



J. V. Sucker.

1791.

August 9.th Set peach-stones for a hedge row near the stable.

South side } plum & peaches — } Between the
White soft peaches } Burgis &
Red soft peach } the Stable.

In an East & west direction near the stable
Dove — plum & peaches.

In a north & south direction at the East
End of the stable — peach stones mixed.

August 10.th

Set some other cherry stones in the nursery
parallel to the three rows, which I
set June 4.th as follows.

4.th row & part of 5.th Large black
Cherry (perhaps a May Duke) from
Amalman —

6. & 7. rows & part of the 5. a
small black cherry.

8. & 9. white heart 3 fr. King's mill

10. & 11. May Dukes — from Ditto.

12. Newington Peaches fr. Westover

Memo. March 1791.
In the middle walk of the
Garden, I planted last year
Grape vines presented me by
Mr. Wythe — I believe they
are the purple Grape
from Greenspring.

Early this spring I set out
some Grape Cuttings in the
nursery, from Greenspring.

South walk — South side
Set out Grape Cuttings (blue
(or purple) from Corotoman.

— north side — fine
large white Grape from
Steptons — & towards the
West End, one or two Cuttings
of white Grape from

Col. Hugh Nelsons - York.

West walk - East border.

Purple Grapes cuttings

Continued -

East walk - West border.

Late white Grapes from
Stepto's.

Five mowello cherries
on the South walk,

June 2^d. 1791.

Sowd seeds of several Orrian in the
East border near the corner of the house.

4th Set Cherry stones - from loss. in
the nursery - 3. Rows. beginning on the north.

August 9th In the nursery near the peach tree
East row. Newington, p. - Red plumb peach
with white flesh - plumb peaches imp.

2^d. Row - Very large white soft peach. Smaller
Betta - red soft peaches. -

2^d. South of the peach tree - Apricot stones
with white plumb.

3^d. Row - Damsons - blue plumb.

THE
VIRGINIA
ALMANACK,

For the Year of our Lord, 1790.

BEING THE SECOND AFTER LEAP YEAR,

AND THE FOURTEENTH OF

American INDEPENDENCE.

By Robert Andrews, Philo.

SIGNS, PLANETS, AND ASPECTS.

♈ Aries, Head & Face	☉ Sol
♉ Taurus, Neck	☾ or ☽ Luna
♊ Gemini, Arms	♄ Saturn
♋ Cancer, Breast	♃ Jupiter
♌ Leo, Heart	♂ Mars
♍ Virgo, Bowels	♀ Venus
♎ Libra, Reins	☿ Mercury
♏ Scorpio, Secrets	♊ Trine
♐ Sagitarius, Thighs	☐ Quartile
♑ Capricorn Knees	* Sextile
♒ Aquarius, Legs	♌ Conjunction
♑ Pisces, Feet	♍ Opposition

RICHMOND:
PRINTED AND SOLD BY
THOMAS NICOLSON.

ECLIPSES

For the YEAR 1790, are SIX; four of the
SUN, and two of the MOON.

THE 1st happens of the sun, April 13th, beginning at 45 minutes after 7 o'clock in the morning, a small eclipse, visible no where but about the unknown northern parts of the world.

The 2d is of the moon, the 27th day of April, beginning at 12 minutes before 5 o'clock in the evening, visible in Europe, and here, the moon rising totally eclipsed near about 7 o'clock.

The 3d is of the sun, May 12th, at near about noon, only to be seen in the remote southern part of the world, and there but very small.

The 4th is also of the sun, October 6th, near about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a very small eclipse, only to be seen about the south pole of the world.

The 5th is a great and total eclipse of the moon, October the 22d, beginning at 49 minutes after 6 o'clock in the afternoon, visible in part of Asia, Africa, and all Europe, and the known parts of America.

The 6th is of the sun, a small eclipse, at near 3 o'clock in the morning of the 4th of November, invisible.

COMMON NOTES.

FOR THE YEAR 1790.

Golden Number 5 | Easter Sunday, April 4
Sunday Letter C | Whit Sunday May 23

EXPLANATION of the CALENDER PAGES

THE first Column contains the Days of Month, the second the Days of the Week, the third Remarkable Days, Weather, Aspects Places, &c. the fifth the Sun's Rising, the sixth the Sun's Setting, and the seventh the Moon's Rising and Setting.

I.—JANUARY, 31 Days

	D.	H.	M.
Full Moon	1st, at	1	56 Morn.
Last Quarter	8th, at	2	22 Morn.
New Moon	15th, at	2	50 Morn.
First Quarter	22d, at	8	31 Aftern.
Full Moon	30th, at	2	35 Aftern.

1	th	CIRCUMCISION.	♄	13	7	18	4	42	7	48
2	fa		♃	27	7	18	4	40	8	58
3	C	Cloudy and like	♃	11	7	18	4	42	10	8
4	m	for snow.		25	7	17	4	43	11	13
5	tu		♃	7	7	17	4	43	12	14
6	w	EPIPHANY.		19	7	16	4	44	Morn	
7	th		♃	1	7	16	4	44	1	6
8	fr	Piercing cold.		13	7	15	4	45	2	6
9	sa			25	7	15	4	43	3	1
10	C	1 P. EPIPHANY.	♃	7	7	14	4	46	3	56
11	m			19	7	14	4	46	4	45
12	tu	Hard frosts.	♃	1	7	13	4	47	5	36
13	w			13	7	12	4	48	Moon	
14	th	Sirus So. 10 49.		25	7	12	4	48	sets	
15	fr	7 *s. So. 7 41.	♃	7	7	11	4	49	After	
16	sa			20	7	11	4	49	7	25
17	C	2 P. EPIPHANY.	♃	3	7	10	4	50	8	24
18	m	Clear, and		16	7	9	4	51	9	25
19	tu	☉ in ♃		29	7	9	4	52	10	31
20	w		♃	12	7	8	4	53	11	40
21	th	Sirus So. 8. 33.		26	7	7	4	53	12	45
22	fr		♃	10	7	6	4	54	Morn	
23	sa	very cold.		24	7	5	4	55	1	44
24	C	3 P. EPIPHANY.	♃	8	7	4	4	56	2	53
25	m			8	7	4	4	56	3	57
26	tu	Cloudy,	♃	7	7	3	4	57	4	55
27	w			22	7	2	4	58	Moon	
28	th	and like for	♃	7	7	1	4	59	rises	
29	fr	D near ♃		22	7	1	5	0	After	
30	sa	rain or snow.	♃	6	6	59	5	1	7	46
31	C	SEPTUAGESIMA.		20	6	58	5	2	8	5

II.—FEBRUARY, 28 Days.

	D.	H.	M.	
Last Quarter	6th, at	5	21	Aftern.
New Moon	13th, at	8	7	Aftern.
First Quarter	21st, at	10	44	Morn.

1 m		3	16	57	5	3	9	58	
2 tu	Puri Virgin Mary	16	6	56	5	4	11	5	
3 w		28	6	55	5	5	11	59	
4 th	Cold rains, with much ice.	m	10	6	54	5	6	12	54
5 fr		22	6	53	5	7		Morn	
6 sa		4	6	52	5	8	1	48	
7 C	SEXAGESIMA.	15	6	51	5	9	2	39	
8 m		27	6	50	5	10	3	28	
9 tu	Now clear	9	6	49	5	11	4	10	
10 w	Sirius so. 5 54.	22	6	48	5	12	4	55	
11 th	G Washngt on born	4	6	47	5	13	5	27	
12 fr		16	6	45	5	15		Moon	
13 sa	and likely to remain so	29	6	44	5	16		sets	
14 C	SHROVE SUNDAY.	12	6	43	5	17		After	
15 m		25	6	42	5	18	8	6	
16 tu	SHROVE TUESDAY.	7	8	40	5	20	9	15	
17 w	ASH WEDNESDAY.	22	6	39	5	21	10	28	
18 th		4	6	38	5	22	11	39	
19 fr		20	6	36	5	24	12	43	
20 sa	Sirius So. 8. 19.	11	6	35	5	25		Morn	
21 C	1st S. in LENT.	18	6	34	5	26	1	44	
22 m	till the end of the month	3	6	33	5	27	2	46	
23 tu		17	6	32	5	28	3	36	
24 w	EMBER WEEK.	1	6	30	5	30	4	21	
25 th	near U.	15	6	29	5	31	5	2	
26 fr		29	6	28	5	32		Moon	
27 sa	7*s set 12 9.	13	6	27	5	33		rises	
28 C	2d. S. in LENT.	27	6	26	5	34		After	

VENUS is evening star to the 26th of March.
then morning star to 13th of December.

III.—MARCH, 31 Days.

Full Moon	1st, at	1	22	Morn.
Last Quarter	8th, at	7	14	Morn.
New Moon	15th, at	1	7	Aftern.
First Quarter	22d, at	11	51	Aftern.
Full Moon	30th, at	10	37	Morn.

1 m	ST. DAVID.	2	10	6	23	5	37	8	36
2 tu		23	6	22	5	38	9	42	
3 w	Clear and cold.	m	5	6	21	5	39	10	33
4 th		17	6	20	5	40	11	38	
5 fr		29	6	18	5	42	12	32	
6 sa	Sirius rise 7. 20.	4	1	6	17	5	43	Morn	
7 C	3d S. in LENT.	23	6	16	5	44	1	14	
8 m		5	6	15	5	45	2	9	
9 tu		17	6	14	5	46	2	48	
10 w	7*s set 11. 27.	29	6	12	5	48	3	22	
11 th		12	6	11	5	49	4	0	
12 fr	Sirius sets 12. 8.	25	6	10	5	50	4	33	
13 sa	Sirius so. 7 2.	8	6	9	5	51		Moon	
14 C	4th. S. in LENT.	21	6	8	5	52		sets	
15 m	Cold blustering weather.	7	6	7	5	54		After	
16 tu		19	6	5	5	55	8	27	
17 w	SAINT PATRICK.	8	3	6	4	56	9	38	
18 th		17	6	2	5	58	10	44	
19 fr	7*s set 11. 2.	11	6	0	6		11	52	
20 sa	Day and night equal.	15	5	59	6	1	12	53	
21 C	5th S. in LENT.	29	5	58	6	2		Morn	
22 m		13	5	57	6	3	1	41	
23 tu		27	5	56	6	4	2	25	
24 w	Sirius set 11 24.	11	5	54	6	6	3	11	
25 th		25	5	53	6	7	3	48	
26 fr		9	5	52	6	8	4	22	
27 sa	Cloudy and raw.	22	5	51	6	9		Moon	
28 C	PALM SUNDAY.	5	5	50	6	10		rises	
29 m	With a likelihood of rain or snow.	18	5	48	6	12		After	
30 tu		m	1	5	47	6	13	8	39
31 w		14	5	45	6	14	9	42	

IV.—A P R I L, 30 Days.

	D	H	M
Last Quarter 6th, at	9	15	Aftern.
New Moon 14th, at	7	33	Morn.
First Quarter 21st, at	1	13	Aftern.
Full Moon 28th, at	6	54	Aftern.

1th	MAUN THURSDAY	m	26	5	44	6	16	10	40
2fr	GOOD FRIDAY.	†	8	5	43	6	17	11	36
3fa		†	20	5	42	6	18	12	23
4C	EASTER SUNDAY.	ψ	1	5	41	6	19	Morn	
5n			13	5	40	6	20	0	53
6u	<i>Cloudy weather</i>		25	5	38	6	22	1	32
7u	<i>7*s sets 9 54.</i>	∞	7	5	37	6	23	2	10
8h			20	5	36	6	24	2	46
9r	<i>and cold.</i>	×	3	5	35	6	25	3	19
10a	Sirius sets 10 17.		16	5	34	6	26	3	48
11C	LOW SUNDAY.	∞	0	5	32	6	28	4	18
12n			14	5	31	6	29	Moon	
13u	<i>Rather warm.</i>		28	5	30	6	30	sets	
14w		∞	12	5	29	6	31	After	
15th	<i>7*s sets 9 28.</i>		26	5	27	6	33	9	44
16fr	Sirius sets 10. 3.	∏	11	5	26	6	34	10	50
17fa			25	5	25	6	35	11	48
18C	2d p. EASTER.	∞	9	5	24	6	36	12	34
19m			23	5	23	6	37	Morn	
20tu		∞	7	5	21	6	39	1	13
21w	<i>Cold rains</i>		21	5	20	6	40	1	52
22th		∞	5	5	19	6	41	2	26
23fr	Sirius sets 9 34.		18	5	18	6	42	2	59
24fa	<i>7*s. sets 8. 50.</i>	∞	1	5	17	6	43	3	30
25C	3 p. EASTER.		14	5	16	6	45	4	2
26m			27	5	14	6	46	Moon	
27tu	<i>with thick fogs</i>	m	10	5	13	6	47	rises	
28w	(Eclipsed Total.		22	5	12	6	48	After	
29th		†	4	5	11	6	49	9	21
30fr	<i>now and then.</i>		16	5	10	6	50	10	15

V.—M A Y, 31 Days.

	D.	H.	M.
Last Quarter 6th, at	9	54	Morn.
New Moon 13th, at	11	16	Aftern.
First Quarter 21st, at	1	6	Morn.
Full Moon 28th, at	2	56	Morn.

1fa	ST. TAMMANY.	ψ	6	5	9	6	51	11	4
2C	4th p. EASTER.		10	5	8	6	52	11	40
3m	<i>Cloudy, with</i>		22	5	6	6	54	12	13
4tu	<i>gentle showers</i>	∞	4	5	5	6	55	Morn	
5w	<i>7*s sets 8 6.</i>		16	5	4	6	56	0	47
6th	<i>of rain.</i>		28	5	3	6	57	1	18
7fr		∞	11	5	2	6	58	1	46
8fa	Sirius sets 8. 31.		24	5	1	6	59	2	19
9C	ROGATION SUNDAY	∞	8	5	1	6	59	2	53
10m			22	5	0	7	0	3	30
11tu			8	6	4	59	7	1	Moon
12w	<i>Fine</i>		20	4	58	7	2	sets	
13th	ASCENSION DAY.	∏	5	4	57	7	3	After	
14fr	<i>agreeable</i>		20	4	57	7	3	9	40
15fa		∞	1	4	56	7	4	10	38
16C	6th S. p. EASTER.		20	4	55	7	5	11	25
17m		∞	4	4	54	7	6	12	1
18tu			18	4	53	7	7	12	35
19w	<i>weather</i>	∞	2	4	53	7	7	Morn	
20th			15	4	52	7	8	1	3
21fr	☉ in ∏		28	4	51	7	9	1	35
22fa	<i>about this</i>	∞	11	4	50	7	10	2	4
23C	WHITE SUNDAY.		24	4	50	7	10	2	39
24m	<i>time.</i>	m	6	4	49	7	11	3	12
25tu			18	4	48	7	12	Moon	
26w	EMBER WEEK.	†	0	4	48	7	12	rises	
27th			12	4	47	7	13	After	
28fr	<i>Pleasant</i>		24	4	46	7	14	8	52
29fa	<i>refreshing breezes.</i>	ψ	6	4	46	7	14	9	38
30C	TRINITY SUNDAY.		18	4	45	7	15	10	14
31m		∞	0	4	45	7	15	10	49

VIII.—AUGUST, 31 Days.

	D.	H.	M.
Last Quarter 2d, at	4	0	Aftern.
New Moon 10th, at	9	55	Morn.
First Quarter 17th, at	10	20	Morn.
Full Moon 24th, at	10	47	Morn.

1 C	LAMAS DAY.	8	6	5	1	6	59	10	54
2 m		19	5	2	6	58	11	40	
3 tu	Now clear,	11	3	5	3	6	57	12	30
4 w		17	5	4	6	56			Morn
5 th	with high winds.	25	1	5	5	6	55	1	34
6 fr		26	5	6	6	54	2	40	
7 sa	7* rise 10 6.	1	5	7	6	53			Moon
8 C	10th p. TRINITY.	16	5	8	6	52			sets
9 m		17	1	9	6	51			After
10 tu	ST. LAWRENCE.	16	5	10	6	50	8	1	
11 w		1	0	11	6	49	8	23	
12 th	Expect	13	5	12	6	48	9	6	
13 fr		26	5	13	6	47	9	38	
14 sa	7* rise 10. 31.	1	9	5	15	6	45	10	15
15 C	Assump. V. MARY.	21	5	16	6	44	10	52	
16 m		1	3	5	17	6	43	11	38
17 tu	a good deal	1	5	5	18	6	42	12	26
18 w	of rain.	27	5	19	6	41			Morn
19 th		8	5	20	6	40	1	17	
20 fr		20	5	21	6	39	2	10	
21 sa	Falling weather.	2	5	22	6	38	3	9	
22 C	12th p. TRINITY.	14	5	23	6	37			Moon
23 m	☉ in ♍	26	5	24	6	36			rises
24 tu		1	9	5	26	6	34		After
25 w	Now clear,	22	5	27	6	33	7	23	
26 th	but sultry.	1	5	5	28	6	32	7	53
27 fr		18	5	29	6	31	8	26	
28 sa	Sirius rises 3 2.	1	5	31	6	29	9	3	
29 C	13th p. TRINITY.	11	5	32	6	28	9	36	
30 m		23	5	33	6	27	10	31	
31 tu		11	2	5	34	6	26	11	29

IX.—SEPTEMBER, 30 Days.

	D.	H.	M.
Last Quarter 1st, at	2	44	Morn.
New Moon 8th, at	6	42	Aftern.
First Quarter 15th, at	10	23	Aftern.
Full Moon 23d, at	2	6	Morn.
1st Quarter 30th, at	2	46	Aftern.

1 w	Now cool mornings	11	26	5	35	6	25	12	24
2 th	Dog Days end.	15	5	37	6	23			Morn
3 fr		25	5	38	6	22	1	35	
4 sa	7*s rise 9 14.	10	5	39	6	21	2	48	
5 m	14th p. TRINITY.	2	5	40	6	20			Moon
6 tu	and evenings till the	17	9	5	47	6	19		sets
7 w		23	5	43	6	17			After
8 th	Nat. Virg. Mary.	1	7	5	44	6	16	7	10
9 fr		2	5	45	6	15	7	44	
10 sa	end of the month.	11	4	5	46	6	14	8	20
11 m		17	5	47	6	13	9	0	
12 tu	15th p. TRINITY.	29	5	49	6	11	9	43	
13 w		1	11	5	50	6	10	11	30
14 th		23	5	51	6	9	11	23	
15 w	EMBER WEEK.	5	5	52	6	8	12	15	
16 th		17	5	53	6	7			Morn
17 fr	Expect a good	29	5	55	6	5	1	11	
18 sa	Sirius rises 1 48.	11	5	56	6	4	2	11	
19 m	16th p. TRINITY.	23	5	57	6	3	3	6	
20 tu	deal of falling	1	5	58	6	2	4	6	
21 w		18	6	0	6	0			Moon
22 th	Day and Night equal.	1	6	1	5	59			rises
23 fr		14	6	2	5	58			After
24 sa	7*s rise 8 2.	2	6	3	5	57	7	10	
25 m		11	6	4	5	56	7	50	
26 tu	17th p. TRINITY.	25	6	6	5	54	8	35	
27 w		1	6	7	5	53	9	31	
28 th	ST. MICHAEL.	23	6	8	5	52	0	31	
29 fr		7	6	9	5	51	11	56	
30 sa	weather.	21	6	11	5	49	12	44	

X. — OCTOBER, 31 Days.

	D	H	M	
New Moon	8th,	at	3 28	Morn.
First Quarter	15th,	at	11 43	Morn.
Full Moon	22d,	at	7 38	Aftern.
Last Quarter	30th,	at	4 15	Morn.

1	r	Sirius rise 10 26.	Ω	5	6	12	5	48	Morn
2	fa			20	6	13	5	47	1 50
3	C	18th p. TRINITY.	♄	4	6	14	5	46	3 0
4	m			18	6	15	5	45	4 10
5	tu	7*s rise 7 21.	♁	2	6	17	5	43	Moon
6	w			16	6	18	5	42	fets
7	th	Rather sultry.		29	6	19	5	41	After.
8	fr		♃	12	6	20	5	40	7 6
9	fa	Now clear		25	6	21	5	39	7 46
10	C	19th p. TRINITY.	♁	7	6	23	5	37	8 30
11	m			19	6	24	5	36	9 21
12	tu	and cool,	♃	1	6	25	5	35	10 13
13	w	with small frosts.		13	6	26	5	34	11 8
14	th			25	6	27	5	33	12 6
15	fr		♄	7	6	29	5	31	Morn
16	fa	7*s rise 6. 43.		19	6	30	5	30	0 57
17	C	20th p. TRINITY.	♁	1	6	31	5	29	1 59
18	m	ST. LUKE.		14	6	32	5	28	2 58
19	tu	Sirius rise 12 16.		27	6	33	5	27	3 57
20	w	Pleasant	♃	10	6	35	5	25	Moon
21	th	for the season.		23	6	36	5	24	rises
22	fr	☽ Eclipsed Total.	♃	7	6	37	5	23	After
23	fa	☉ in m.		21	6	38	5	22	6 42
24	C	21st p TRINITY.	♁	5	6	40	5	20	7 31
25	m			19	6	41	5	19	8 26
26	tu	Cloudy, and	♃	4	6	42	5	18	9 29
27	w	like for rain		18	6	43	5	17	10 43
28	th	(St. SIMON & JUDE.)	Ω	2	6	44	5	16	11 53
29	fr			16	6	45	5	15	12 58
30	fa	about this time.	♄	0	6	47	5	13	Morn
31	C	22d p. TRINITY		14	6	48	5	12	2 3

XI. — NOVEMBER, 30 Days.

	D	H	M	
New Moon	6th,	at	0 52	Aftern.
First Quarter	14th,	at	1 34	Morn.
Full Moon	21st,	at	2 16	Aftern.
Last Quarter	28th,	at	6 50	Aftern.

1	m	ALL SAINTS.	♃	28	6	49	5	11	3 12
2	tu		♁	11	6	51	5	10	4 16
3	w			24	6	51	5	9	D
4	th	Clear	♃	7	6	52	5	8	fets
5	fr			20	6	53	5	7	After
6	fa		♁	3	6	54	5	6	6 31
7	m	23d p. TRINITY.		15	6	55	5	5	7 18
8	tu			27	6	56	5	4	8 7
9	w	with smart	♃	9	6	57	5	3	8 59
10	th			21	6	58	5	2	9 57
11	fr	frosts.	♁	2	6	59	5	1	10 47
12	fa			14	7	0	5	0	11 47
13	m	7*s so. 12 9.		26	7	1	4	59	12 42
14	tu	24th p. TRINITY.	♃	8	7	2	4	58	Morn
15	w			21	7	3	4	57	1 38
16	th	Cloudy	♁	4	7	4	4	56	2 37
17	fr			18	7	5	4	55	3 46
18	m	and like for	♃	2	7	6	4	54	4 56
19	tu			16	7	7	4	53	Moon
20	w	Sirius rise 9 48.	♁	0	7	7	4	53	rises
21	th	25th p. TRINITY.		14	7	8	4	52	After
22	fr			29	7	9	4	51	7 14
23	fa	ram or	♃	14	7	10	4	50	8 27
24	m			29	7	11	4	49	9 38
25	tu	snow	♁	13	7	11	4	49	10 48
26	w			27	7	12	4	48	11 58
27	th	7*s so. 11 14.	♃	11	7	13	4	47	1 4
28	fr	ADVENT SUNDAY.		25	7	13	4	47	Morn
29	m		♁	8	7	14	4	46	2 2
30	tu	ST. ANDREW.		21	7	14	4	46	3 6

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.

Governour or Chief Magistrate, his Excellency
BEVERLEY RANDOLPH, Esquire.

Members of the Privy Council,
Honourable

James Wood,
Lieut. Governour.
James M^cClurg,
Joseph Jones,
Carter Braxton,

Robert Goode,

Esquires.

Speaker of the Honourable House of Senators.
John Jones, Esquire.

Speaker of the Honourable House of Delegates,
Thomas Matthews, Esquire.

Treasurer of the State,
Jaquelin Ambler, Esquire.

Attorney General,
James Innes, Esquire.

Chancellor of the State,
George Wythe, Esquire.

Judges of the High Court of Appeals,
Edmund Pendleton, John Blair, Peter Lyons,
Paul Carrington, and William Fleming, Esqs.

Judges of the General Court,
James Mercer, Henry Tazewell, Joseph Prentis,
St. George Tucker, Richard Parker, Edmund
Winton, Richard Cary, John Tyler, James
Henry, and Cuthbert Ballitt, Esquires.

Auditor of Public Accounts,
John Pendleton, Esquire.

Solicitor General,
Leighton Wood, Esquire.

Receiver General of Continental Taxes,
John Hopkins, Esquire.

MEMBERS of the SENATE.
CLASS No. I.

Distrids.

Senator.

Chesterfield, Amelia,
and Cumberland,
Brunswick, Lunenburg,
and Mecklenburg,
Charles City, James City,
and New Kent,
Henrico, Goochland, and
Louisa,

John Pride.

John Jones.

Burwell Bassett.

Turner Southall.

Alex. St. Clair.

Augusta, Rockingham,
Rockbridge, Shenandoah,
Lancaster, Richmond, &
Northumberland,

James Gordon.

No. II.

CLASS
Ise of Wight, Surry, and
Prince George.

J. S. Wells.

Charlotte, Halifax, and
Prince Edward.

J. Coleman.

Gloucester and Middlesex,
Spotylvania, Orange, and
Culpeper.

Mat. Anderson.

Edward Stephens.

Loudon and Fauquier.

S. T. Mason.

Frederick, Berkeley, and
Hampshire.

Robt. Rutherford.

No. III.

CLASS
Dinwiddie, Southampton,
Suffex, and Greenville,

Joseph Jones.

Botetourt, Washington,
Montgomery, Jefferson,
Fayette, and Lincoln.

William Russell.

Hanover and Caroline,
Essex, King William, and
King and Queen.

John Page.

Spencer Roane.

Prince William & Fairfax
Monongalia, Yohogania,
and Ohio.

John Pope.

John P. Duval.

MEMBERS of the SENATE
CLASS No. IV.

<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Senators.</i>
Accomack & Northampton,	L. Joynes.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, and Nansemond.	John Kearnes.
Buckingham, Albemarle, and Amherst,	Nicholas Cabell.
Bedford, Henry, Campbell and Pittsylvania,	Robert Clarke.
Elizabeth City, Warwick, and York,	Hugh Nelson.
Westmoreland, Stafford, and King George,	Charles Carter.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Accomack, Edmund Custis, Thomas Custis.
Albemarle, Wilton C. Nicholas, Francis Walker.
Amelia, Peter Randolph, Samuel Peachey.
Amherst, William Cabell, jun. Samuel J. Cabell.
Augusta, Zachariah Johnston, John Tate.
Bedford, John Trigg, Thomas Leftwich.
Berkeley, Philip Pendleton, John Swearingen.
Botetourt, William Harvey, James Braickenridge.
Bourbon, Francis Smith, Notlay Conn.
Brunswick, Binns Jones, Sterling Edmonds.
Buckingham, David Bell, Thomas Anderson.
Campbell, John Clark, John Hunter.
Caroline, Anthony New, James Uphaw.
Charlotte, Clement Carrington, Bernard Todd.
Charles City, Harry Southall, Benj. Harrison.
Chesterfield, Geo: Markham, Matthew Cheatham.
Cumberland, John Woodson, John Macon.
Culpeper, French Strother, David Jamefon, jun.
Dinwiddie, Rob: Holling, jun. Peterson Goodwyn.
Elizabeth City, Miles King, George Booker.
Essex, James Uphaw, jun. Richard Banks.
Fairfax, Roger West, and Ludwell Lee.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Fauquier, Robert Randolph, John Blackwell.
Fluvannab, Samuel Richardson, William Payne.
Frederick, Joseph Hoomes, Robert White, jun.
Franklin, Joshua Rentfro, Samuel Hairton.
Fayette, Charles Scott, John Hawkins.
Gloucester, Mann Page, Mordecai Cook.
Goochland, John Geurrant, Thomas Underwood.
Greenbrier, George Clendinen, Hugh Caperton.
Greensville, Daniel Fisher, Batte Parteson.
Halifax, William Terry, Henry Coleman.
Hampshire, Isaac Parsons, Isaac Miller.
Hanover, Thomas Tinley, John O. Winston.
Harrison, John Prunty, George Jackson.
Hardy, Isaac Vanmeter, William Heath.
Henrico, Nathaniel Wilkinson, Miles Selden.
Henry, Abraham Penn, Thomas Cooper.
Isle of Wight, Francis Boykin, Benjamin Eley.
James City, William Norvell, John Pierce.
Jefferson, Robert Brackenridge, D. Broadhead.
King & Queen, John Roane, Larkin Smith.
King George, Daniel Fitzhugh, John Taliaferro.
King William, John Roane, jun. Benj Temple.
Lancaster, James W. Ball, Matthias Myers.
Loudoun, Abel Russell, William Gunnell.
Louisa, Thomas Smith, John Overton.
Lincoln, Baker Ewing, James Knox.
Lunenburg, Sterling Niblet, John Stephenson.
Mecklenburg, Sam. Hopkins, jun. Rich. Kennon.
Middlesex, Francis Corbin, Ralph Wormley, jun.
Madison, Thomas Kennedy, Green Clay.
Mercer, Alexander Robinson, Samuel Taylor.
Monongalia, William M^cClerry, Thomas Pindle.
Montgomery, Francis Preston, Walter Crockett.
Nansemond, Willis Riddick, John Giles.
New Kent, Burwell Baffett, jun. John Clopton.
Norfolk, Willis Wilson, John Hodges.
Northampton, John Stringer, Henry Guy.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Northumberland, Thomas Gaskins, Wm Nelms.
Nelson, Andrew Hines, Cuthbert Harrison.
Ohio, William M'Mahon, Archibald Woods.
Orange, Isaac Davis, Harden Burnley.
Pittsylvania, Benjamin Lankford, Wm Dicks.
Powhatan, Edward Carrington, John Macon.
Prince Edward, Patrick Henry, T. Woodford.
Prince George, Edmund Harrison, Rich. Bland.
Prince William, Alex Henderfon, H. Washington.
Princess Anne, Dennis Dauley, Thomas Lawfon.
Pendleton, William Patton, Peter Huld.
Randolph, Jonathan Persons, John Elliott.
Richmond, Geo. L. Turberville, W. Tomlin.
Rockbridge, William M'Kee, John Bowyer.
Rockingham, Francis Kertley, George Baxter.
Russell, Andrew Cowan, Thomas Carter.
Shenandoah, Isaac Zane, Wm. Williams.
Southampton, Edwin Gray, James Wilkinson.
Spotsylvania, John Dawson, John Willis.
Stafford, Andrew Buchanan, George Brent.
Surry, John Allen, James Key.
Sussex, John H. Briggs, Thomas Edmonds.
Warwick, John Langhorne, jun. Thomas West.
Westmoreland, Henry Lee, Richard Lee.
Washington, Sam Edmison, Wm. Tate.
York, William Nelson, jun. Robert Shield.
Norfolk Borough, Thomas Matthews.
City of Williamsburg, Edmund Randolph.
City of Richmond, John Marshall.

Roads from Richmond to the Sweet Springs.

To Allen's 10; Peers 10; Mrs. Payne's 25;
 the Bird 11; Allegrees 14; Charlottesville 10;
 Woods's 10; top of Blue Ridge 18; Mrs. Teas
 3; Staunton 10; Acres 8; Kinkead's 14; Ham-
 ington's 6; New Store (Cow Pasture) 8; Warm
 Springs 19; Morris's 14; Brown's 15; Reeses
 2; R^e Spring 14; Sweet Spring 1.—In all 222

SUPERIOUR COURTS in VIRGINIA,

held at RICHMOND yearly.

COURT OF APPEALS—At the Capitol on the 20th day of June and on the 20th of November.

HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY—On the 1st of March, 12th of May, 1st of August, and 12th of October, the sessions in May and October continue 24 juridical days, and those in March and August 12 days, unless the business be sooner dispatched.

GENERAL COURT—On the 9th of June and 9th of November.

DISTRICT COURTS when and where held.

In the city of Richmond, on the 1st day of April and first day of September.

In the city of Williamsburg, on the 29th of April and 29th of September.

Northumberland courthouse, on the 1st of April and 1st of September.

King & Queen courthouse, on the 15th of April and 15th of September.

Fredericksburg, on the 29th of April and 29th of September.

Winchester, on the 15th of April and 15th of Sept.

Staunton, on the 1st of April and 1st of September.

Charlottesville, on the 15th of May and 15th of October.

Dumfries, on the 12th of May and 12th of October.

Monongalia courthouse, on the 3d of May and 20th of September.

Washington and Montgomery courthouses alternately, on the 2d of May and 2d of October.

Suffolk, on the 12th of May and 12th of October.

Petersburg, on the 15th of April and 15th of September.

Brunswick courthouse, on the 29th of April and 29th of September.

Prince Edward courthouse, on the 1st of April and 1st of September.

New-London, on the 15th of April and 15th of Sept.

Accomack courthouse, on the 12th of May and 12th of September.

Lewisburg in Greenbrier, and Botetourt alternately, on the 18th of May and 18th of October.—Each court shall sit (if business require it) ten days, and no longer.

TABLE

For weighing of Gold coin.

Gr.	Dwt.	Oz.	Oz.	Gr.	Dwt.	Oz.	Oz.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1	0	0	2	1	0	5	4
2	0	0	2	2	0	10	8
3	0	0	2	3	0	16	0
4	0	0	10	4	1	1	4
5	0	1	1	5	1	6	8
6	0	1	4	6	1	12	0
7	0	1	6	7	1	17	4
8	0	1	9	8	2	2	8
9	0	2	2	9	2	8	0
10	0	2	2	10	2	13	4
11	0	2	2	11	2	18	8
12	0	2	2	12	3	4	0
13	0	2	10	13	3	9	4
14	0	3	1	14	3	14	8
15	0	3	4	15	4	0	0
16	0	3	6	16	4	5	4
17	0	3	9	17	4	10	8
18	0	4	2	18	4	16	0
19	0	4	2	19	5	1	4
20	0	4	2	20	10	6	8
21	0	4	2	21	11	2	0
22	0	4	10	22	11	7	6
23	0	5	1	23	12	13	4
				24	12	8	0
				25	13	3	4
				26	13	8	0
				27	14	0	0
				28	14	6	8
				29	15	13	4
				30	16	0	0
				31	16	6	8
				32	17	13	4

UNITED STATES of AMERICA.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esquire, President
of the UNITED STATES.

JOHN ADAMS, Esquire, Vice-President of the
UNITED STATES.

SENATORS of the United States.

<i>New-Hampshire.</i>	Robert Morris.
John Langdon,	<i>Delaware.</i>
Paine Wingate,	Richard Basset,
<i>Massachusetts.</i>	George Read.
Tristram Dalton,	<i>Maryland.</i>
Caleb Strong,	Charles Carroll,
<i>Connecticut.</i>	John Henry.
William Sam. Johnson,	<i>Virginia.</i>
Oliver Ellsworth,	Richard Henry Lee,
<i>New York.</i>	William Grayson.
Philip Schuyler,	<i>South-Carolina.</i>
Rufus King,	Pierce Butler,
<i>New-Jersey.</i>	Ralph Izard.
Jonathan Elmer,	<i>Georgia.</i>
William Patterson,	William Few,
<i>Pennsylvania.</i>	James Gunn.
William Maclay	REPRESENTATIVES of the United States.
<i>New-Hampshire.</i>	Roger Sherman.
Nicholas Gilman,	Jonathan Sturges,
Samuel Livermore,	Jonathan Trumbull,
Abel Foster,	Jeremiah Wadsworth.
<i>Massachusetts.</i>	<i>New York.</i>
Fisher Ames,	Egbert Benson,
Elbridge Gerry,	William Floyd,
Benjamin Goodhue,	John Hathorn,
Jonathan Groat,	John Lawrence,
George Leonard,	Jeremiah Van Rensselaer
George Patridge,	Peter Sylvester.
George Thatcher,	<i>New-Jersey.</i>
Theodore Sedgwick.	Elias Boudinot,
<i>Connecticut.</i>	Lambert Cadwalader,
Benjamin Huntington,	James Schureman,

REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

Thomas Sianickson.

Pennsylvania.

George Clymer,
Thomas Fitzsimons.
Thomas Hartley,
Daniel Heister,
F. A. MUHLENBERG,

Speaker of the House.

Peter Muhlenberg,
Thomas Scott,
Henry Wynkoop.

Delaware.

Joha Vining.

Maryland.

Daniel Caroll,
Benjamin Contee,
George Gale,
Joshua Seney,
William Smith,
Michael Jenifer Stone

Virginia

Theoderick Bland,
John Brown,
Isaac Coles,
Samuel Griffin,
Richard Bland Lee.
James Madison, jun.
Andrew Moore,
John Page,
Josiah Parker,
Alexander White.

South-Carolina.

Ædanus Burke,
Daniel Huger,
William Smith,
Thomas Sumpter,
Thomas Tudor Tucker.

Georgia.

Abraham Baldwin,
James Jackson,
George Matthews.

WEIGHT of GOLD as established by an Act of
the General Assembly of this commonwealth.

	dwt.	gr.	£.	s.	d.
Johannes,	18	0	4	16	0
Half Johannes,	9	0	2	8	0
Doublon,	17	0	4	10	8
Moldore,	6	18	1	16	0
English Guinea,	5	6	1	8	0
Half Guinea,	2	15	0	14	0
French Guinea,	5	5	1	7	9½
Pistole,	4	6	1	2	6

* German Gold 450 per dwt.— All other Gold

coin 5/4

Epitome of the present state of the Union.

New-Hampshire,

WHICH is one hundred and eighty miles in length, and sixty in breadth, contained, according to an enumeration in 1787, one hundred and two thousand inhabitants—is attached to the federal government—engaged in organizing her militia, already the best disciplined of any in the union—encouraging the domestic arts—and looking forward to the benefits which will result from the operations of the new constitution. New Hampshire, from her local advantages, and the hardihood of her sons, may anticipate essential benefits from the operation of equal commercial regulations.

MASSACHUSETTS, four hundred and fifty miles in length, and one hundred and sixty in breadth, contained, according to an enumeration in 1787, three hundred and sixty thousand inhabitants. Since the tranquility of the state was restored by the suppression of the late insurrection, the whole body of the people appear solicitous for the blessings of peace and good government. If any conclusion can be drawn from elections for the federal legislature, this state has a decided majority in favour of the new constitution. The great objects of commerce, agriculture, manufactures, and the fisheries, appear greatly to engage the attention of Massachusetts. Fabrication of cotton, coarse woollens, linens, duck, iron, wood, &c. is prosecuting with success—and by diminishing her imports, and increasing her exports, she is advancing to that rank and importance in the union, which her extent of territory—her resources—and the genius and enterprise of her citizens entitle her to—and although the collision of parties, at the moment of election, strikes out a few sparks of animosity, yet, the decision once made, the “calumet of peace” is smoked in love and friendship—and, like true republicans, they acquiesce in the choice of the majority.

CONNECTICUT, eighty one miles in length, and fifty-seven in breadth, contained, agreeably to a census in 1782, two hundred and nine thousand, one hundred and fifty inhabitants. Its soil is fertile: This truly republican state is pursuing her interest in the promotion of manufactures, commerce, agriculture, and the sciences. She

appears to bid fair, from the peaceable, loyal, and federal character of the great body of her citizens—from the enterprise of her men of wealth, and other favourable circumstances, to attain to a great degree of opulence, power, and respectability in the union.

NEW-YORK, three hundred and fifty miles in length, and three hundred in breadth, contained, agreeably to a census in one thousand seven hundred and eighty six, two hundred and thirty-eight thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven inhabitants. This State appears to be convulsed by parties—but the crisis is at hand, when, it is hoped, that the “hatchet” will be buried. Exertions on one side are making for the re-election of Governor Clinton, and on the other for the introduction of the Hon. Judge Yates, to the chair—both parties appear sanguine as to their success. It is ardently to be wished, that temper and moderation may preside at the elections; and there can be no doubt of it, as that freedom, for which we fought and triumphed, depends so essentially upon a free choice. It is greatly regretted, that this respectable and important member of the federal republic should not be represented in the most honourable senate of the United States. New-York, however, is rising in her federal character, and in manufacturing, agricultural, and commercial consequence—Evidence in her federal elections—her plans for promoting manufactures, and the increase of her exports.—[Since this account made its first appearance, Governor Clinton has been re-elected—and Philip Schuyler and Rufus King, Esqrs. appointed by the legislature, to sit in the most hon. senate of the United States.]

NEW-JERSEY, one hundred and sixty miles in length, and fifty-two in breadth, contained, by a census in 1784, one hundred and forty-nine thousand four hundred and thirty-five inhabitants. This state is at present tranquil, although lately agitated by a very extraordinary contested election—which by a timely interference of the executive, appears to be settled. The inhabitants of this state are warmly attached to the new constitution—the blessings of peace, an equal trade, and good government, being properly prized by them. The arts and sciences are objects of importance in this state, and many of her sons rank high in the republic of letters.

PENNSYLVANIA, two hundred and eighty-eight miles in length, and one hundred and fifty-six in breadth; by a census in 1787, contained three hundred and sixty thousand inhabitants. This extensive and truly respectable state, is making great proficiency in her manufactures, arts, and commerce. Her attachment to the new constitution is unequivocal, and with a consistency highly honourary to her national character, she has lately made an effort to conform her state constitution to that of the union. The public buildings in the city of Philadelphia, have been respectfully offered for the accommodation of congress. Theatrical exhibitions are now permitted by law—and the city has been incorporated: Experience will determine the eligibility of the two latter transactions.

DELAWARE, ninety-two miles in length, and sixteen in breadth, by a census in 1787, contained thirty-seven thousand inhabitants. This state, though circumscribed in its limits, derives great importance from its rank in the union—attached to the new constitution, and having the honour to take the lead in its adoption, there is no doubt of its giving efficacy to its righteous administration.

MARYLAND, one hundred and thirty-four miles in length, and one hundred and ten in breadth, contained by a census taken in 1782, two hundred and fifty-three thousand six hundred and thirty inhabitants. From its favourable situation in the union, this state bids fair for prosperity, wealth, and eminence. Warmly attached to the new constitution, and enjoying a central situation, the publications there have teemed with tempting inducements to congress, to make Baltimore the seat of the federal legislature.

VIRGINIA, seven hundred and fifty-eight miles in length, and two hundred and twenty-four in breadth, by a census taken in 1782, contains five hundred and sixty-seven thousand six hundred and fourteen inhabitants. From the natural ardour of her sons in the cause of freedom, she is frequently convulsed in her elections, and has been torn by factions. Possessing an extensive territory, and a vast income, her funds are placed on a respectable footing; but as her representation in the federal legislature is decidedly attached to the union, and the new constitution—there is no doubt but that she will see her inter-

fit and glory finally connected with a few temporary sacrifices upon the principles of mutual concession.

SOUTH CAROLINA, is two hundred miles in length, and one hundred and twenty five in breadth; and contains, by a census in 1787, one hundred and eighty thousand inhabitants. She is an important member of the union, and has appeared lately to vibrate between opposing sentiments. Her attachment to national measures, we doubt not, will evidently discover itself when all tender laws and pine barrens shall be done away. The prohibition of the importation of slaves, and the provision lately made for the reduction of the foreign debt, are federal traits—add to these, that their electors have given an unanimous vote for his excellency general Washington, as president of the United States—by which the memorable circumstance is authenticated, that the voice of the whole continent has once more called our Fabius Maximus to rescue our country from impending ruin.

GEORGIA, six hundred miles in length, and two hundred and fifty in breadth—by a census in 1787, contained ninety-eight thousand inhabitants. This state is completing her federal character by conforming her state constitution to that of the union—and being the youngest branch of the family—and a frontier—she will doubtless experience the supporting and protecting arm of the federal government.

Foreign States.

RHODE ISLAND, is sixty-eight miles in length, and forty in breadth, and, by a census taken in 1783, contained fifty-one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six inhabitants. This state has again refused to accede to an union with her sister states, and is now wholly estranged from them; and from appearances, will long continue so, unless the measure of the iniquity of her “know ye” gentry should be speedily filled up—or the delusion, which has so long infatuated a majority of her citizens, should be removed—anxious of enjoying the protection of the union, the inhabitants of Newport, Providence, and other places, are determined to sue for its protection, and to be annexed to Massachusetts or Connecticut. This dismemberment of the state, it is to be desired, may be prevented

by her being wholly grafted into that stock, from whence through blindness, she has been broke off.

NORTH CAROLINA, seven hundred and fifty-eight miles in length, and one hundred and ten in breadth; and by a census taken in 1787, contained two hundred and seventy thousand inhabitants. A depreciated paper medium, and a deficiency of political knowledge, are considered as the cause of the anti-national spirit of this state. Her extensive frontier, and being obliged to export the greater part of her productions through Virginia, it is expected, will here long, evince the necessity of her acceding to the confederation. This, indeed, appears already the predominant idea of her citizens; by some recent transactions.—[The assembly of North Carolina have called a second Convention to meet in the coming November, when it is generally believed that the Constitution will be finally adopted.]

The following curious **LOVE LETTER** was written in England by a Gloucestershire Divine about a century and a half ago, is published in the Almanack for the entertainment of the readers thereof.

“A letter of thanks to Mrs. Elizabeth Brooks, that presented me with two apples.

Mrs. BROOKS,

IT may justly be deemed a solecism in courtship, and very preposterous, if not a plain presumption, to send a letter to an unknown person; whereas indeed visits should precede epistles. But be it so, yet I know you carry so much candour in your breast to remit an acknowledged error. Some, no doubt, may think it proper enough to write first, before they come to an interview, that there may be some way made for their better acceptance and more easy carrying on their design. Words written, being the sentiments of the mind, differ not much from those that are *viva voce* delivered, in relation to the end and aim of both: Tho’ a good orator may possibly persuade more by speaking his mind in lively rhetoricke than by writing in blacke and white. But, to say the truth, I was impatient of forbearing my thanks any longer for your kind present, the two fair apples you sent me by my good friend M^r. Smith, by which I made this interpretation unto myself, that I should not looke upon you as forbidden fruit

By the description of your most exelent person and fea-
cures that I have heard from sundry persons, I cannot but
imagine yourself represented by them in some of your
perfections.

The ripeness of them did mind me of your maturity,
how fit you are to be taken in by some happy hand; for
women and fruit have fit seasons to be gathered.

The exact mixture of the white and red may well adum-
brate and shadow out the incomparable complexion of your
face, that, by so happy a concurrence of such colours,
causeth such an amazing lustre; which indeed was one
reason why I have not yet wayted upon you, because I
thought my eye too weake to fix upon so great a shine of
beauty; the sun can only be fully view'd by eagles.

The roundness may well signify the perpetuity of af-
fection you will bestow upon that person that shall be ad-
mitted to your love; as heretofore eternity was by the
Egyptians represented by the hieroglyphicke and sculpture
of a circle, that hath no end: Or as time, whose in-
stants are successive, was set forth by a snake that receiv-
ed his tayl in his mouth.

The smoothness of them may well signify your prime
and flourishing years, that time and age have made no
wrinkle nor furrow on your brow, but that you are like
the gliding streams in calm weather, whose waters are
without all manner of roughness.

The sweetness of the taste did put me in mind of your
good temper, that you are like a true turtle without a gall,
unacquainted with morosenesse, but allways affable, and
of good humour, not inflexible, but of great tenderness,
and a becoming compliance.

The coat, by which the inward substance was protected,
was so thin to admiration, that it put me in mind of the
fineness of your skin, so transparent and diaphanous, as
if it were ambitious to give the advantage of a prospect
to the inward parts, or be a casement to the heart; where
no doubt doth reside such vertue that may altogether cor-
respond to the external symmetry.

The moisture of them was so pleasing and palatable,
that it minded me of your flowy age, that you are like a

young tree full of juice and sap, and are so far from any
thing of decay, that, like the sun in its meridian glory,
you are ascended to the zenith or prime of your age. And
how well doth it suite with your name! the pleasant
Brooks do not only fill themselves, but satiate such as
drinke of their streams, the hunted Hart flies to them to
quench his thirst, and so can you refresh the HEART that
is wounded with another sort of arrow.

And what else can the sending of a pair impart, but
that you judge the happiness of your life to consist in so-
ciety? Perius, in his Hieroglyphickes, compares a single
person to one millstone, that of itself cannot grind, but
two perform it well. This worlde is like Noah's arke,
wherein we go by couples. If you had sent a single apple,
I should have thought you irremovably resolved upon a
virgin state, but now I give myselfe the hopes of being the
other to make up the pair.

Nor can I forget how full it was of fair kernels, which
are the seed to preserve its kind: And what may be in-
ferred from this, but that you may be the happy mother
of a numerous offspring when joyned to a loving husband?

And the soundness must not be omitted, for oft times
it happens that fair apples in view have rotten coars, like
the apples near the Dead Sea; but these had not the leaste
speck or tincture, which I did compare to the integrity
and soundness of your heart.

And now, what can I return for so significant a present?
Had I the golden apples that Venus gave Hippomenes, by
which he overcame swift Atalanta; or had I the golden
apples that were kept in the orchard of Hesperides; or had
I the golden apple that Paris once had when he was made
umpire between Juno, Pallas, and Venus; I should soon
(were there never so many fair competitors) adjudge it un-
to you, as that umpire did to Venus.

But I fear I am tedious, and therefore beg your pardon
for it, and for the boldness of this first address by letter;
the next must be by a personal visit at Twitford, where I
shall certainly find not only such embellishment in the de-
grees aforesaid, but also much beyond it, as the Arabian
Queene told Salomon, and that not halfe was reported to

Your admirer and humble servant."

Sir George, before he was made Admiral, had served as a Captain of marines upon their first establishment; and being quartered upon the coast of Essex, the ague made great havock amongst his men; the minister of the village where he lay was so harassed with his duty, that he refused to bury any more of them, without being paid his accustomed fees. The Captain made no words; but the next that died, he ordered him to be conveyed to the minister's house, and laid upon the table in his great hall: This greatly embarrassed the poor clergyman; who, in the fulness of his heart, sent the Captain word, "That if he would cause the dead man to be taken away, he would never more dispute it with him; but would readily bury HIM and his WHOLE COMPANY for nothing."

Sir Robert, who lay under some electioneering obligations to a man of some weight in a western borough, had repeatedly promised him a place, and as often pleaded prior engagements—"He was sorry for it—but a certain great man must be obliged; however, he might depend on the next," and so on. After repeated disappointments of this kind, the man began to despair, when a land surveyor at Bristol being killed by the fall of a sugar hoghead, he waited again on Sir Robert, who told him, "that place had been promised a twelvemonth; but my dear friend (added he) the very next that becomes vacant, you shall have it, on my word, as a man of honour."—"Why, then (says he) Sir Robert, I am the luckiest fellow alive, for, if my intelligence be not false, the same hoghead knocked down a brother officer, and there are two vacancies at the present hour."

Anecdote of a Negro Woman.—Some years ago, immediately after the shock of a tremendous earthquake had alarmed the inhabitants of Granada, the conversation of the Governor's table turned upon the latent occasion of the above phenomenon; after every one of the company had assigned it to a different cause, an old negro woman was asked her ideas upon the subject; she replied; "she thought the Great-God was passing by, and the earth made him a courtesy."

"And fair would be upon the laughing side."
 "Fools have an itching to deride,
 have been imposed upon, may be relied on.

The following curious relation concerning a certain Thomas Sullivan, of whom a variety of reports

THE facts as they were delivered by the said Sullivan are as follows:—He was born

in Ireland in the year 1753, October 4, his father was a Roman Catholic, and his mother a Lutheran; they came to America and settled in Lancaster county, when their son above mentioned was eighteen months old; a month after, his father found him to Peter Coopers, a gunsmith, in Lancaster town. When said Thomas Sullivan was seven years of age his mother died, after which his mother bound him until he arrived at the age of twenty one, to Christian Newcomer, in Manor township, Lancaster county, by trade a weaver. In the year 1771 he was baptised by a Methodist minister, but still remained a baptised infidel; or, as he related, lived in all manner of impiety, and was ever in his element when in the actual service of the DEVIL. About this time a step sister of Sullivan's was to be married, and he was very desirous to go to the wedding; accordingly he asked liberty of his master, but he denied him, and as a reason, informed him he had no money, neither would he let him have any to go to such places. Sullivan then replied, that he would have money, if he obtained it from the Devil; and about eleven o'clock he rose from his bed, in order to drive the cattle out of the yard, and made use of blasphemous wicked language, and called for the Devil to come and give him some money, if he had any. Accordingly the Devil appeared in human shape, and informed Sullivan

If the roots are dried, they must be moistened with a little water.
To the wound, may be applied a leaf of good tobacco, moistened with rum.

An infallible cure for the BITE OF a MAD DOG.

TAKE the leaves of the picked from the stalks and bruised; Venice treacle and mithridate, and scarpings of pewter, of each four ounces; boil all these together over a slow fire in two quarters of ale, till one pint is consumed; keep it in a bottle close stopp'd, and give of it nine spoonfuls a little warm to the person bite, seven mornings foccally, and six to a dog, to be given nine days after the bite; apply some of the ingredients to the parts bitten.

N. B. This receipt was taken out of Catharp church, in Lancashire, the whole town almost being bitten, and not one person who took this medicine but was cured.

CURE FOR A HOOPING COUGH.

TAKE dried Cate-foot leaves a good handful, cut them small, and boil them in a pint of spring water till half a pint is boiled away; then take it off the fire, and when it is almost cold strain it through a cloth, squeezing the herb as dry as you can, and then throw it away—dissolve in the liquor an ounce of brown sugar-candy finely powdered, and give the child (if it be about three or four years old, and so in proportion) one spoonful of it cold or warm, as the reason proves, three or four times a day, (or oftener if the fits of coughing come frequently) till well, which will be in two or three days; but it will presently almost abate the fits of coughing.

VIRTUES OF THIS MEDICINE.

This herb seems to be a specific for those sorts of coughs, (says the gentleman who kindly communicated it to the world in one of the public papers) and indeed for all others, in old as well as young; it has wonderfully cured them when nothing else would do it; and greatly helps in shortness of breath, and in the asthma and phtisie—con-

times he, I have not known any thing exceed it. Take wine in washes or compressions of the lungs it has been found of excellent use, by its smooth, softening, healing qualities, even when there has been sitting of blood, and rawness and soreness of the passages, with hoarseness, &c. in blunting the acrimonious humours, which in such cases are almost continually dripping upon them. It is to be questioned, whether for those purposes there is to be had in the whole materia medica, a medicine so innocent, so safe, and yet so pleasant and effectual; or than can afford relief so soon as this will: Grown people may make it stronger than for children—Get the herb of the same year's growth and drying that you use it in, and the larger and fuller grown the leaves, the better—it is best to be made fresh and fresh, as you want it; and not too much at a time, especially in warm weather.

I shall only add, that upon the above remedy being made publick, it was followed by several letters in the public papers, acknowledging the benefit received by it, (and hearing blessings upon the generous communicator of it) as well in cases of grown persons as children—but one of the persons, who wrote that he was sixty years of age, says he doubled the quantity of Cate-foot, taking four spoonfuls, as often as the fit came upon him.

N. B. When sugar-candy cannot conveniently be had, perhaps honey, or good clean brown sugar may be used instead of it; but it will be best to make use of the sugar-candy, as mentioned in the prescription, when it can be done.

American receipt for the CORNS.

TAKE the rind off a Hetch of bacon and a slice thereof, and apply it to the part affected; remove it once in 24 hours—**Note.** The corn cured or taken out this way will never appear again. Seven years experience has evinced this.

An effectual cure for frost bitten FERT OR HANDS.

RUB the part affected with the fat of a dunghill fowl before a fire, morning and evening—then grate a piece of Hamd with the same fat, with which cover the part—This will certainly cure in the course of two days.

non polipody.—3. Caryophyllata Virginia aran
dice inodora, or, Virginia avens, called here five
fingers.—4. Lonicitja aspera, or, rough spleen
wort.—5. Hyppum, juliacum, or, small erect
clubmoss.—6. Gaaphaliu humble, or, creeping
gold locks.

Samplion frequently went about with Rattle-
snakes in calabashes, and would handle them,
put them into his pockets or bosom, and some
times their heads into his mouth, without being
bitten. In proof of the efficacy of his medicines,
he several times suffered himself to be bitten by
the most venomous snakes, and once let his
wounds come to near a mortification, that it was
doubted whether he could recover, yet he cured
himself with them; he did named any snake of its
venom with some one of the herbs—it is said
chewing the heart snakeoot, and spitting the
juice upon a snake, will instantly kill it.

*The negro GBSAR's cure for poison, for dis-
covering which the Assembly of South-Carolina
purchased his freedom, and gave him an annuity
of one hundred pounds.*

TAKE the roots of plantane and wild heartound, fresh
or dried, three ounces, boil them together in two quartes
of water to one quart, and strain it; of this decoction let
the patient take one third part three mornings fasting,
succeedingly, from which, if he finds any relief, it must
be continued until he is perfectly recovered:—On the con-
trary, if he finds no alteration after the third dose, it is
it has been with such poison that Casar's antidote will not
remedy, so you may leave off the decoction.
During the cure, the patient must live on spare diet
and abstain from eating mutton, pork, butter, or any
other fat or oily food.

N. B. The plantane or heartound, will either of
them cure alone, but they are more efficacious together.
In summer you may take one handful of the roots and

branches of each, in place of three ounces of the roots of
each.

For drink, during the cure, let them take the following.
Take of the roots of goldentoad, six ounces, or in sum-
mer, two large handfuls of the roots and branches together,
and boil them in two quartes of water to one quart, to
which also may be added, a little heartound and lastatas,
to this decoction, after it is strained, add a glass of rum
or brandy, and sweeten it with sugar for ordinary drink.
Sometimes an inward fever attends such as are poisoned,
for which he ordered the following:

Take one pint of wood ashes and three pintes of water,
str and mix them well together, let them stand all night
and strain or decant the lye off in the morning, of which
ten ounces may be taken six mornings following, warmed
or cold according to the weather.
These medicines have no sensible operation, though
sometimes they work in the bowels, and give a gentle stool.
The symptoms attending such as are poisoned, are as
follows:

A pain of the breast, difficulty of breathing, a load at
the pit of the stomach, an irregular pulse, burning and
violent pains of the viscera above and below the navel,
very restless at night, sometimes wandering pains over the
whole body, a reaching inclination to vomit, profuse
sweats, (which prove always terrible) slimy stools, both
when colicive and loose, the face of a pale and yellow co-
lour, sometimes a pain and inflammation of the throat,
the appetite is generally weak, and some cannot eat any;
those who have been long poisoned, are generally very
feeble and weak in their limbs, sometimes spit a great
deal, the whole skin peels, and likewise the hair falls off.

Cesar's cure for the bite of a Rattle-snake.

TAKE of the roots of plantane or heartound, (in sum-
mer roots and branches together) a sufficient quantity;
bruise them in a mortar, and squeeze out the juice, of
which give as soon as possible, one large spoonfull: If the
patient is well, you must force it down his throat; this
generally will cure; but if he finds no relief in an hour
after, you may give him another spoonfull, which never
hath failed.

*Came for the bite of a Rattlesnake, as discovered by
SAMPSON a negro: For rubick discover'd the
Assembly of South Carolina purchas'd his freedom,
and allow'd him an annuity*

TAKK heart shakeroot, both root and leaves,

two handfuls, polypody leaves one handful,

bruise them in a mortar, press out a spoon full of
the juice, and give it as soon as possible after the
bite; then scarily the wound, and take a little rum

of the herb avens, bruise it, pour a little rum
over it, and apply it to the part, over which is to
be put the heart shakeroot and polypody which
remain after the juice is squeezed out. These
medicines and applications must be repeated ac-

ording to the violence of the symptoms, to as
in some dangerous cases, it must be given to the
quantity of eight spoonfulls in an hour, and the
wound dress'd two or three times a day.

The above herbs may also be bruised and beat
up into a paste with clay, and when necessary

may be scrap'd down to the quantity of half a
common spoonfull, and given amongst a little rum
and water, and repeated as the dose of the juice

abovemention'd. A little of this paste may be
wet with rum, and rubb'd over the wound.

N. B. He always us'd this method when he
could not find the green herbs.

Sometimes the cure is entirely performed by
the patient's chewing the heart shakeroot, and
swallowing the juice, and applying some of the
same herb bruised, to the wound.

When the part is greatly inflamed and swelled,
all the herbs in the following list are taken to the
quantity of some handfuls of each, and boiled
into a strong decoction, with which it is to be

fomented several times a day
1. Alatum cyclimint folio, or heart shakeroot
of the province — 2. Polipodium vulgare, or c. m.

man's feet, and observed that he had one club
or cloven foot, by which he thought him to be
the Devil, and was much alarmed. The Devil
then inform'd him he had a right to him, and
presented to him a piece of paper, on which his
name was writen: Sullivan took it to be his
own writing with his blood. The Devil then in-
form'd him, in fourteen days he should come for
him, as his time would then be out according
to agreement. Sullivan commanded him to de-
part as he should have nothing to do with him;

at which the Devil disappear'd, and he then re-
turned to the house, with the pack of cards,
and laid them in a window, and turning himself
round and looking back again for the cards they
were gone. After which he set to work and be-

gan to be in much distress about his soul, and
went to several persons, but receiv'd no satisfacti-
on, he afterwards address'd himself to John C.

Shrader, D. D. to whom he relat'd every particu-
lar circumstance above mention'd. Mr. Shrader
then appointed a day of public worship, and a
number of people attend'd upon the occasion,

but were disappoint'd in seeing Apollyon the
Prince of Hell; perhaps he thought it most ad-
viseable not to make his gigantic appearance in
to public an assembly, as it might prove injurious

to his kingdom; and as an act of his benevolence
has spar'd Sullivan, who hopes there is yet re-
demption in the blood of Christ for him.

The above particulars were relat'd by the said
John G. Shrader, D. D. Rev. J. G. Hale, the
Rev. Mr. Heininger, and the subscriber, who
leaves what is relat'd to the judgment of the

public.

PETER BAINBRIDGE, Jan.

minister of the gospel.

IT is a familiar saying in England, and if familiar in every country it must have some truths for its basis being converted into a proverb, he is generally the last person in the party who is conscious of his situation, or in any degree apprised of the fact.

A certain gentleman who shall be nameless, one, however, to whom nature has been less profuse than fortune in her gifts, having business in town, left hammer, which required his immediate interference in person, brought with him his CARA STROSA, whom he was proud to extend, in every crisis as a prodigy of conjugial love, and, in point of domestic prudence, a very MODEL FOR HER SEX.

At supper with her one evening, in a room full of company, the conversation turned on the danger of living in London, from the astonishing increase in the depletations of HOUSE-BREAKERS.

"Ah!" cried our hero from the country, "fellows like these are the very pests of society; and I am astonished to find, that, IN THESE DAYS OF PROGRESS, even our youth of fashion and quality hardly blush to be ranked in the number of them."

"The lady knew not which way to look. "THESE VERY HANDS A TALE," thought she; and accordingly, FOR REASONS BEST KNOWN TO HEARERS; she gently pulled her DEARLY BELOVED BY THE SLEEVE, and coaxingly whispered to him to drop the subject.

This, however, only rendered him more impatient to continue it; and the company perceiving the gentleman to be as anxious to relate the story as the lady was unwilling, begged with one voice that he would proceed.

"Come then," rejoined the husband, with that good natured naivete which is universally allowed by his acquaintance to form the most engaging feature in his foolish character. "I will tell you the whole affair. On our arrival in town, the weather being exceedingly sultry, my wife and I were both of opinion, that nothing could more effectually convince the world that we were a FASHIONABLE as well as an agreeable couple, than to sleep in

Sullivan if he would give him his name in writing he would let him have money; but Sullivan observed he had no pen and ink; the Devil replied, he would find that, and told him to give him his name with his blood. Sullivan then took his knife and bled himself in the thumb vein on the right hand, and with his blood wrote* his name and gave the Devil. He then gave him money, but Sullivan, at this time, knew not that it was the Devil. Amongst this money was a dollar that he could only spend to wicked purposes, and when he spent it on such occasions it was always by some means returned to him again. After Sullivan received this money, the Devil asked him when he should come for him: Sullivan replied, not before eighteen years.—with that the Devil was agreed and left him.—Sullivan continued in the commission of open impieties, and served his master the Devil faithfully, at which his mother was uneasy, and told him, that if he led so ungodly a life he would be an accursed child; he replied, when he was cursed the world be also. Nothing was too black for him to say or do; he was a dispiser of religion and religious people. In this profane manner he lived until the 25th of June 1789, at which time he was at Peter Bonebraker's, in Pennsylvania, Franklin county, where, about 6 o'clock in the evening, he left his loom, and went out into a rye field, and sat down under an apple tree. There the Devil appeared to him clothed in green, and asked Sullivan if he knew him? To which he answered no. The Devil replied, he knew him. Sullivan said, it was nothing to him, whether he knew or not. After which the Devil offered him a pack of cards, which Sullivan took. When he received the cards he looked down at the

* It appears that the Devil had paper

separate apartments; and we accordingly did so, very comfortably, I assure you!

"Well, on my return from the coffee-house, a few evenings after, a whim came into my head, that, as my wife could hardly be yet asleep, I would step into her chamber, and wish her A GOOD NIGHT. As I opened the door, though not without having politely knocked at it. Bless me! thought I, there is somebody in the room more than ought to be! and presently listening with attention, I plainly heard a noise under the bed—yes, my very wife's bed.

"In the whole house we had neither a cat nor a dog. You may believe, then, that I was not a little alarmed; and as for my wife, poor soul! she was ready to go into hysterics. At length, however, having plucked up a little courage, I ventured to take a peep beneath, and who, do you think, should issue from the very place I suspected, but a FINE DRESSED HANDSOME STRIP-LING, a perfect Adonis as some ladies would have thought him.

"He seemed to have no weapon or instrument about him; a circumstance which, while it inspired me with fresh resolution, made me think he must be a fool, indeed, to commence HOUSE-BREAKER, without furnishing himself with the necessary implements of his calling.

"Heavens!" cried I, in my rage "what business have you here, farrah?" "Alas! sir," mildly returned the youth, though trembling, you may be sure, from top to toe, "I pray you forgive me! I confess it was my design to rob your lady; but as my crime is happily prevented, and I never knew what it was to be guilty, even INTENTIONALLY, before, I hope you will not be so cruel as to expose me to the world!"

"I could have found in my heart to make an example of the rascal, notwithstanding his FINE LOOKS and FINE SPEECHES. At first, therefore, I insisted loudly on ordering up my servants, and sending for a constable; but my wife, my DEAR wife, interposing with a flood of tears, and the young fellow crying bitterly himself also, my heart relented, and I contented myself with turning him out of doors.

"Thus the matter rested," continued the husband,

"nor should I ever have thought more about it, perhaps; if an accident at court, this very last week, had not brought the whole to my remembrance.—Having occasion to pay my respects to the LEVÉE, hardly had I entered the room, when I observed my TRIEE in familiar chat with some NOBLEMAN—I was confounded.

"Good God! exclaimed I, stepping up to one of the gentlemen in waiting, and pointing to the young fellow, how can you admit such a scoundrel as THAT into the royal apartments?"

"A scoundrel! you mistake, sir," replied the other; "the person you mean is the young Lord _____, son of the Earl of _____."

"It may be so, replied I; but, egad, the young Lord, as you call him, is no better than he should be. Why, sir, he is a downright thief; and if it had not been for me, he would in all probability have been hanged a month ago!"

To this simplist of all simple narratives succeeded, as it may be supposed, a general effusion of merriment. The sagacious hero of his own tale seemed also heartily to enjoy the joke; but with this difference, that while he was KEEPING THE LAUGH UP WITH THE COMPANY, the company were ready to burst their sides in LAUGHING AT HIM.

ANECDOTE of King JAMES I.

TAKING tobacco was much ridiculed by the men of fashion in the reign of James I. and the courtiers affected to reject it with horror. The King said, that "Tobacco was the lively image and pattern of Hell, for that it had in it, by allusion, all the parts and vices of the world whereby hell may be gained, viz. 1. It was a smoak; so are all the vanities of this world. 2. It delighteth them who take it; so do all the pleasures of the world delight the men of the world. 3. It maketh men drunken, and light in the head; so do all the vanities of the world, men are drunken therewith. 4. He that taketh tobacco saith he cannot leave it; it doth bewitch him, even so the pleasures of the world make men loth to leave them, they are, for the most part, so enchanted with them. And farther, besides all this, it is like Hell in the very substance of it, for it is a stinking, loathsome thing; and

is Hell. And farther, his Majesty professed, that were he to invite the Devil to a dinner, he should have three dishes; first, a pig; second, a poll of ling and mustard; and, third, a pipe of tobacco for digesture."

ANECDOTE of a late celebrated **WIT**.—As this gentleman one morning very early was walking through one of the streets near Grosvenor-square, he was accosted by a shabby looking man, who asked him the way to Tyburn, to which the gentleman (who was remarkably fond of jesting on every occasion) replied, why friend, you need only rob the first person you meet, and you'll find your way thither very easily. The fellow returned him thanks for his advice, and presenting a pistol, ordered him to deliver, under pain of having his brains blown out if he refused, with which severe injunction our wit was obliged to comply (seeing no alternative) to his very great mortification, as he thereby lost his jest and his money at the same time.

ANECDOTE of the King of Prussia.—A soldier in the garrison of a small town of Prussian Silesia being suspected of making free with the *ex voto*, or offerings, made by the pious Roman Catholics, to the celebrated image of a wonderful working virgin; he was watched, and upon his being searched, two silver hearts were found upon him. He was dragged before the magistrate, imprisoned, tried, and doomed to death, as a sacrilegious robber. In the course of his trial he constantly denied his having committed a theft, but that the virgin herself, in pity to his poverty, had ordered him to take the above offerings. The sentence, with the prisoner's defence, was, as usual, laid before the King. His Majesty conversed with several of the Popish divines asking them whether such a miracle was possible, according to the tenets of their religion. They unanimously answered, that the case was very extraordinary, but not absolutely impossible; upon which the King wrote in his own hand the following words:

"The culprit cannot be put to death, because he positively denies the charge, and that the divines of his religion declare that the miracle wrought in his favour is not impossible; but we strictly forbid him, under pain of death, to receive any present from the Virgin Mary, or any faint whatsoever. Signed, FREDERICK."

CENTS turned into shillings, pence, and farthings with the decimal fractions of a farthing in the currency of the several States of the Union, where the dollar is rated at 4/8. 6s. 7/6. or 8s.

Cents.	4/8.	6s	7/6	8s.
	<i>l a qrs</i>	<i>l d q s</i>	<i>l d qrs</i>	<i>l d qrs</i>
1	0-0-2.24	0-0-2.88	0-0-3.60	0-0-3.84
2	0-1-0.48	0-1-1.76	0-1-3.20	0-1-3.68
3	0-1-2.72	0-2-0.64	0-2-2.80	0-2-3.52
4	0-2-0.96	0-2-3.52	0-3-2.40	0-3-3.36
5	0-2-3.20	0-3-2.40	0-4-2.00	0-4-3.20
6	0-3-1.44	0-4-1.28	0-5-1.60	0-5-3.04
7	0-3-3.68	0-5-0.16	0-6-1.20	0-6-2.88
8	0-4-1.92	0-5-3.04	0-7-0.80	0-7-2.72
Dimes.	9-0-5-0.16	0-6-1.02	0-8-0.40	0-8-2.56
1 or	10-0-5-2.40	0-7-0.80	0-9-0.00	0-9-2.40
2 or	20-0-11-0.80	1-2-1.60	1-6-0.00	1-7-0.80
3 or	30-1-4-3.20	1-9-2.40	2-3-0-0	2-4-3.20
4 or	40-1-10-1.60	2-4-3.20	3-0-0.00	3-2-1.60
5 or	50-2-4-0.00	3-0-0.00	3-9-0.00	4-0-0.00
6 or	60-2-9-2.40	3-7-0.80	4-6-0.00	4-9-2.40
7 or	70-3-3-0.80	4-2-1.60	5-3-0.80	5-7-0.80
8 or	80-3-8-3.20	4-9-2.40	6-0-0.00	6-4-3.20
9 or	90-4-2-1.60	5-4-3.20	6-9-0.00	7-2-1.60
10 or	100-4-8-0.00	6-0-0.00	7-6-0.00	8-0-0.00

NOTE—That the figures, which follow the point, or period, placed after the farthings, are so many hundredth parts of another farthing; thus, 6 cents are, in Virginia currency 4d. 1qr. and 28-100 of a farthing; so that if 1 farthing be divided into 100 equal parts, 6 cents will be 28 of such equal parts more than 4d. Having the table for all the dimes, if the value should be required of any number of cents above any certain dime, but below the next higher, take first the dime next below the given number of cents, and to the shillings, pence, and farthings contained therein add those contained in the super-numerary cents, and you will have the shillings, &c. contained in the said given number; for example, let it be required

WM. & GEO. RICHARDSON,
GOLDSMITHS & JEWELLERS,
RICHMOND.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and customers, that they are now well supplied with a very handsome assortment of SILVER & JEWELLERY WARE which they purpose selling on the most reasonable terms.

They flatter themselves that the public in general, will find it to their advantage to give them the preference in this line of business, as every attention will be paid to their generous customers, and those who will please to employ them;---it being an invariable rule of conduct with them to sell for the smallest profit.

HAIR DEVICES, MOURNING and other RINGS executed in the neatest manner, and at the shortest notice, and every other work done in the Gold and Jewellery business.

** The highest price will be given for old GOLD and SILVER ---Orders from the country shall always be attended to with fidelity and dispatch, and the money returned for any articles so purchased of them, if not approved of.

☞ An APPRENTICE wanted to the above business.

OFFICERS under the New Government in the WESTERN TERRITORY.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, Esq; GOVERNOR.

WINTHROP SARGEANT, Esq; SECRETARY.

JUDGES

SAMUEL HOLDEN PARSONS, JOHN CLEVES SYMMES, and WILLIAM BARTON, Esquires.

COMMISSIONERS for holding a TREATY with the Northern and Southern INDIANS.

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, CYRUS GRIFFIN, and DAVID HUMPHREYS, Esquires.

To make Curran-wine,
pick & wash the Currans: to
every gallon so wash'd
add a gallon of water:
Strain it thro' a hair sieve
& to every gallon of the
mixture add three pound
of Sugar: put it into a
Cask & let it work three
days & then bung it up.
Let it stand till Xmas
& then draw it off.

South - Lot

Sixth row -

1. Large Heath peash
1. Large white Clingstone.

Fruit Trees in the garden in comely
Nov^r 1790 -

In the East walk - next Mr. Blain.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 2. Green Gage plumbs | } Beginning
from the
South. |
| 2. yellow Egg plumbs | |
| 2. Orleans plumbs | |
| 2. Red Boncom magnum | |
| 1. White - ditto | |
| 1 - - - - - + | |

In the front walk - Right hand

- 1. Virgalieu pear - - - - - +
- 1. May Duke Cherry.
- 1. Black heart Do.
- 1. Oxheart - ditto - - - - - +
- 1. Double blossom peach. - - - - - +
- 1. Newtown Pippin apple.
- 1. Large Pippin
- 1. Large Early Bow apple
- 1. Golden Pippin

Front walk - Left hand.

- 1. Esopus Spitzembury Apple.
- 1. Carnation Cherry.
- 1. White heart ditto
- 1. May Duke Cherry. - - - - - +
- 1. Double blossom peach - - - - - +
- 1. Esopus Spitzembury
- 1. Large Early apple.
- 1. Boston apple
- 1. Belle flower apple.

Gate walk - East side.

- 1. Docton apple. - - - - - +
- 1. Bury de vos pear
- 1. Virgalieu pear
- 1. Jergonel pear
- 1. Summer Bergamot
- 1. Catharine pear.
- 1. Lent St Germain -
- 1. Bell-pear.

These trees which
are this month (+)
are other trees & will
set soon - in season
from south to north & from

(Turnover)

East to West.

In the west walk.

1. Large white heart peach
1. pino apple peach
1. Large Clingstone
1. Large yellow Lemon Clingstone
1. Large Candia Caroline peach
1. Newington peach
1. Large red Roman nectarine
1. Green Clingstone nectarine
2. Newington nectarine.

on the west border -

1. Seedling Cherry.
1. Grafted Maydukes
1. Do. Carnation.
1. Do. Oxheart
4. Seedling Cherries
1. May Duke Cherry.
1. Grafted pino apple Cling. peach
1. Do. Green Cling. nectarine

About the last week in
January 1790. I planted
Several Chestnut-trees,
Some Laylai's & slips of
the Gilder-rose, on the
west side of the Garden
so as to cover the Kitchen
ye - as also some slips
of the Weeping & Golden
Willow - & set out near
the stable some Peach and
Apricot Stones, & Spanish
Hazlenuts.

also 4-Aspen trees in front
of the house.

Febry 8th 1790.

planted the following trees
from Matoax, on both
sides the South - Walk
in the Garden, beginning
at the East End. viz.

1. a Bergamot pear. (since trans-
planted -)
2. a Burg de roy pear.
3. a Bergalieu pear.
4. an Esopus Sittenberg apple.
5. A Newtown - Pippin.
6. a Doctor apple.
7. a large early apple
8. an early Bow apple.
in a line with the Chestnut trees.
9. a pine-apple, Clingstone peach.
10. a Green Clingstone nectarine
also, 6 - Cherry's from the Stones
in the row with the Chestnuts.

Left Williamsburg
March 30. - Otway Byrds -

31. - Richmond.

April 3. - Jack Nelsons.

4. - Ino Baylors.

5. - Mannsfield.

10. - R. Randolph's Farm.

11. - Glascock's Bl. R. -

12. Phill Nelsons, Fred.

13. R. K. Meades.

14. Winchester.

17. A Snow about

four Inches deep - in the
night - nearly disolv'd by
the next evening, & totally
so before 8. O'Clock on the
19th in the morning.

Nov^r 1790.

planted 80. grafted fruit trees
from prunes on Long Island in
the Garden & South Los. —

South Los. east row

1. May Duke Cherry — Transplanted
1. Carnation — ~~ditto~~
1. Black-heart.

Second row

1. Large white heart peach. — Trans.
1. pine apple Clingstone Do

Third row.

1. Large white Clingstone — Transp.
1. Large yellow lemon Ditto
1. Candia Carolina Ditto

Fourth row.

1. Newington peach
1. Large red Roman nectarine

Fifth row

1. Green Clingstone nectarine ==
1. Newington nectarine

Sixth row

The Tallies being broke off from
some of the Trees I do not know them
(Turn over one leaf.)

West border — Coat^d

1. Broiaus Bergames pear
1. Cuisse Madame — Ditto

Near the Stable —

2. Large curly apricots
2. French Brufels Do.
1. Large winter pear.

In the Childrens Garden.

1. Bell-pear.
1. Catherine pear — Ducre²
1. White heart Cherry.
1. Summer Bergamot
1. Bergamot pear.

South Walk. R^t hand —

1. Esopus Spitzenburg Apple.
1. Virginia pear
1. Esopus Spitzenburg apple +
1. Doctor Apple.

South walk - R^d hand Cont.

- 1. Early Bow apple.
- 1. Rhode Island Greening Setts -
South walk - left hand
- 1. Berry de roy pear
- 1. newton pippin -
- 1. Large early apple.
- 1. Golden pippin
- 1. -
- 1. Summer baking pear.

under the south pales

- 1. Swans Egg pear
- 1. July pear -

middle walk - R^d hand

- 1. Drop & Or plumb.
- 2. Double blossom peaches
- 1. newton pippin apple

left hand.

- 1. Lion heart plumb.
- 1. Oxheart Cherry.
- 1. May duke - do.
- 1. Carnation do -
- 1. Serpionil pear.

in the north walk

- 1. -
- 1. Red Imperial plumb.

N.B. The order in which these trees are set down is from East to West - & from South to North.

norfolk

Fryday - Aug: 6. 1790.

Doctor Taylor lags me
 a Bet of a Turtle of 50: lbs
 that Mr. Mons buys, who
 left this Town yesterday
 forenoon, was at
 half after seven this
 Evening in Baltimore

- present
- D. Campbell
 - R. Taylor.
 - Geo. Kelly.
 - J. M. Galt.

