations a breathing time, that they may be more worthy my conquering; when I rouse myself again, it shall be only to their ruin. Go and prepare for war and danger; for where I command you may tremble to obey.

The QUALITIES to be desired in a WIFE.

HELEN's cheeks, but not her heart,
Cleopatra's majesty,
Atalanta's better part,
Sad Lucretia's modesty.

ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.

THERE is nothing more becoming a wise man than a prudent choice of friends: For, by theirs is the chuser's own character commonly judged of. Let your choice therefore be discreet and virtuous; not followers of you for gain; rather superior than inferior to yourself in abilities and station. Trust not any dangerous secrets to friends, and far less to servants, lest you make yourself their bondslave, and subject to their mercy. Be extremely cautious in the choice of a wife. Let not beauty be your chief motive therein; for that is of a fading nature; it may vanish in a little time; or the desire and affection, of which it is the object, may quickly abate, when once you are securely possessed of it; while the band of marriage, in which you involve yourself for the sake of it, is indissoluble; so that, for the obtaining a short or precarious pleasure, you run the hazard of a lasting pain. Yet, yoke not yourself with an uncomely woman, for any respect whatsoever. Neither with a poor one, if your own estate be not such as renders any further acquisition needless. Let her, therefore, whom you pitch on, for that near and dear relation, be nearly of your own age, of an agreeable form, genteel behaviour, an amiable temper, a good understanding; a lover of economy, and of a fortune that may one way or other compensate for the additional expence of an encreasing family. If you are blessed with such a one, retain and improve her affection to you, by a respectful tender usage; but without suffering your love of her to grow luxuriant, making you the dupe of her humour. Let your fondness be regulated by prudence; your compliances with her desire favouring of alacrity; but still founded on reason; so will you win her esteem, and withhold all occasion of her despising you; so shall attachments be reciprocal and lasting. While you live together, let her appear to the world as the partner of your fortune. When you die, if she survives, leave her in such a condition as may give her no cause to repent your having been her husband. But, at the same time, let what you bequeath her be her's only for life, at the farthest: For why should you, by her, transplant your fortune, derived from your ancestors, or acquired by your labour, from your own, in a strange family. Leave your

fortune to your children; or, however, to those of your own blood; and transfer none of it to the offspring of one who is to you an alien, and in whose embraces your quondam wife will presently forget you. Though I would not persuade you to marry betimes, yet delay not till you are past your vigour; a wife much younger than yourself will scarcely prove faithful; or, at best, you will be continually haunted by suspicion, and in danger of dishonour. The best time is towards thirty; for as before that age you will not be so capable of chusing or governing a wife, as it is best you should be; so, if much past it, there is great hazard of not living to oversee the education of your children; a circumstance that may be of the utmost prejudice to them, and imbitter your dying moments, in reflecting on the misfortunes that frequently besal the posterity of worthy men, through the villainy or errors of guardians. Beware of parasites, who are the worst of enemies, and by whom the wisest are in peril of being seduced and hurt. We are naturally too apt to flatter ourselves, we need not to be forwarded in this folly by others. These wretches never intend any good; they have no view but the advancement of their own interest; as they always appear under the guise of friends, it is the harder to guard against or escape their poison. However, there are some signatures by which persons of circumspection will know them. For instance, if any make it a practice to praise you to your face, at the same time disparaging others; if they strenuously advise you to gratify your inclinations, even in cases where your doing it will intrench on the rights or convenience of others; if they pretend to see nothing in you to blame, though you are conscious of being in the wrong; if they shew an extraordinary humility in respect of you; if, on all occasions, they affect to admire and applaud your opinions, and extol your wisdom in your own hearing; it is an hundred to one but all this is mere adulation; and it is your interest to consider and treat it accordingly. On the other hand, in proportion as you would detest and reject a flatterer, esteem and cherish a true friend; and such you may especially distinguish by these circumstances: If a man tells you your faults in private, with gentleness and good manners, and ventures to counsel you against your inclination; if he refuses to gratify your passions when they are incompatible with

what he thinks your real welfare, and will hazard your displeasure, rather than suffer you to wound your conscience or honour; such a one may be regarded as deserving this noble and lovely character, as a person in whom you may confide with safety and advantage. Be not contentious. Avoid disputation at public meetings, or mirthful entertainments; particularly beware of them with, or among, people of a choleric disposition. Jest not openly on those that are simple; your doing so may make others laugh, but you will hardly escape the imputation of pride and ill nature. Defame not either man or woman publicly, although you know them to be evil; those that are faulty cannot endure to be taxed, but will seek to be revenged; and such as are not culpable, will not easily bear a groundless reproach. Speak therefore as well of all as can be, consistently with truth; so shall you acquire the good will of many, to your own profit. Men's fortunes are oftener made by their tongues than by their virtues; and thereby also more frequently overthrown than by their vices. Æsop was not in the wrong when he declared the tongue to be the best and the worst of things; such as are very loquacious are rarely respected, and seldom prosper; quarrelsome detractors are ever contemned or hated. If you would thrive in the world, or, at least, would not diminish your fortune, know what your substance is, and the value of it; that so it may not be in the power of those, whom you are obliged to employ or entrust, to defraud you. Let your income always precede and exceed your expences, that you may never be forced on borrowing, that bane of estates. Be surety for no man. None but a friend can have the least ground to expect it; and a true friend will not require it: Such a one will not desire you to load yourself with his burden, to remove a thorn out of his foot into your own. In case he is in distress, contribute to his relief by lending or giving him as much as you can spare; or by using your interest to the utmost in his behalf; but, on no account, make yourself a debtor or criminal for his sake. Relieve the poor; it is your duty; but scatter not your alms without discretion. Impoverish not yourself to confer plenty on others: The necessities of our fellow creatures have a claim to our contributions, but their pleasures have no such right. We are commanded to distribute our bread to the hungry, but

I know of no injunction we are under to divest ourselves of the superior blessings of providence, that others may delight in their fruition. Let no thirst of gain engage you to wrong any. In trafficking for riches beware of wrecking your conscience; for there your soul will perish. On the other hand, mistake not a mere contempt or neglect of riches for a virtue; it may only be the effect of a degenerate spirit. Wealth, when it is the fruit of honest industry, may be improved into one of the highest blessings: In the hands of a fool, it is the mammon of unrighteousness; but a wise man will make a friend thereof, that, when he has reaped from it all the benefits it can be of here, and when he is deprived by death of all worldly emoluments, will obtain for him an happy everlasting habitation.

THE LAST DAY. AN ODE.

HARK how, my soul!
The thunders roll,
Destruction rouses from her cave;
The lightnings glance,
The billows dance,
The sea expands her wat'ry grave:
From earth to sky
The terrors fly,
Tempestuous volleys ceaseless roll;
The tombs disgorge
Their former charge,
And horrors spread from pole to pole:
Nature distressed,
Pulsates her breast,
The Baltic foams Olympus high;
The rocks rebound,
The hollow found,
And the loud echoes shake the sky.
Lo! how the waves,
With sulphurous blaze,
Impetuous roll along the tide;
Death's organ rings
The lot of kings,
And sounds the fall of human pride.

Hearts sigh and groan,
From hut to throne,
The dreadful GOD his vengeance hurls;
Wrapt in amaze,
Poor mortals gaze,
And trembling view the crush of worlds
The archangel stands
On sea and lands,
And strides from shore to shore;
The trumpet blows,
The echo glows,
And earth and air return the roar.
The sun exhales,
His glory fails;
And, as the fiery comet dies,
In one faint blaze,
Floods all his rays;
Then sinks and trackless leaves the skies.
The planets fall,
The tottering ball,
And all her blazon'd pomps retire;
The stars decay,
And rush away,
And all the ethereal lamps expire.
Thro' time's wide range,
The mighty change,
With all velocious transit runs;
Darkness invades,
All nature fades,
And earth again to *chaos* turns.
The marbles burst
From beds of dust,
The dead rise startled at their knell;
The orb rebounds,
The trumpet sounds,
And shakes the inmost cave of hell.
Time's *masquerade*
Throws off the shade,
That long had blinded mortal eyes;
And monarchs, kings,
Those mighty things,
Are stript of all their gay disguise.

The tyrant's frown,
The prince's crown,
No longer fill mankind with fear;
Nor *Cæsar's* name,
Nor *Pompey's* fame,
Can strike a single terror here.
A numerous train,
Now fill the plain,
From earth, and sea, and hell, they come;
Expecting wait
The lot of fate,
And *guilty* dread the approaching doom:

The righteous smile
At nature's pile,
And raptur'd view her fun'ral dome;
Their virtue flows,
Their ardour glows,
And long to reach their native home.
Lo! Now the GOD,
With awful nod,
Descending shakes the skies;
In purple clouds,
His glory shrouds,
Seraphs and saints his guard comprise.

The balance hung,
The scales are strung,
The eternal judge the *scale* unrolls;
In royal state,
Assigns the fate
Of more than thousand thousand souls.

Conscience turns pale,
And fears assail,
In vain on rocks and hills they call;
The howls and cries
Rend all the skies,
And shake the wide expanded ball.

Lo! *Death* expires,
Hell blows her fires,
And doleful groans and shrieks abound;
The apostate world
Are headlong hurl'd,
And plunge the fathomless profound,

The process ends,
The judge ascends,
And Saints and angels join their songs;
The region rings,
The *chorus* sings,
Glory to thee, O GOD, belongs.
Earth's pillars fall,
Time spreads his pall,
And all his glories sink from sight;
The vision flies,
Creation dies,
Involv'd in universal night.

J E S U S.

HENRY the fourth of France was one of the greatest princes of any age, of an heroic disposition and behaviour, and yet he was eminently facetious and witty. There are several merry feats and ingenious sayings of his upon record, of which the following will serve as a specimen: To a nobleman who had petitioned him for his nephew that had committed a murder, he said, "I am sorry I cannot grant your request. It becomes you, in this case, to behave as an uncle, and me to act as a king. I excuse your solicitation; you must excuse my refusal.

WHEN some of his friends suggested the danger he frequently run, by going abroad alone, or with very few attendants, he answered, "Fear should find no entertainment in the breast of a king; I am in the hands of the Almighty; he who despises his own life, will always be master of mine, however I may be guarded; I live in such a manner as ought to banish all distrust; it belongs to a tyrant only to be perpetually in terror."

A CELEBRATED physician, that was an Hugonot, being converted to popery, the king said to his favourite, the duke de Sully, a staunch protestant, "My friend, your religion is very bad, seeing the doctors are giving it over."

THE deputies from the Swiss cantons being come to Paris, to renew their alliance, that city resolved on giving them an entertainment suitable to the grandeur of such a metropolis; in order to defray the expence, the provost of the merchants and the sheriffs petitioned his majesty's permission for laying a tax on the pipes that supplied the public fountains which furnished the inhabitants with water.

"Gentlemen," said the king to them, merrily, "You must raise the money by some other method for this occasion: It belongs to our Saviour only to turn water into wine."

THE brave Grillon, a colonel in his army, to whom he was much in arrears, said to him boldly one day, fire, three words only, "Money or dismissal." Henry immediately replied, colonel, four words, "Neither one nor t'other."

A BLOCKHEAD, who had passed the usual time at an university, and, how unfit soever, would go into orders, was, of course, as a preliminary, to be examined by the bishop. He had an uncle that was his lordship's steward, and a favourite; who, knowing his nephew's stupidity, entreated the good prelate to favour him as much as possible. He promised he would, and try him with only a single plain question. Accordingly, when Nymphs presented, the bishop said to him, "Noah had three sons, Shem, Ham, and Japhet; whose sons were they?" He was confounded, and unable to answer. He was bid to go home, to instruct himself a little more, and to come when he was better prepared. His uncle, hearing what had passed, upbraided his amazing ignorance, and said to him, "I will put you a like question as the bishop's: Our governor, you know, has three sons, lord George, lord James, and lord Peter; now if I should ask you whose sons these were? Would you not reply, instantly, the governor's?" "Oh yes!" says the booby, "I perfectly understand you." Well, said the uncle, be sure you remember that when you go next to the bishop. At his second appearance, the kind diocesan said, "Young man, I will trouble you with no other query than that which I put to you formerly: Noah had three sons, Shem, Ham, and Japhet; whose sons were they?" "Oh! my lord," said the goose, "I am not such an ignoramus as you take me for, I can presently answer you that: Pray whose do you think they should be, but our governor's?"

A CERTAIN Romish prelate, at a visitation, observing one of his clergy, who had a stupid aspect, and spoke nothing; he said to him, a little too presumptuously, "I would venture to lay a wager, my friend, that you cannot tell how many deadly sins there are?" "Yes, my lord," answered the priest, "I can; there are eight." "I thought," says the bishop, "I was not mistaken in my

conjecture, but that your countenance bewrayed the deficiency of your understanding. Pray who made you a priest? And what are those eight deadly sins that you have got in your noddle?" "My lord," replied the curate, "I was ordained by you; and, as to the sins, I know, as well as any one, that there were originally but seven; but the prelates contempt for their poor clergy is become an eighth, which I suppose you never thought of."

IT was customary with the marshal Bassompierre, when any of his soldiers were brought before him for heinous offences, to say to them, "by G—d, brother, you or I will certainly be hanged;" which was a sufficient denunciation of their fate. A spy being discovered in his camp, he addressed him in the same language. Next day, the provost hurrying the wretch to the gallows, he pressed earnestly to speak with the general, alledging he had somewhat of importance to communicate. His excellency, being informed thereof, said, it is the way of all these rascals; when ordered for execution, they ever pretend some frivolous story or other, merely to reprieve themselves for a few moments; however, bring the dog hither. Being introduced, he asked him what he had to say? "Why, my lord," said he, "when first I had the honour of your conversation, you told me that either you or I should be hanged. Now I am come to know, whether it is your pleasure to be so? Because, if you won't, I must; that's all." The marshal was so pleased with the fellow's humour, that he commanded him to be dismissed.

HOWARD, who was a comical spark, when yet an apprentice, being for some misdemeanor carried by his master before justice L—d, who was very crooked; the magistrate asking him, when the master had finished his complaint, whether he had any thing to say in his own vindication? "Yes," replied the youngster, "I could offer a great deal; but, by Jove, it will signify nothing, for I see you are all of one side."

AN ODE TO SOLITUDE.

HAIL! ever awful maid,
In russet vest array'd!
Queen of the distant plain and rural cot,
Within thy peaceful cells
Eternal pleasure dwells,
And Heav'n-born virtue seeks thy lonely grot,

Oft when the chearful dawn
 Spreads o'er the bright'ning lawn,
 With dewy hand thou cull'st the op'ning flow'rs;
 And when the genial ray
 Glares on the face of day,
 Retir'st to cooling shades, and fragrant bow'rs:
 The soul-inspiring muse
 Thy silent step pursues,
 With thee she often strikes the trembling string;
 Thou giv'st the words that glow,
 Thou giv'st the verse to flow,
 And bid'st wild fancy stretch her varying wing.
 Remote from noise and strife,
 And all the cares of life,
 With thee reflection ever deigns to dwell;
 No rude impetuous noise
 Disturb thy sober joys,
 But sober silence hovers o'er thy cell.
 If, midst the lonely shade,
 Thou rov'st with silent tread,
 Where gentle linnets tune the pensive lay;
 Or on the mountain's brow,
 Amidst the falling dew,
 Mark'st the last gleam of evening's parting ray.
 Or if thou deign'st to rove
 Amid the moss-grown grove,
 Or where yon cloyster's mould'ring walks extend,
 Or on the briny steep
 Explor'st the caverns deep,
 Still shall thy vo'try on thy steps attend.

THE REWARD OF AVARICE.

MONSIEUR Foscue, one of the farmers general
 of the province of Languedoc, in France, who had
 amassed a considerable wealth by grinding the faces of the
 poor within his province, and every other means however
 low, base, or cruel, by which he rendered himself uni-
 versally hated, was one day ordered by the government to
 raise a considerable sum: Upon which, as an excuse for
 not complying with the demand, he pleaded extreme po-
 verty; but fearing lest some of the inhabitants of Lan-
 guedoc should give information to the contrary, and his

house should be searched, he resolved to hide his treasure
 in such a manner as to escape the most strict examination.
 For that purpose he dug a kind of cave in his wine cellar,
 which he made so large and deep, that he used to go down
 o it with a ladder; at the entrance was a door with a
 spring lock on it, which, on shutting, would fasten of itself.
 All at once, monsieur Foscue was missing; diligent search
 was made after him in every place; the ponds were drawn,
 and every method, which human imagination could sug-
 gest, was taken to find him, but all in vain.

In a short time after his house was sold, and the pur-
 chaser beginning either to rebuild it, or to make some
 alteration in it, the workmen discovered a door in the
 cellar, with a key in the lock, which he ordered to be
 opened, and on going down they found monsieur Foscue
 dead on the ground, with a candlestick near him, but no
 candle in it, which he had eat: And on searching farther,
 they found the vast wealth that he had amassed. It is sup-
 posed that when monsieur Foscue went into his cave, the
 door, by some accident, shut after him, and being out of
 the call of any person, he perished for want of food. He
 had gnawed the flesh off both his arms, as is supposed, for
 subsistence. Thus did this miser die in the midst of his
 treasure, to the scandal of himself, and to the prejudice
 of the state.

AN INSTANCE OF ARROGANCE.

SESOSTRIS, a king of Egypt, whose pride and am-
 bition carried him to the utmost extent, obliged four
 or more of his tributary kings to be yoked in his chariot,
 and to draw him, instead of horses, on certain occasions;
 but he was cured of this piece of arrogance before he died,
 by a keen reflection of one of those kings, whom observing
 with great steadfastness, looking back upon the wheel,
 Sesostris asked the subject of his thoughts on that occasion,
 to which the tributary prince replied, "The going round
 of the wheel, O king! calls to my mind the vicissitudes
 of fortune; for as every part of the wheel is uppermost and
 lowermost by turns, so it is with kings, who one day sit
 on the throne, and on the next are reduced to the lowest
 degree of slavery." This wrought so upon the king that
 he left off the inhuman practice of subjugating mankind
 to the yoke ever after.

THE GOLDEN HEAD.

SOON after the burning of the stately palace of Whitehall, one Holmes, a tradesman, who lived in George Yard (the spot on which Great George Street now stands) passing over the ruins, stumbled on something which, attracting his curiosity, he minutely observed, and discovered to be a kind of distant resemblance of a bust, but as it was greatly effaced by the effects of the fire, he could draw no certain conclusion from it. However, he carried it home, and having hammered off the drossy mass which adhered to it, his wife scowered it, and placed it as an ornament upon an old chest of drawers. As Goody Holmes was particularly industrious in rubbing the bust, whenever she cleaned her furniture, it soon became so bright, that upon comparison it was found to be an exact likeness of the celebrated Cardinal Wolfey. One of Holmes's customers, by trade a founder, having been shewn the bust, and conceiving it to be brass, agreed to purchase it, and accordingly having paid for it by the weight, carried it home. When the founder, in the course of his business, had occasion to melt, the head was put amongst other metal; but as he discovered something very extraordinary in the ore, he carefully abstracted the brighter and more refined particles, and offering them to the inspection of a neighbouring goldsmith, was transported with his pronouncing it to be the purest of gold. He immediately disposed of his valuable purchase, relinquished trade, and commenced gentleman at large; but made not the least acknowledgment to Holmes, though once his intimate companion; so dead are some breaks to every sentiment of justice and gratitude. This circumstance is related on the testimony of a friend of the editor, whose father was a living witness of its authenticity.

ON MAN'S LIFE.

MAN is a glass, life is a water
That's weakly wall'd about:
Sin brings in death, and breaks the glass,
So runs the water out.

Mr. D. says out 247-12

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