

## THE ALMANACS OF ROGER SHERMAN 1750-1761.

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### INTRODUCTION.

American almanacs offer an interesting subject for inquiry, and several students have already written more or less of them, of which the best examples are those of Amos Perry, Samuel Briggs, Paul Leicester Ford, George Lyman Kittredge, Albert Carlos Bates and Matthew A. Stickney. To these has now (March, 1907) been added a "Preliminary Check List of American Almanacs, 1639-1800", compiled by Hugh Alexander Morrison, of the Library of Congress. This is a tentative list and the result of some years of devotion. Mr. Morrison hopes to be able to enlarge his list, and his plan is to produce, eventually, a full and accurately-described bibliography. The weakest part of his work is where he depends upon the "American Bibliography" of Charles Evans, because Mr. Evans has introduced many titles upon supposition, which will lead to endless confusion and catch the unwary. So intricate a subject can be studied best by the monographic method, in which a single series is given concentration for the solution of the problematic questions which are inevitably connected with such publications. A conviction of this need is responsible for the present paper.

Roger Sherman was born in Newton, Mass., on April 19, 1721 (O. S.). When he was two years of age his parents removed to that section of Stoughton which has since become Canton, and here he resided for twenty years. It was the formative period of his life, during which he attended the common country school and imbibed the limited knowl-

edge which it imparted. Here he also learned the trade of shoemaker from his father, with whom he worked. With an open book by his side he restored the soles of his neighborhood's shoes and was mindful of his own soul's needs. If fancy may take flight we may observe him jabbing with his awl the resisting leather and pulling out with the sewing threads the solution of some knotty problem in mathematics or philosophy. It is not unlikely that he was influenced in his intellectual pursuits by the example of the Rev. Samuel Dunbar, the pastor of his family's church. With this church he united in March, 1742, which was just a year after the death of his father. In June, 1743, the family removed to New Milford, Conn., where Roger Sherman began his official career in 1745, having been appointed "Surveyor of Lands for the County of New Haven," a post which he held until 1752, when New Milford was allotted to the newly organized Litchfield County. He served the new county in a similar position until his resignation in 1758. The New Milford period of his life is associated with his series of almanacs, and therefore arrests attention here.

From 1748 to 1756 Roger Sherman dwelt in his own house in Park Lane. In the latter year his brother William died, resulting in his removal to the brother's home, which was connected with the first village store-building in New Milford. Roger carried on the business until the year 1760, when he sold the property, and soon withdrew to New Haven. His business relations afforded him experience of the evils of a currency consisting of depreciating bills of credit of the colonies, and he gave expression to his opinions in a pamphlet on the subject, written under the pseudonym of "Phileunomos", and entitled, "A Caveat against Injustice", which was printed at New York, by Henry De Foreest, in 1752. The only known copy of this tract is in the collection of his descendant and our lamented vice-president, the late Senator George F. Hoar. He reverted to the same subject while preparing his almanac for 1753 (New London), and in vigorous terms denounced the dishonesty which these depreciated bills produced in

business transactions. Besides his business activities and his office of surveyor of lands, Sherman was a justice of the peace for Litchfield County (appointed May, 1755) and justice of the quorum (appointed May, 1759); he also represented the town of New Milford in the General Assembly of the colony from May, 1755 until his removal to New Haven in 1761, during each semi-annual term, except those of the years 1756 and 1757, when, no doubt owing to the added duties of his business and late brother's affairs, he was prevented from engaging in that service. We have already observed that he sold his business in the year 1760, which was also the year of his great bereavement, for on October 19, his wife, Elizabeth Hartwell, whom he had married in 1749, died at the age of thirty-four years. He had spent eighteen years of his life in New Milford—a period of active preparation for the yet higher calling which awaited him in the service of his fellowmen and country.\*

Sherman had for some years studied the mathematics for his own amusement, which led many of his friends and acquaintances to suggest to him the preparation of an almanac. He tells the story of this undertaking in his Boston almanac of 1750, viz:

*"To the READER.*

I Have for several Years past for my own Amusement spent some of my leisure Hours in the Study of *Mathematicks*; not with any Intent to appear in publick: But at the Desire of many of my Friends and Acquaintance, I have been induced to calculate and publish the following ALMANACK for the Year 1750—I have put in every Thing that I thought would be useful that could be contained in such contracted Limits:—I have taken much Care to perform the Calculations truly, not having the Help of any *Ephemeris*: And I would desire the Reader not to condemn it if it should in some Things differ from other Authors, until Observations have determined which is in the wrong.—I need say nothing by way of Explan-

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\*The biographical data have been interpreted from *The Life of Roger Sherman*, by Lewis H. Boutell, Chicago, 1896, pp. 18-41.

ation of the following Pages, they being placed in the same Order that has been for many Years practised by the ingenious and celebrated Dr. *Ames*, with which you are well acquainted.— If this shall find Acceptance perhaps it may encourage me to serve my Country this Way for Time to come.

*New Milford August 1. 1749.*

R SHERMAN."

Not only did Sherman model his almanacs after those of Nathaniel Ames, the elder, but these two kindred spirits exchanged correspondence pertaining to astronomical calculations. One of these letters has fortunately survived the ravages of time, and is as follows:<sup>1</sup>

'New Milford July 14<sup>th</sup> 1753

S<sup>r</sup>. I Received your Letter this Day and return you thanks for the papers you Sent Inclosed. I find that there was a Considerable Mistake in the Calculation of the 2 Lunar Eclipses which I Sent to you in my last letter which was occasioned by my mistake in taking out the mean motion of the Sun for the Radical Year and I have now Sent inclosed (them) with the rest of the Eclipses as I have Since Calculated them for the Meridian of New London—I have also Sent one of my Almanacks.—I Expect to go to New-Haven in August next and I will enquire of m<sup>r</sup>. Clap about the Comet You mentioned and will write to you what Itelligence[sic] I can get from him about it the first opportunity——I am

S<sup>r</sup>. Your very humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

Roger Sherman."

The interest of the eighteenth-century public in the almanac-maker's products has been versified by the poet Freneau:

"Thus Nature waiting at his call,  
His book, in vogue with great and small,  
Is sought, admir'd, and read by all."<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Copied from the facsimile in Briggs. *The Essays, Humor, and Poems of Nathaniel Ames*. Cleveland, Ohio, 1891, p. 224.

<sup>2</sup>"The Almanac Maker," in Freneau's *Poems*. Monmouth, N. J., 1795, p. 90

But he also lampooned him because

“He tells us when the sun will rise,  
Points out fair days, or clouded skies;—  
No matter if he sometimes lies.”<sup>3</sup>

That the almanac-maker was not always responsible for the whole contents of his publication, is determined in Sherman's case by a very droll experience. He had prepared two almanacs for the year 1750, one for Boston and another for New York. In his haste to get off the “copy” to Henry DeForeest, the printer of the latter, he was obliged to send it incomplete, but gave the printer latitude “to put in whatsoever else he should think proper.” But the Dutch printer of New York had different standards of taste than the Puritan author of Connecticut. He inserted the following naive “Observations” on the months and quarters of the year, to which Sherman objected, as we shall see.

#### “OBSERVATIONS ON JANUARY.

This Year begins as the last ended, and truly very well it may, for their two contiguous End, cling so fast together, one can't thrust a Knife between 'em. I find by the Stars that the g[r]eatest disease incident to this Month is Want of Money, caus'd by the great Consumption of Wood, Candles, and Canary, three valluable Things this Cold Season: But besides the Coldness of the Season, we are like to have three other Sorts of Weather this Month; First, terrible nipping Weather, where the Maid gives the young Man a Denial: Secondly, suspicious Weather, where the Master kisses the Maid behind the Door: And thirdly, turbulent Weather, where the Mistress scolds and fights both Maid and Husband, making the House too hot for either.

#### OBSERVATIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

Now Valentine's Day approaches, which shall cause many to fall in Love, even as a Fly falls into an Honey pot; which may

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<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

make some believe, that Marriage is very sweet: But marry a Whore, and it breads the Headach; marry a Slut and she will poison you; and marry a Scold and your Fare is altogether Rue and Wormwood.

#### OBSERVATIONS FOR MARCH.

Now the Spring approaches many of your Ambergrease Gallants, as brave Gentlemen as the Taylor can make them, shall go a wooing to rich Heiresses, being strongly provided with Honey Words, Sugarcandy Expressions and most delicious Sentences: But alas! their Luck is like to be naught; for as the World goes now, no Penny no Pater-noster; and those who have no Lands but what lies beyond reach, will hardly catch such Fortunes.

#### OBSERVATIONS FOR APRIL.

The Weather is as fickle and unconstant this Month as Women's Wills. But be their Wills constant or inconstant, their Conditions good, bad or indifferent, when once the Violets, Cowslips, Da[ilysies, &c. deck the Fields, they seldom want Hangby's to help gather them.

#### OBSERVATIONS FOR MAY.

Should we have no rain this Month, it will increase the Price of Butter; but if we have nothing but Rain it will hinder the Maids from gathering Flowers.

#### OBSERVATIONS FOR JUNE.

Saturn this Month, in his Mulligrubs, causes some Desperadoes to vomit out more oaths at one supper than would maintain a town or garrison in good swearing a twelve-month round. Victuals will not be so plentiful, but that many people, instead of a Flown or Custard, must be content to sup with a fool.

#### OBSERVATIONS FOR JULY.

This hot, sultry weather will make some so faint, their lubberly legs shall scarce carry their lob-cock bodies; and so stupify the brains of others, that they will audaciously rail against knavery, and practice it themselves. A thief and a

hangman are two mens trades, but men are now a-days so addicted to interloping, that one person often practice[s] both.

OBSERVATIONS FOR AUGUST.

The dogstar's reign will this month have an end; but when peoples doged humours, the barking of froward wives or lurking of bum-baliffs will cease, is beyond our skill to tell. Many people shall be out witted, they being without wit.

OBSERVATIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

Was there as great a scarcity of money, as of honesty many covetous persons would hang themselves did not the tho'ts of wearing two-pence in a halter deter them from it.

OBSERVATIONS FOR OCTOBER.

Now the farmers are very busy sowing wheat for another harvest; were it not for them the bakers might leave trading and many thousands of People shut up their mouths; for a good breakfast to a hungry man is better than a kiss of the fairest lady in the whole universe.

OBSERVATIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

Comfortable caudles warm, jellies and a kind she bed fellow, are three things very requisite all this Month; and he that hath a full purse may command them all; But the love of money is the root of evil; few misers go to heaven, for charity being the way thither they'll not go to the cost of it.

OBSERVATIONS FOR DECEMBER.

Every thing hath a beginning, as the boy told his master, who said, he took his boy to be no liar, and had found the contrary. If I should predict of great feastings this *Christmas* you may think me no liar, but I fear you'll find the contrary.

*Of the four Quarters of the Year, and first of the*

SPRING.

The Spring or Vernal Quarter, the most delightful Season of the whole Year, sticks so close to the Heels of exorbitant

Winter, it would puzzle the wisest of us Conjurers to thrust his Knife betwixt them.

*Now gilded Titian gather's Force and Strength,  
And Days and Nights are of an equal Length.*

This Quarter brings Shoals of Herrings, Green-Pease, Cherries, Custards, &c. &c. all which are to be had by those that have Money, but without money you can have nothing: Hold! here I had like to have made a blunder! for Poverty is so cheap you may have it for nothing; nay, several now a days purchase it with Laziness, which is worse than nothing; but during this pleasant Season one would imagine Wealth were a Burden, for none are so merry as those that are free from it, now Shepherds pipe merrily for the Departure of Winter; the Nightingales sing the Sun asleep, and a wild, but charming Chorus, is eccho'd from every Bough.

*Thus do the Quire of chirping Minstrels bring,  
In Triumph on the Stage, the youthful Spring.*

#### SUMMER.

This Quarter follows Spring as close as that did Winter, and according to the Account of ancient Astrologers, mounts the Stage on St. Barnabas's Day, viz. the 11th of June; our modern Minute splitters will needs have it enter a Day or two sooner; but not to exasperate the Disputants, we shall at present allow them both to be in the right (for even Conjurers like to be flatter'd) we say therefore it does begin sometime then about, for a day or two can break no great squares.

#### ANTUMN.[sic]

This Quarter begins at Don Phebus's Entrance into the Equinoctial Sign Libra, which Rablantadis would have to be a Pair of heavenly Scales, to weigh Userers Consciences, and Bawds Maiden-heads.

*And both of them, put into a scale together,  
Will be o'er pois'd ev'n by one single Feather.*

Now Days and Nights are again become equal, no more Difference betwixt them than betwixt a Lawyer and a Knave.



The Farmer's Barns are now full of Wheat, and he busy in sowing more for another Year, and all because Wheat is so excellent a Grain for the making of Bag-puddings. This Quarter produces store of Hazel-nuts, and raw Cyder, one of which spoileth the Teeth, the other causeth the Belly ach.

#### WINTER.

This being the last and worst Quarter of the four, like a Dish of chubs at the latter End of a Feast, brings up the Rear.

Now days are very short, and Nights premontriposterous long; consequently, now is the properest Time for the tearing of sheets, and begetting Bantlings; by reason lazy Lubbers have an Oppertunity to lie long in Bed, without the Disturbance of Day-light or hot Sun-shine.

This Quarter used to be welcome to poor People, when good Housekeeping was in fashion, because, it always brings Christmass along with it; but now Pride, Gaming, and Whoring, have turn'd good Housekeeping out of Doors.

*Yet here and there remaineth some, that will,  
Uphold good Orders, and keep Christmass still.*

The Sun about the middle of this Quarter gliding through the Pitchers, signifies that many Persons, notwithstanding the cold Weather, will be very thirsty; so that whole Rivers of Beer and Ale will run down Gutter-Lane, even to the very exhausting of all their springs, were it not for the epidemical Disease, the want of Money: For most Hostesses are now turned Nullifidians, chusing rather to see white Money in their Purse, than white Chalk on a Post.

But to conclude (as the Parson says, and that sometimes perhaps before he hath half done) but to conclude, I say again during this season, good Fires, warm Cloths, a Pot of Ale and a Toast in the Morning, a shoulder of Mutton and a Capon for Dinner, and a good sack-posset for supper, are very excellent Things to keep out the cold. And so much for the four Quarters of the Year.

*More might be said, but then more must be spoke,  
Words are but Words, and Words but a mere Joke."*

This breach of judgment on the part of the printer, while it did not cause an estrangement between them, yet induced Sherman to utter a protest, which was printed in James Parker's *New York Gazette revived in the Weekly Post-Boy*, Numb. 366, for January 22, 1749-1750, in these definite terms, and which re-appeared once more on the following Monday (January 29):

"I the Subscriber, having, at the Desire of Mr. Henry De Foreest, of New-York, Printer, calculated an Almanack for the Year 1750, and sent it to him to print: Upon reading said Almanack after it was printed, was very much surprized to see what large Additions were made to it after it went from my Hands, and all in my Name; and also the Rising and Setting of the Moon was left out; all the Observations upon the 12 Months, inserted between the Title Page and the Eclipses; and also the Observations on the four Quarters of the Year, (towards the latter End of the Almanack) were added after it went from me, and without my Approbation or Knowledge. 'Tis true, I did desire the Printer to put in the Courts, Fairs, and Quaker's Meetings; for I had Opportunity to send the Copy before I had put them in; and the Person that carried it being in Haste, I sent it without inserting them: The last Thing in my Copy, was the Tide-Table. I think I gave the Printer Liberty in my Letter, to put in whatsoever else he should think proper; but did not expect that he would have added any Thing, but what is common in Almanacks; as the Description[sic] of the Roads, &c. But since he was pleased to insert his aforesaid Prognostiferous Observations, which is such a rare and extraordinary Performance, that I thought I should not do Justice to the Gentleman's Character, if I did not let the Publick know who was the Author of it.  
New-Milford, Jan. 16, 1749-50.

ROGER SHERMAN."

Of course, De Foreest must have smarted under this criticism about his "Prognostiferous Observations" and "extraordinary Performance," with which Sherman saddled him as the author, in order to "do Justice to the Gentleman's Character." De Foreest, therefore, in the next

issue of his *New-York Evening Post*, Numb. 245, for January 29, 1750, answered Sherman, in apparent *sub rosa* form, as follows:

“Mr. DE FOREEST.

*Be pleased to Incert the following Verses from Tate and Brady, and you'll oblige your constant Reader.*

A. B.

THE sland'ring Tongue, O God of Truth,  
 By the shall be destroy'd;  
 Who hat'st alike the Man in Blood,  
 And in Deceit employ'd

Ps. XV. Verse 1. 2. 3.

Lord, who's the happy Man, that may  
 To thy blest Courts repair;  
 Not, Stranger like, to Visit them,  
 But to inhabit there?

'Tis he whose ev'ry Thought and Deed  
 By Rules and Virtue moves;  
 Whose gen'rous Tongue disdains to speak,  
 The Thing his Heart disproves.

Who never did a Slander forge,  
 His Neighbour's Fame to wound;  
 Nor hearken to a false Report,  
 By Malice whisper'd round.


Ps. XXXIV. Verse 12.

Let him who Length of Life desires,  
 And prosp'rous Days would see,  
 From sland'ring Language keep his Tongue,  
 His Lips from Falsehood free.

*Solomon* says, Devise not Evil against thy Neighbour seeing he dwelleth securely with thee.”

Sherman had another, but less serious, experience in 1754 with Timothy Green of New London, about which

he informed his readers in his Boston almanac of 1755. He says:

“ I would inform the Reader, that in the Copy of my last Year's Almanack that was printed at New-London, in the last page (save one) I inserted an Ephemeris of the Planets Motions for the Year 1754; but by Mistake, the Printer left out that which I calculated, and instead thereof, re printed an Ephemeris for the Year 1751, from the Leaf of an old Almanack which I sent to him inclosed in a Letter for a Samplar to print the other by. And inasmuch as an Ephemeris would be of little Advantage to the generality of my Readers, I have not inserted one in this Year's Almanack.

R. Sherman.”

It is sufficient to state that Timothy Green was no longer entrusted with the printing of Sherman's almanacs, which henceforth saw the light of day in New Haven or Boston.

But if Sherman found fault with his printers, his readers also criticised him, as he informs us, with autobiographical interest, in his New Haven almanac of 1758, as follows:

“ I Have been informed that some good People in the Country, dislike my *Almanack*, because the observable Days of the Church of *England* are inserted in it, from thence, concluded that I am a *Church-man*; but to remove this Prejudice I would take leave to inform them, that altho' I have a high Esteem of the Church of England, consider'd as a reform'd Protestant Church and as agreeing with other Protestant Churches in the most important Matters of Faith: Yet I never could see any Thing so necessary or elegeble in those Rites and other Circumstantials, wherein it differs from other Protestants Churches, as to be a sufficient Inducement or Warrant for Separation from the *Presbyterian* or Congregational Churches in *New-England*, to join with the *Episcopal* Church; neither do I suppose the Observation of those Day[s] necessary: But as I take Liberty in these Matters to judge for myself, so I think it reasonable that Others should have the same Liberty; and since my Design in this Performance is to serve the Publick,

and the inserting of those observable Days does not croud out any Thing that might be more serviceable, I hope none of my Readers will be displeas'd with it for the Future.

R. SHERMAN."

During the past four years I have visited many libraries, in which I found thirty-seven Sherman almanacs, two of them being imperfect. I have also described *de visu* the only known copy of the first New York issue, of 1750, in the private library of Mr. E. Dwight Church, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The results of this investigation show that there were two distinct almanacs for 1750, one printed at New York and the other at Boston; similarly two for 1751, but of which no copy of the New York edition is known to be extant; probably one of New York for 1752, but no certainty exists about it; two for 1753 and two for 1754, one of each printed at New York and at New London; one of Boston for 1755 (two issues); one of New Haven for each of the years 1756, 1757, 1758 and probably also 1759, but of 1757 and 1759 no copies are known to be extant; and Boston issues for 1760 and 1761. These are all described carefully in the bibliographical portion of this study, by line-title transcripts of their title-pages, by a designation of their contents, etc., as well as an indication by initials where copies have been seen. The difficulties of such an inquiry may be judged from the fact that no copies were found in the Essex Institute, at Salem; in the three libraries of Providence, in and about the campus of Brown University; in Yale University; in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; the Library Company of Philadelphia; the Boston Athenæum; in the New York State Library, and other institutions. Of four yearly editions no copies whatever have been traced; of four other yearly issues only one copy of each has been located; two years are represented by two each; five yearly issues are represented by from three to five copies each; and of the year 1760, there are two issues by the same printer, represented altogether by eight copies.

The poetical effusions in Sherman's almanacs are either quoted from Pope, Denham, Davenant, Addison, Dryden,

Milton, Prior and Young, or are homemade. I have extracted of the latter class those that were characteristic. Similarly, I have copied all of the "sayings", which are arranged in alphabetic order, as a contribution to the literature of proverbs. Undoubtedly these are not all originals, but I believe many are not quoted, and their determination belongs to the literary specialist, for whose benefit the collection is contributed. The poetry, "sayings," and other extracted matter, such as Sherman's views on depreciated bills of credit, and an historical narrative of the capture of Quebec, by Captain Furlong, are formed into an appendix to this paper.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

(arranged chronologically by almanac years)

## 1750—NEW YORK

An | Almanack, | For the Year of our Lord Christ, | 1750. | Being the Second Year after Leap-Year, and | in the Twenty Third Year of the Reign of | our most gracious Sovereign Lord King | George the Second. | Wherein is contained the Lunations, Eclipses, | Suns Rifing and Setting, the mutual Aspects | of the Planets, and their Places in the Eclip- | tick, Rifing and Setting of the Seven Stars, | Time of High-Water, Moons Age, Courts, | Fairs, General Meetings, observable Days,—Judgement of the Weather, and a Defcription | of the Roads, &c. | Fitted for the Latitude of 41 Degrees, North, | and for the Meridian of the City of New- | York but may without sensible Error, serve | for all the Neighbouring Governments. | By Roger Sherman. |

New-York. | Printed and Sold by Henry De Foreest, living in Wall- | Street, at the sign of the printing Press. |

*Collation:* Eleven leaves, without pagination. *Contents:* Humorous "Observations" on each month of the year; eclipses for the year; "The Names and Characters of Planets Signs and Aspects"; "Common Notes for the Year 1748"; twelve stanzas; almanac for the year; "Of the four Quarters of the Year"; "A Brief Chronology, 1750", from 23 years to 5759 years prior to the year 1750; "Courts" in New York and New Jersey; "Quakers General Meetings"; "Fairs"; "A Defcription of the Highways and Roads" [misprinted, Raods].

*Copies seen:* E. Dwight Church (only known copy).

## 1750—BOSTON

An Astronomical Diary, | Or, an | Almanack | For the Year of our Lord Christ, | 1750. | Being the 2d Year after Biffextile or Leap-Year. | And in the Twenty-third Year of the Reign of our | most gracious Sovereign King George II. | Wherein is contained the Lunations, Eclipses of | the Luminaries, Aspects, Sun, Moon and Seven Stars | Rifing and Setting, Time of High Water at Boston, and | fundry other Places, Courts in the several Governments | in New-England, and Province of New-York, Fafts and | Festivals of the Church of England, Quakers

General | Meetings, and other observable Days, Spring Tides, | Judgment of Weather, &c. | Calculated for the Meridian of Boston, in | New-England, Lat. 42 Deg. 25 Min. North | and about 4 Hours, & 40 Min. West from the | Meridian of London. | By Roger Sherman. | [*Verse, six lines.*] |

Boston, in New-England: | Printed by J. Draper, for the Booksellers. | Price  $1\frac{1}{6}$  Single, & 12*s.* per Dozen. |

*Collation:* Eight leaves, without pagination. *Contents:* Thirteen stanzas, one of which is on the title; "To the Reader" on verso of the title; almanac for the year; "How to find High Water", etc.; "Eclipses"; "Supream Courts in New-York"; "Quakers General Meetings".

*Copies seen:* AAS; CHS; HC; MHS.

#### 1751—NEW YORK

[An Almanack, For the Year of our Lord Christ, 1751. By Roger Sherman. New-York: Printed and Sold by Henry De Foreest, in Wall-Street, at the Sign of the Printing Press.]

No copy has been discovered. De Foreest announced it in his newspaper, *The New-York Evening Post*, for the first time, in the issue Numb. 283, for Monday, October 22, 1750, as follows:

*"Just publish'd and to be sold by the Printer hereof. An ALMANACK, for the year 1751. Fitted for the Meridian of the City of New-York, but may without sensible error serve for all the Neighbouring Governments. By*

ROGER SHERMAN."

This advertisement reappeared in his paper for many months, and for the last time in Numb. 311, for May 6, 1751, upon De Foreest's removal "from *Wall-Street*, into House of the late *Peter Bondt*, deceased, in *King-Street*," where he continued to carry on "the Printing and Book binding Business."

#### 1751—BOSTON

An Astronomical Diary | or, an | Almanack | For the Year of our Lord Christ | 1751. | Being the Third Year after Biffextile or Leap-Year. | And the Twenty-fourth Year of the Reign of our



| most Gracious Sovereign King George the II<sup>d</sup>. | Wherein are contained the Lunations, Eclipses of the | Luminaries, Aspects of the Planets, and their Places | in the Ecliptick, Sun and Moon's Rising and Setting, | Time of High-Water at Boston, and other Places, | Courts, Faits and Festivals of the Church of England, | Quakers General Meetings, and other observable Days, | Spring-Tides, Judgment of the Weather, &c. | Calculated for the Meridian of Boston, in New- | England, Lat. 42 Deg. 25 Min. North and | 4 Hours 45 Min West from the Meridian of London. | By Roger Sherman. | [*Verse, eight lines.*] |

Boston. in New-England: | Printed by J. Draper, for the Booksellers. |

*Collation:* Eight leaves, without pagination. *Contents:* Thirteen stanzas, one of which is on the title; eclipses for the year; "Explanation" of the almanac; almanac for the year; "Common Notes for the Year"; "Ephemeris"; "High Water"; "Quakers General Meetings"; names of planets, etc. Advertised in Draper's *The Boston Weekly News-Letter*, No. 2537, for Dec. 27, 1750, "To be Sold by Kneeland and Green, and D. Fowle in Queen-street, D. Gookin in Marlborough-street, and by the Printer of this Paper; as also by Mr. Timothy Green at New-London".

*Copies seen:* HC; LC (lacks last leaf).

#### 1752—NEW YORK?

[An Almanack for the Year 1752. New-York: Henry De-Foreest.]

It is uncertain whether De Foreest printed an almanac by Roger Sherman for this year. In his newspaper, *The New-York Evening Post*, no definite advertisement, with Sherman's name attached, appeared. In Numb. 238, for November 11, 1751, he announced as follows: "Almanacks for the Year 1752, just Published, and to be sold by the Printer hereof." As he did print Sherman almanacs for 1750, 1751, 1753 and 1754, it is probable that he also printed one for the year 1752.

#### 1753—NEW YORK

An Astronomical Diary. | Or an | Almanack, | For the Year of our Lord Christ, | 1753. | Being the first Year after Biffextile, or Leap-Year, and in | the Twenty-sixth Year of the Reign of our

most gracious | Sovereign King George. II. | Wherein is contained the Lunations, Eclipfes, the mutual | Aspects of the Planets and their Places in the Ecliptick, | Sun, Moon and Seven Stars Rising and Setting, Time | of High Water at New-York, and fundry other Places, Courts, Obfervable Days, Quakers General Meetings, | Spring-Tides, Judgement of Weather, &c. | By Roger Sherman. | [*Verse, ten lines.*] |

New-York. | Printed and Sold by Henry De Foreest in King-Street. |

*Collation:* Twelve leaves, without pagination. *Contents:* Eleven stanzas, one being on the title; "Common Notes, for the Year 1743"[sic]; eclipses for the year 1753; almanac for the year; calculation on the transit of Mercury in 1753; "How to find the Time of High Water at Boston, Rhode Island, New Haven and other Places"; the signs of the Zodiac; names, etc. of the Aspects; "A Table of the Distances of the Planets from the Sun", [etc.]; dates of sessions of various courts in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; fairs; "Quaker General Meetings"; "Of Guaging Casks"; "Of Measuring Boards, Glass, &c."; "Of Measuring Solids, as Timber, &c."; "Of Interest"; "A Table of Interest at 7 per Cent."; "A Description of the Roads".

On the verso of the title the following note is given in explanation of the change in the calendar: "THIS Year 1753 being according to the Act of *Parliament*, reduced to the New-Style, begins 11 Days sooner than it would have done according to Old-Style, and consequently the first Day of January is that which in the Old-Style wou'd have been the 21st Day of December 1752: And in the following *Almanack* the Time of the setting of Courts and the stated *Festivals* and *Fasts* of the Church of *England*, are put on the same nominal Days as they were in the Old-Style, altho' they are eleven Days sooner as to the true Time or Season of the Year, which is according to the Direction in said Act. But the Time when his present Majesty K. GEORGE, II. was born, began to reign, was crowned, the Birth of the Prince of Wales, and other late Transactions and Events that are Obfervable are not put on the same nominal Days as in the Old-Style, but at their true Time according to New Style."

*Copies seen:* NYPL.

#### 1753—NEW LONDON

An Astronomical Diary, | or, an | Almanack | For the Year of our Lord Christ, | 1753. | Being the first after Bissextile, or Leap- | Year: And in the Twenty-Sixth Year | of the Reign of our most Gracious Sove- | reign King George II | Wherein is

contained the Lunations, Eclipses, | Mutual Aspects of the Planets, Sun and | Moon's Rising & Setting, Rising, Setting & | Southing of the Seven Stars, Time of High- | Water, Courts, Obfervable Days, Spring | Tides, Judgment of the Weather, &c. | Calculated for the Lat. of 41 Deg. North, & the | Meridian of New-London in Connecticut. | By Roger Sherman. | [*Verse, ten lines.*] |

New London : | Printed & Sold by T. Green, 1753. |

*Collation:* Eight leaves, without pagination. *Contents:* Eleven stanzas, mostly from Pope, one of which is on the title; an explanation of calculating by "new style"; eclipses of the year; "Common Notes for the Year 1753"; almanac for the year; transit of Mercury, etc.; depreciation of Bills of Credit, on last leaf (2 pp.).

*Copies seen:* AAS; CHS; Hoar; LC; NYHS.

#### 1754—NEW YORK

An Astronomical Diary. | Or an | Almanack, | For the Year of our Lord Christ, | 1754. | Being the second Year after the Biffextile, or Leap-Year. | In the 27th Year of the Reign of King George, II. | Wherein is contained the Lunations, Eclipses, Mutual Af- | pects of the Planets; and their places in the Ecliptick, | Sun and Moon's rising and setting, rising, setting and | southing of the seven Stars, Time of High-Water, Courts, | Obfervable Days, Quaker's General Meetings, Spring- | Tides, Judgment of the Weather, Description of the | Roads, &c. | Calculated for the Latitude of 41 Degrees North, and the | Meridian of the City of New-York. | By Roger Sherman. | [*Verse, from Addison, ten lines.*] |

New-York. | Printed and Sold by H. DeForeest, in King-Street. |

*Collation:* Apparently twelve leaves, without pagination. The only copy found, in the New York Public Library, has only eleven leaves. *Contents:* Thirteen stanzas, one of which is on the title; "An Explanation of the following Almanack"; names, etc. of the signs of the Zodiac; "An Ephemeris" for the year; almanac for the year; "Of the Eclipses for the Year 1754"; "The Names, Characters and Distances of the Aspects"; note on Venus as morning and evening star; "How to find the Time of High Water at Boston, Rhode-Island, New-Haven and other Places"; Court calendars of New York and New-Jersey; dates of "Quakers General Meetings"; seven lines from Young's *Night Thoughts*;

two pages of scientific explanations, beginning: "This World in which we dwell"; [Contents of last leaf unknown].

*Copies seen:* NYPL.

#### 1754—NEW LONDON

An Astronomical Diary, | Or, An | Almanack | For the Year of our Lord Christ, | 1754. | Being the second Year after Bissex- tile, or | Leap-Year: In the Twenty-seventh Year | of the Reign of King George II. | Wherein is contained, the Lunations, Eclipses, | Mutual Aspects of the Planets, and their | places in the Ecliptic, Sun & Moon's Rifing | and Setting, Rifing, Setting, and Southing of | the Seven Stars, Time of high-Water, Courts, | Observable Days, Spring Tides, Judgment | of the Weather, &c. | Calculated for the Lat. of 41. Deg. North, & the | Meridian of New-London in Connecticut. | By Roger Sherman. | [*Verse, ten lines.*]

N. London, Printed & Sold by T. Green, 1754. |

*Collation:* Eight leaves, without pagination. *Contents:* Thirteen stanzas, one of which is on the title; almanac for the year; "Eclipses", etc.; "An Ephemeris of the Planets Motions"; "Free-Mens meeting"; "How to find the time of high-Water"; "The Rule of Gaging Cask according to Law".

*Copies seen:* Hoar; MHS.

#### 1755—BOSTON

An Astronomical Diary: | or, an | Almanack, | For the Year of our Lord Christ, | 1755. | Being the third Year, after Bissex- tile or Leap-Year, | In the 28th Year of the Reign of K. George II. | Wherein is contained the Lunations, Eclip- | ses, Sun and Moon's rifing and fetting, the | mutual Aspects of the Planets, the Moon's | Place, Time of High-Water, Courts, ob- | servable Days, Festivals and Fafts of the | Church of England, Spring- Tides, Judg- | ment of the Weather, a Description of | the Roads, &c. | Calculated for the Meridian of Boston, in New- | England, | Lat. 42 Degrees, 25 Min. North. | By Roger Sherman. | [*Verse, eleven lines.*]

Boston: Printed and Sold by Daniel Fowle | And by the Booksellers. |

*Collation:* Eight leaves, without pagination. The imprint of the copy in the Connecticut Historical Society is: "Boston: Printed and Sold by Daniel Fowle | in Ann Street, near the Head of the Town Dock." *Contents:* Twelve stanzas, one of which is on the title; eclipses for the year; "Common Notes for the Year 1755"; "The Planet Venus"; almanac for the year; note on "Free-Men's Meeting"; "A Poem on Drunkenness", one page; "A Description of the Roads".

*Copies seen:* CHS; HC; LC; NYHS; NYPL (imperfect, has only leaves with monthly almanac).

### 1756—NEW HAVEN

The Connecticut Diary: | or, | Almanack | For the Year of our Lord Christ, | 1756: | Being the Biffextile or Leap-Year. | In the 29th Year of the Reign of King George the Second | Wherein are contained, the Lunations, Eclipses, Sun's and Moon's | rifting and setting; rifting, setting and fouthing of the seven | Stars; Time of High-water, Courts, observable Days, Spring | Tides, Judgment of the Weather, &c. | Calculated for the Latitude of 41 Degrees North, and the | Meridian of New-Haven, in Connecticut. | By Roger Sherman. | [*Verse, ten lines.*] |

New-Haven: Printed and Sold by J. Parker. |

*Collation:* Eight leaves, without pagination. *Contents:* Thirteen stanzas, one of which is on the title; "Eclipses for the Year 1756"; "Common Notes for the Year 1756"; almanac for the year; "An Account of the Distances of Places inhabited by the French, from the Mouth of the River St. Laurence to Mississippi"; "A Description of the Roads from New-Haven to Crown-Point", and "Roads".

It was announced in *The Connecticut Gazette*, No. 30, for November 1, 1755, as follows:

*"Just published, and to be sold Wholesale or Retail, Price 3d. single, or 2f. per Dozen, Lawful Money; at the Printing-Office near the Hay Market, in New-Haven. The Connecticut Diary: or, ALMANACK, for the Year of our LORD CHRIST 1756: Calculated for the Latitude of 41 Degrees North, and the Meridian of New Haven in Connecticut.*

By *ROGER SHERMAN.*

An Equivalent in Currency will be taken."

In the next number of the same newspaper, No. 31, for November 8, 1755, the above advertisement was repeated and the following note was added:

“As this *ALMANACK* is calculated in, adapted to, and printed for this Colony, it is hoped all Shop-keepers will give it the Preference: which if they are friends to the Country, they will do, when they confider, that if they purchase Almanacks from other Governments, so much money must necessarily be carried out of it, and that of the best kind, whilst these are paid for in the common Currency of the Colony, and they may be also assured, there is Nothing useful in any other, that is not in this.”

*Copies seen:* CHS; Hoar; NYPL.

#### 1757—NEW HAVEN

[An Astronomical Diary: or, an Almanack, For the Year of our Lord Christ, 1757. By Roger Sherman. New-Haven: Printed and Sold by James Parker, and Company.]

No copy has been found, but the printers announced it in their newspaper, *The Connecticut Gazette*, late in the year 1756, as follows:

**S**HERMAN'S ALMANACK for the Year 1757, to be sold at the Printing-Office, New-Haven, at 2/ per Doz. Or, *Five Coppers*, Single.”

It was also referred to by Sherman in his New Haven almanac of 1758, under July 17 to 21, thus:

“The Comet mentioned in last Years Almanack is expected to appear about this time.”

The printing-office of James Parker and Company was located in 1757 “at the Post-Office; near Capt. Peck's at the Long-Wharf.”

#### 1758—NEW HAVEN

An Astronomical Diary; | or an | Almanack, | For the Year of our Lord Christ, | 1758: | Being the second Year after Leap-

Year: And, | In the thirty first Year of the Reign of our Most Gracious | Sovereign King George the Second. | Wherein is contained, the Lunations, Eclipses, Sun's and Moon's | rising and setting, Aspects, Time of High-Water, Courts, ob- | servable Days, Spring Tides, Judgment of the Weather, &c. | Calculated for the Latitude of 41 Degrees, North, and the | Meridian of New-Haven, in Connecticut. | By Roger Sherman. | [*Verse, twelve lines.*]

New-Haven: | Printed and Sold by James Parker, and Company. |

*Collation:* Eight leaves, without pagination. *Contents:* Thirteen stanzas, one of which is on the title; eclipses for the year; almanac for the year; table of interest on Connecticut Bills of Credit; roads.

*Copies seen:* CHS.

#### 1759—NEW HAVEN?

No almanac by Sherman has been found for this year, nor have I been able to discover an advertisement or other evidence as proof that one was issued. Yet I think it not unlikely that one was printed by James Parker and Company, at New Haven.

#### 1760—BOSTON

An Astronomical Diary, | or, an | Almanack | For the Year of our Lord Christ, | 1760. | Being the Biffextile or Leap-Year.— In the 33d Year of the Reign of King George II. | Wherein is contained the Lunations, Eclipses, Sun's and | Moon's Rising and Setting, Aspects, Time of High | Water, Courts, observable Days, Spring-Tides, Judg- | ment of the Weather. | Calculated for the Meridian of Boston, in | New-England, Latitude 42 Degrees 25 | Minutes North. | By Roger Sherman. | [*Verse, ten lines.*] |

Boston: Printed for D. Henchman, | J. Edwards, M. Dennis J. Winter, | T. Leverett, and S. Webb. 1760. | [*"Note," four lines.*] |

*Collation:* Twelve leaves, without pagination. Some copies have not the "NOTE" at the end of the imprint, viz: "NOTE. By a late Law of the Province, the Courts of General | Sessions of the Peace and Inferiour Court of Common Pleas at Ply- | mouth, in and for the County

of Plymouth, are to be held on the | first Tuesday of January, April, July, and October, annually". | *Contents:* Thirteen stanzas about the French and Indian War, one of which is on the title; eclipses for the year 1760; signs of the Zodiac; "Vulgar Notes for the Gregorian Year 1760"; almanack for the year; table of bills emitted; roads from Boston and distances; table of the kings from Egbert to George II; "Computation" from the "Creation of the World"; "Remarkable Occurrences of later Date" (1749-1759); "Good News for New-England. Containing the most particular Account that has yet come to Hand, of the Reduction of the City of Quebeck", covering four pages.

*Copies seen:* With the "Note" at the end of the imprint, AAS; BPL; HC; Hoar; NYHS (two copies). Without the "Note", CHS; MHS.

## 1761—BOSTON

An | Almanack | For the Year of our Lord Christ, | 1761. |  
Being the first Year after Leap-Year. | In the 34th Year of the  
Reign of King George II. |

Wherein is  
contained the  
Lunations E  
clipfes, Sun  
and Moon's  
Rifing & Set-  
ting, Aspects,

Cut of  
Indian  
with  
bow and  
arrow,  
in a  
frame

Time of High  
Water, Courts  
obfervable  
Days, Spring-  
Tides, Judg-  
ment of the  
Weather, &c.

Calculated for the Meridian of Boston, in | New-England, Lati-  
tude 42 Degrees, 25 | Minutes North. | By Roger Sherman. |  
[*Verse, ten lines.*] |

Boston; New-England: | Printed by D. and J. Kneeland, for  
D. Henschman, | J. Edwards, M. Dennis, J. Winter, T. Leverett,  
| and S. Webb. 1761. |



*Collation:* Eight leaves, without pagination. *Contents:* Thirteen stanzas, partly on French and Indian War, one of which is on the title; eclipses for the year 1761 and tides; signs of the Zodiac; almanac for the year; table of interest on Connecticut bills; roads from Boston and distances.

*Copies seen:* AAS; BPL; HC; LC; NYPL

## APPENDIX

### PROSE EXTRACTS

#### SHERMAN ON DEPRECIATED BILLS OF CREDIT.

“TO fill up a vacant Page, I tho't it would not be amiss to offer some tho'ts upon the Loss & Damages which the Inhabitants of the Colony of *Connecticut* have sustained by the depreciation of the Bills of Credit of *R. Island & N. Hampshire*, since the year 1750. It appears by the reports of two Committees that were appointed by the Gen. Assembly of *R. Island*, viz. one in 1749, to enquire what sum in Bills made to supply the Treasury were then outstanding, & the other in 1750 to enquire what sum was outstanding upon Loan & both said sums amounted to £561,314 old tenor, & I suppose that almost or quite the whole of said sums is now out standing, & they have since emitted Bills to the value of £237037, old ten. And altho' I have not had any particular account of the amount of the outstanding Bills of the Province of *N. Hampshire*, yet according to the best Observation that I have been able to make, there has been near or quite as many of the Bills of *N. Hampsh.* as of the old emissions of *R. Island* passing in *Connecticut*. And since the *Massachusetts Bay* has stopt the currency of those Bills in that Province, I suppose that near half\* of all the outstanding Bills aforesaid, (exclusive of the last emission of *R. Island*) have generally been passing in said Colony. And in the year 1750, those Bills currently pass'd at the rate of 54s. old tenor, for an ounce of Silver, but now 64s. is the least sum that a *Spanish Dollar* can be purchased for, which weighs but about 17 *peny weight & an half*,

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\*Some under good advantages to know, say 2 thirds.—Original note.

at which rate an ounce would cost 73s. so that the depreciation that has been since the year 1750, will amount to £176000 old tenor, (at its present value) upon the whole of what has been in the hands of the Inhabitants of said Colony, allowing them to have had but about £500,000, which is less than one half of the outstanding Bills aforesaid, (upon supposition that *N. Hampshire* has as many outstanding as *R. Island* has, exclusive of the new emission) and is not that a large Tribute! for the Inhabitants of said Colony to pay to those two Governments within about the space of two years? for which they have received no benefit. And the outstanding Bills of *Connecticut*, some of which may be in their hands, are not in a depreciating state, so what theirs depreciate in our hands, is (as to us) wholly lost: And all this loss, (besides a great deal of injustice in *private dealings* would have been avoided, if the currency of those Bills had been stopt in that Colony at the time when they were stopt in the Province aforementioned: But such evils can't always be foreseen. And there seems to be a great probability that those Bills will sink in their value for the future as fast as ever they have in time past, if not faster; and what motive can there be to induce any of said Inhabitants to be desirous of having them pass among 'em any longer (especially as a standard in trade) at the expence of *justice, credit, & interest*? For what purpose is it to have other measures just & equal, if the Money which is the common measure to estimate the value of all things is uncertain & unequal? for it is evident that such an uncertain Medium of exchange puts an advantage into the hands of people to wrong one another many ways, without danger of being call'd to an account or punished by the Civil Authority; and 'tis to be fear'd that it has been a means of insensibly rooting principles of justice out of the minds of many people, occasioning them to think that what they gain of their ne'bour by keeping him out of his just due, & then taking *advantage* of the depreciation of the bills of Credit, to pay their debts with less than was the real value of them at the time of contract, is just & honest gain. And others by receiving in their debts in such depreciated bills, are necessitated either to be great sufferers in their estates, or else to

make reprisals by taking advantage of the uncertainty of the medium of exchange to get an exorbitant price for the *wares & marchandizes* which they sell for the future to countervail their former loss. (But is suffering wrong, a sufficient excuse for doing wrong?) Besides, how many poor Orphans have been wronged out of great part of their estates by means of such an unstable medium? And who ever is the faulty cause of it, will find that they contract no small guilt. And how much so ever some may advance their present interest by the unjust methods aforesaid, & others may curry favour by conniving at such practices, yet all will be convince'd sooner or later, that *Honesty is the best Policy.*"—1753 (New London).

#### CAPTURE OF QUEBEC, ETC.

"Good News for *New-England.*

Containing the most particular Account that has yet come to Hand, of the Reduction of the City of *QUEBECK*, the Capital of *CANADA*, to the Obedience of his Britannic Majesty, by the Forces under the Command of Major-General *WOLFE*, covered by a Squadron of *British* Men of War, under the Command of Admiral *SAUNDERS*; as brought by Capt. *Furlong*, who arrived from *Quebeck*, Oct. 21. As also an Account of the taking and destroying 6 large French Men of War, by Admiral *BOSCAWEN*, near *Cadiz*

**T**HAT General Wolfe finding that nothing could invite the Enemy to give him Battle, while he remained at Montmorancy, retired from thence on the 4th Day of September, and resolved to endeavour to effect a landing on the back of the Town: To make sure of this, it was absolutely necessary to surprize them; he therefore prevailed on the Admiral to send up above the Town some Transports and a large Number of Boats, all of which got safe by, notwithstanding the Enemy's constant fire upon them from all their Batteries, which were composed of above 130 Pieces of Cannon, from 6 to 42 Ponders, the latter fired red hot Shot. General Wolfe marched his Army from Point Levee to the River Echemains, and embark'd them on board the Transports on the 12th; He gave Orders

for the Army to be in Readiness to land the next Morning before Day light, under the Heights of Abraham; accordingly they landed, and immediately attack'd and routed the Enemy, taking Possession of a Battery of 4 24 Pounders, and one 13 Inch Mortar, with but an inconsiderable Loss. We then took Post on the Plains of Abraham, whither Monsieur Montcalm (on hearing that we had landed, for he did not expect us) hasted with his whole Army to give us Battle; about 9 o'Clock we observed the Enemy marching down towards us in three Columns, at 10 they form'd their Line of Battle, which was at least six deep, having their Flanks covered by a thick Wood on each Side, into which they threw above 3000 Canadians and Indians, who gaul'd us much; the Regulars then marched briskly up to us, and gave us their first Fire, at about 50 Yards Distance, which we did not return, as it was General Wolfe's express Orders not to fire till they came within 20 Yards of us— They continued firing by Platoons, advancing in a very regular Manner till they came close up to us, and then the Action became general: In about 15 Minutes the Enemy gave way on all Sides, when a terrible Slaughter ensued; we pursuing them to the Walls of the Town, regardless of an excessive heavy Fire from their Batteries, and gain'd a compleat Victory—At 4 in the Afternoon Mons. Boccanville appear'd with 1500 Foot and 200 Horse, on the great Road (that leads from Montreal to Quebeck) marching towards a Post on the Plains occupied by a Body of our Light Infantry; on immediate Notice of which Brigadier-General Burton, with the 35th and 49th Regiments march'd to the Left to receive him; but he no sooner perceived our Disposition made to engage him, then he fac'd to the right about, and made a most precipitate Retreat; at 10 at Night we surprized their Guard and took Possession of their Guard Hospital, wherein we found between 12 or 1500 sick and wounded.

The Troups lying on their Arms all Night, and the 14th in the Morning we secured the Bridge of Boats they had over Charles River, and made ourselves possessed of all the Posts and Avenues that was or might be of any Consequence leading to the Town, and at Night we broke Ground at 100 Yards Distance from the Walls, when we had every Thing prepared

for erecting a Battery in order to make a Breach and Storm, but were prevented by their beating a Parly and sending out a Flag of Truce with Articles of Capitulation, and in a few Hours after we took Possession of the City, where we found 250 Pieces of Cannon, a Number of Mortars, from 9 to 15 Inches, Field Pieces, Hawetzers, Royals, &c. with a large Quantity of Artillery Stores.

The Day after the Engagement the Enemy abandoned Beauport, leaving behind them above 80 Pieces of Cannon, and 3 Mortars, having first set Fire to all their floating Batteries, and blown up the Magazine of Powder for supplying them and the Troops that were on that Side.

The poor Remains of the French Regulars, with about 10,000 Canadians, have retired to Jaques Quartiees under the Command of Monsieur Levy; but the Canadians are deserting him in great Numbers every Day, and coming in to surrender themselves—Mons. Vaudreuil stole out of the City during the Battle and escaped—The French in the Town and about us are starving for want of Provisions, from which its reasonable to imagine the whole must shortly surrender, even at Discretion. We have sent up to Trois Riviere for 5 Frigates and 11 Sail of Transports which arrived here last Spring from France, and which the Enemy have deserted on hearing of the Surrender of the Town.

The Enemy Lost in the Engagement—Lieut. General Montcalm; two Brigade Generals; one Colonel; two Lieut. Colonels; and at least 1500 Officers and Men killed and taken Prisoners; among the Prisoners are 58 Officers—On our Side was killed the brave and never to be forgotten General WOLFE; with 9 Officers, 4 Serjeants, and 44 Privates; wounded, Brigadier General Monckton; Col. Charlton, Quarter Master-General; Major Barry, Adjutant Gen. and 50 other Officers, with 26 Serjeants and 557 Rank and File—This Action is the more glorious, as the Enemy were at least 12,000 strong, besides 500 Horse; and we but about 4,500, some of whom did not engage.

Brigadier Murray is appointed Governor of the Town, and the whole Army left to Garrison it; Brigadier General Burton commands in the lower Town with the 48 Regiment and

Detachments from the several others, Brigadier Townsend is gone home in the Fleet to England, and Brigadier Monckton intends for the Continent.

Capt. Furlong informs, That the Garrison surrendered Prisoners of War, and march'd out of the City accordingly, and were immediately embark'd on Board the Transports; and that such of the French Inhabitants as would come in and take the Oaths of Allegiance, were permitted to enjoy their Estates: And that Lieut. Col. Hale went home in the Leostaff with the Dispatches of this important Event.

Capt. Diamond arrived at Marblehead the 14th Inst. in 39 Days from Cadiz: and informs of the taking and destroying of 6 large French Men of War out of 7, by Admiral Boscawen, the 17th of August, near Cadiz; That our Ships took three, drove 2 on Shore, and sunk one in the Engagement: Not being able to get the 2 off, the Admiral ordered them to be burnt. The French Squadron consisted of 12 Ships of the Line and 3 Frigates: Five of those of the Line of 60 Guns each, and 3 Frigates got into Cadiz, the 17th or 18th of August; where the Shannon Frigate lay at Anchor without them to observe their Motions. When these Ships got into Cadiz, there were 21 Sail of Spanish Men of War ready to sail, only waiting for a Wind, to bring Don Carlos to ascend the Spanish Throne. It was reported in Cadiz, that the Commander of the French Ships apply'd to the Spanish Admiral to take him and the French Ships under his Convoy up the Streights: The Admiral answer'd he could not hinder his going out with him, but must assure him he could not protect him: The French Commander then thought proper to wait for a more convenient Opportunity—The Spanish Fleet sail'd about 10 Days before Capt. Diamond left Cadiz; and there was then no Appearance of any Uneasiness by the Spaniards—It was reported in Cadiz, that Admiral Boscawen could not conveniently get at M. de la Clue up the Streights, so returned to Gibraltar, and kept out his Cruizers to watch them; and as soon as the Gibraltar Frigate discern'd the French Fleet coming down the Streights, she ran immediately into Gibraltar Bay, and gave the Admiral the Signal, and went out again and dogged them that Night: in order that the Admiral might keep Sight of the French

Fleet, he kept heaving Sky-Rockets and firing signal Guns, which had a Tendency to deceive the French, they thinking it to be of their own Squadron, and shortened sail; and as the Captain of the Gibraltar found them shorten sail, he did the same; and by this Step prevented their getting too far from Admiral Boscawen, who in the Morning had got near them, and then gave Chase, and engaged as above.—The Captain further says, That Admiral Boscawen attacked the French Admiral, and disabled him in his Masts, who was obliged to drop a Stern; on which the French Admiral stood in for the Shore; and that Admiral Boscawen got on board the Newark, and pursued, and drove him on Shore; but not being able to get her off, burnt her as above.—It was uncertain where Admiral Boscawen was; but was thought was gone Home with the 3 French Men of War, leaving a proper Number to watch the French in Cadiz.”—1760. (Boston).

POETICAL EXTRACTS

1751—BOSTON

*On title-page:*

“THE circling Hours are roling swiftly on,  
 New Years succeed those that are past and gone;  
 Still hast'ning on to the appointed Hour  
 When the great JUDGE shall come with awful Pow'r,  
 And finally to all Men shall impart  
 Rewards, or Pains after their just desert:  
 This World by Fire will then devoured be  
 And Time succeeded by ETERNITY.”

*From the inside, for January:*

“As Time it self is ever on the Wing  
 So it doth still alternate Seasons bring;  
 What was foretold is verified we see,  
 That Heat and Cold still in their Seasons be.”

*For February:*

“THE Lakes and Ponds are now with Cold congeal'd,  
 And Banks of Snow o'er-spread each fruitful Field:

In *Orion's* Bands the Earth is now confin'd,  
Which all the Pow'r of Man cannot unbind."

*For March:*

"PLEIADES Influence, join'd with SOL's warm Ray,  
Break *Orion's* Bands, and melt the Ice away:  
The feather'd Tribe are now upon the Wing  
Unto our Coasts at the Approach of Spring."

*For April:*

"AT Spring's approach all Creatures Joy express;  
The quicken'd Earth puts on her verdant Dress:  
Now vernal Sun Beams, with alternate Show'rs  
Cause Plants to rise! also give Birth to Flow'rs."

*For May:*

"THIS Month of *May*, seems more than all beside,  
To be by the Creator beautify'd:  
The Trees and Fields in all their Bloom appear,  
And Birds make Musick pleasant to the Ear."

*For June:*

"TIME ever passes, Seasons often change,  
Men's Minds on fickle Objects often range  
Seeking for Happiness in earthly Things,  
Which often to them Disappointment brings."

*For July:*

"HE that true Peace and Happiness would find  
In every Scene of Life must be resign'd  
Unto the Will of God in Providence,  
And that with full compleat Acquiescence."

*For August:*

"Now many People do their Health impair  
By eating Raw-Fruits, more than by noxious Air,  
And by Intemperance in many Things,  
Which commonly Diseases on them brings."



*For September:*

“THE mighty God from whom all Things proceed,  
 To his own Glory all Things hath decreed:  
 Those who refuse him Praise in active Way,  
 Must Victims fall; his Justice to display.”

*For October:*

“FROM *Janus* sixth to *October* twenty-three,  
 Bright *Venus* she our Evening-Star will be;  
 But after that by *SOL* she will descend,  
 And be Morning-Star until the Year end.”

*For November:*

“WHAT is our Duty while we're here below,  
 Is our prime Wisdom carefully to know;  
 And diligently to perform the same  
 Is what should always be our End and Aim.”

*For December:*

“*Phæbus*, his Ingress into *Capricorn*,  
 Makes Winter here; but Summer at *Cape-Horn*.  
 In Southern Climes Things flourishing now grow,  
 While Here the Earth lies buried up in Snow.”

## 1753—NEW YORK

*Verse on title, as follows:*

“On swiftest Wings *Time* without ceasing flies,  
 Whilst Days on Days and Months on Month's arise;  
 No Post so swiftly passes on his Way,  
 As fleeting *Time* moves on from Day to Day;  
 No Ship that Coasts the Sea with spreading Sails,  
 Drove by the rapid Force of pressing Gales,  
 Can fly so fast along the rolling Tide,  
 As swift wing'd *Time* does thro' the Seasons glide;  
 No Angry Threats can check his forward Way,  
 Nor Golden Bribes entice a Moment's Stay.”

1755—BOSTON

*Verse on title-page:*

“He whose cheap Thirst, the Springs and Brooks can quench,  
 And temp’rate is in what does Life preserve,  
 How many Cares is he exempted from?  
 He’s not indebted to the Merchants Toil;  
 And from his Table here, no painful Surfeits,  
 No fed Diseases grow, to strangle Nature,  
 And suffocate the active Brain, no Fevers,  
 No Apoplexies, Palsies or Catarrhs  
 Are here, Nature, not sway’d by luscious Taste  
 Takes in no more than she can govern well,  
 Ever preserving pure and chearful Health.”

*At the end of 1755 (Boston):*

## A POEM on Drunkenness.

**D**RUNKENNESS avoid, whose vile Incontinence,  
 Takes both away the Reason and the Sense:  
 Till with *Circæan* Cups thy Mind’s possést,  
 Leaves to be Man, and wholly turns a Beast.  
 Think while thou swallow’st the capacious Bowl,  
 Thou lett’st in Floods to wreck and drown thy Soul:  
 That Hell is open, to Remembrance call,  
 And think how subject Drunkards are to fall.  
 Consider how it soon destroys the Grace  
 Of human Shape, spoiling the beauteous Face:  
 Passing the Cheeks, blaring the curious Eye,  
 Studding the Face with vicious Heraldry.  
 How does it nurse Disease, infect the Heart,  
 Drawing some Sickness into ev’ry Part?  
 The Stomach overcloy’d, wanting a Vent,  
 Doth up again resend her Excrement.  
 And then, O see what too much Wine can do,  
 The very Soul being drunk, spues Secrets too!  
 The Lungs corrupted, breathe contagious Air,  
 Belching up Fumes that unconcocted are.

The Brain o'er warm'd, losing her sweet Repose,  
 Doth purge her filthy Ordure through the Nose;  
 The Veins do boil, glutted with vicious Food.  
 And quickly severs the distemper'd Blood.  
 The Belly swells, the Foot can hardly stand,  
 Lam'd with the Gout; the Palsy shakes the Hand;  
 And through the Flesh sick Waters sinking in,  
 Do, Bladder like, puft up the dropsy'd Skin.  
 It weaks the Brain, it spoils the Memory,  
 Hasting on Age, and wilful Poverty.  
 'Tis virtue's Poison, and the Bane of Trust,  
 The Match of Wrath, the Fuel unto Lust.  
 It drowns thy better Parts, making thy Name  
 To Foes a Laughter, to thy Friends a Shame;  
 And if thou dost not from this Vice refrain  
 'Twill prove thy Ruin and eternal Bane.

## 1760—BOSTON

*From the title-page:*

**B**RAVE AMHERST, WOLFE & SAUNDERS, all advance,  
 With dauntless Courage and collected Might;  
 To turn the War, and tell *Aggressing* France,  
 How *Britain's* and *New-England's* Sons can Fight.  
 On Conquest fix'd, behold them rushing on  
 Thrô Woods, o'er Lakes, to meet the Gallic Hosts.  
 At their Approach the French and Indians run,  
 And seiz'd with Terror quit their destin'd Posts.  
 Their strongest Forts yield to these Sons of Thunder  
 Who take their Towns, and their rich Treasures plunder.

*Under January:*

**J**OHNSON went forth with his fierce Indian Bands,  
 To fight the French on distant Western Lands:  
 These join'd with English Troops, lying in wait,  
 Made *French* and *Indians* flee, with Slaughter great!  
 The French dismay'd on hearing this Report,  
 Yield to the English, *Niagara* Fort.—

*Under February:*

**L**YMAN our Gen'ral brave, inspir'd with Zeal,  
 To save his Country and promote its Weal;  
 With Mind engag'd for War, enters the Field,  
 Leads forth our valiant Troops, disdains to yield  
 Until they conquer the aggressing Foe,  
 And give NEW-FRANCE a total Overthrow.

*Under March:*

**G**EORGE our most gracious King, both Great and Good,  
 His Fleets and Armies sends a-cross the Floods—  
 To guard his Subjects in these distant Lands,  
 And save us from the En'my's barb'rous Hands.  
 GOD Prosper Britain's Forces, join'd with our's,  
 Quite to subdue the haughty Gallic Pow'rs.

*Under April:*

**M**AY Britain's Sons, with Prussian Pow'rs alli'd  
 Conquer the French, humble the Sons of Pride  
 Who are against the Prot'stant Cause combin'd;  
 A Scourge of Nations, Murd'rers of Mankind:  
 May universal Peace this Year obtain,  
 Fix'd on a Basis that shall long remain.

May, June and December have selections from Prior.

*Under July:*

**T**HE famous ROGERS, and a PUTNAM brave,  
 In Praise for valiant Deeds, a Share must have;  
 Who bold and Lion-like the *French* explore,  
 And often fight them on the Lakes and Shore:  
 Their daring Enterprizes spread their Fame,  
 And make the En'my dread their very Name.

*Under August:*

**T**HAT now our Nation by kind Heav'n blest,  
 Enjoys rich Favours, ought to be confess'd;  
 Favours more great and num'rous, than are giv'n  
 To any other Nation, under Heav'n:

A wise and gracious KING, the best of LAWS,  
JUDGES and STATESMEN, faithful to its Cause.

*Under September:*

**M**OST brave Commanders both by Land and Sea,  
Most valiant Soldiers, crown'd with Victory;  
Good *Air*, rich *Soil*, much *Wealth*, extensive Trade,  
By pure Religion, yet more happy made:  
All these and more with Freedom we enjoy,  
To praise the GIVER then; be our Employ.

*Under October:*

**T**HE great Sir WILLIAM PIT's Administration  
Makes Things go well in th' English Nation.  
His Schemes well laid, and executed, raise  
The Enemy's Terror and his Country's Praise;  
Patron of Virtue, Flatt'ry he disdains;  
Merit alone, by him Preferment gains.

*From November:*

**S**O long intent on War, my *Muse* is tir'd,  
O were these gloomy, evil Days expir'd,  
It is most shocking to my thoughtful Mind,  
That Men so barb'rously destroy their Kind,  
May we e'er long those peaceful Days behold  
Which are in ancient Prophecy foretold.

1761—BOSTON

"How shall my Muse in proper Lines express  
Our Northern Armies Valour and Success?  
While I am writing, comes the joyful News,  
Which cheers my Heart; a-new inspires my Muse.  
Our three brave Armies at *Montreal* meet,  
A Conquest of *New-France*, they there compleat.  
To GOD, we owe the Triumphs of the Day;  
NEW-FRANCE submits to GEORGE's gentle Sway!  
May LEWIS, that proud Tyrant, never more  
Bear any Rule upon the Northern Shoar."

## SAYINGS FROM ROGER SHERMAN'S ALMANACS.

The arrangement is alphabetic and the sayings are copied literally.

Against Diseases Temperance.

Will ever be the best Defence.—1756, New Haven.

All Men desire Happiness but few take proper methods to obtain it.—1753, New London.

All men desire happiness but 'tis only the virtuous that attain it.—1753, New York.

All seek Happiness; but many take wrong Courses to obtain it.—1760, Boston.

Are Obloquies despis'd; they die suppress'd:

But if with rage resent'd; they're confess'd.—1755, Boston.

At will, while fortune turns the wheel,

That life's a lott'ry mankind feel

All venture, few confess their gain

For rich and poor alike complain.—1750, New York.

Bias and grudge

Have made men mis-judge.—1753, New York.

The bones which do support our earthly tower

In number are four hundred eighty four.—1750, New York.

Contention and Strife are now very rife.—1751, Boston.

Count all the bliss that prosperous vice obtains

'Tis what but virtue flies from and disdains.—1753, New York.

The Dykes are fill'd, and with a roaring Sound

the rising Rivers float the nether Ground.—1761, Boston.

An easy credulity argues want of wisdom.—1756, New Haven.

Evenings pleasant and fair

for Ladies to take the Air.—1751 (Sept. 19-20), Boston.

Every Free man shou'd

Aim at the publick Good.—1753, New London.

Every free-man shou'd

Promote the publick good.—1753, New York.

Evil men occasion evil times.—1756, New Haven.

A faithful man in public is a Pillar in a Nation.—1751, Boston.

The Farmer casts his Grain

Into the Furrow'd Plain.—1754, New London; also 1754,  
New York.

The Farmer having gather'd in his Store

His weary Toils & anxious Cares are o'er.—1761 (November),  
Boston.

The Farmer to full Bowls, invites his Friends;

& what he got with Pains with Pleas[ure] spends.—1761 (December),  
Boston.

The Fields look gay

this Month of May.—1750, Boston.

The first step to knowledge is to be sensible of our own  
ignorance.—1750, New York.

Flattering Parasites are dangerous Persons.—1756, New Haven.

Fleecy Snow now cloathes the Wood,

and Cakes of Ice rowl down the Flood.—1761 (February),  
Boston.

The Flowers in all their Gaiety appear

and Peace and Plenty Crown the current Year.—1761, Boston.

For that in us all things may vain appear

We have a Vain for every Day i' the Year.—1750, New York.

Fortune always did approve;

A present Wit,

In War or Love.—1755, Boston.

A General sets his Army in Array

In vain; unless he fights, and wins the Day.—1756, New Haven.

God in the Nature of each Being founds,

its proper Bliss & sets it proper Bounds.—1750, Boston.

The gods are slow but sure paymasters.—1750, New York.

Gold raises Armies in a Nation's Aid,

but bribes a Senate and the Land's betray'd.—1760, Boston.

A good jack makes

A good gill.—1750, New York.

Good Laws well executed, are the Bulwarks of Liberty and Property.—1756, New Haven.

The grass is green the flowers appear,  
And Philomela charms the ear.—1754 (May 15-18), New York.

He that from Guilt is clear,  
No Danger need to fear.—1756, New Haven.

He that in virtues way is pleas'd to run  
Shall wear a crown when time itself is done.—1750, New York.

He that may hinder Mischief, and yet permits it; is an Accessary.—1755, Boston.

He that reaps the Profit, ought to bear the Burden.—1755, Boston.

He that sows in craft, reaps in jealousy.—1756, New Haven.

He that would be happy, must be Virtuous.—1760, Boston.

He that would not be slandered himself must be careful not to slander others.—1750, New York.

He who by good Actions deserves well, needs not another's praise.—1756, New Haven.

He who loves truth for its own sake, will not assent to any proposition farther than there's evidence to support it.—1753, New London.

He who to love aspires,  
can't limit his desires.—1756, New Haven.

The Health and Welfare of the People is the chiefest Law.—1755, Boston.

Honour and Shame from no Condition rise:  
Act well your Part, there all the Honour lies.—1750, Boston.

Honour of Blood without Ornament of Knowledge, is but a glorious Ignorance.—1758, New Haven.

How happy is All understood  
That none are safe unless They're good.—1758, New Haven.

I boast no wonders, neither beg your Praise  
Two things much us'd by many in these days  
No, read and censure as you please my book.  
Like or dislike the care's already took.—1750, New York.



If Virtue in a Court itself advance;  
Vice there will soon grow out of countenance.—1755, Boston.

Ignorance of the Law doth not excuse one.—1755, Boston.

Improve your Season while you may,  
to gather in your Grain & Hay;  
for soon there'll be a rainy Day.—1761 (July), Boston.

In ev'ry Breast there glows an active Flame,  
the Love of Glory and the dread of Shame.—1760, Boston.

In every trade we may coblers see,  
Their numbers rise to such a degree  
We should want time, nay ale and wealth,  
To drink each cobling brothers health.—1750, New York.

In genial Winter, Swains enjoy their Store,  
forget their Hardships, and recruit for more.—1761, Boston.

Innocence unmov'd at a false Accusation, doth the more  
confirm itself; and Guilt is discovered by its own Fears.—1755,  
Boston.

Intestine Jars, are worse than foreign Wars.—1756, New  
Haven.

It must needs be true which all men say  
Better have money to receive than pay.—1750, New York.

The Law compelleth no Man to impossibilities.—1755, Boston.

Learn when to speak and when to silent set  
Fools often speak and shew their want of wit.—1750, New York.

Let Reason judge which of these two is worse  
Want with a full or with an empty Purse.—1760, Boston.

Liberty and Property are dear to English men.—1754, New  
York; also 1754, New London.

Look for ruin when a coward wins;  
for fear and cruelty were ever twins.—1756, New Haven.

Look round our World, behold the Chain of Love,  
combining all below & all above,  
Here then we rest: The universal Cause,  
sets to one End, but acts by various Laws.—175 , Boston.

Love, Hope, & Joy, fair Pleasure's smiling Train;  
Hate, Fear, &, Grief the Family of Pain.—1750, Boston.

Love to our citadel resorts  
thro' those deceitful sally-ports,  
Our centinels betray our forts.—1756, New Haven.

Mankind upon each other's Ruins rise,  
Cowards maintain the Brave, and Fools the Wise.—1758,  
New Haven.

Men are slow to believe what dont suit their interest.—1753,  
New York.

A miser who loves money more than himself will certainly  
rate it above honesty.—1754, New York; also 1754, New London.

Moisture and pearly Rains  
do now refresh the thirsty Plains.—1761 (August), Boston.

The Nations seem inclin'd to Peace,  
and Wars and Fightings soon will cease.—1761, Boston.

Nature in her gay Attire,  
Doth many pleasing Tho'ts inspire.—1758, New Haven.

Necessity hath no Law.—1755, Boston.

None more subject to mischance,  
than those whom fortune doth advance.—1758, New Haven.

None pities him that's in the Snare;  
And warn'd before, Would not beware.—1755, Boston.

Now *April* showers,  
Impregnate the Flowers.—1756 (April), New Haven.

Now expect a good Season for making Hay,  
which improve while you may.—1751 (June 19 to 22), Boston.

Now expect to hear good News from far.—1750 (May 6-7),  
Boston.

Of Seasons we predict by Nature's Laws,  
but these are over—ru'ld by God, the great First Cause.—1751,  
Boston.

Oft private Faith and public Trust are sold,  
and Traitors barter Liberty for Gold.—1760, Boston.

Peace-makers find  
Content of Mind.—1756, New Haven.

The People's Crimes,  
Cause evil Times.—1758, New Haven.

Perhaps some memorable Battle will be fought about this time.—1756 (May 20-24), New Haven.

Physicians easily can tell,  
Advice to others, when themselves are well.—1758, New Haven.

Plain down right Honesty, is the Beauty and Elegancy  
of Life.—1755, Boston.

A Poem's Life and Death, dependeth still:  
Not on the Poet's Wit, but Reader's Will.—1755, Boston.

A poor Spirit's worse  
Than a poor purse.—1755, Boston.

The Powers above  
do Mercy love.—1758, New Haven.

Pride and Excess are growing Evils.—1758, New Haven.

Profaness Intemperance & Injustice presage Calamitous  
Times.—1753, New London.

The Promises of Princes and Courts should not be by after  
Arts evaded,

For who dares punish the breach of Oaths in Subjects,  
and yet slight the Faith he has made them.—1755, Boston.

A prudent temperate Abstinence  
against Diseases is the best Defence.—1758, New Haven.

Publick good is to be preferred before private Interest.—  
1755, Boston.

Reason & passion answer one great Aim,  
And true self love & social are the same.—1753, New London;  
also 1753, New York.

Reason's whole Pleasure, all the Joys of Sense,  
lie in three Words,—Health, Peace and Competence.—1750,  
Boston.

Self Interest will turn some mens opinions as certainly  
as the wind will a weather cock.—1753, New London.

Senates and Judges have been bought for Gold:

Esteem & Love were never to be sold.—1750, Boston.

Silence is a decent cover to a want of sense.—1750, New York.

So weak is our judgment & frail is our sight

That we cannot level our own wishes right.

And if sometimes we make a wise advance

T'ourselves we little owe, but much to chance.—1750, New York.

Soft Whispers run along the leafy Woods,

and Mountains echo to the murm'ring Floods.—1761, Boston.

Some Men study more how to seem judicious than to be so.—  
1755, Boston.

Some waste their precious time in gaming.

Others in trifles not worth naming.—1754, New York.

Study to know thyself, meddle not with other Men's matters.  
—1760, Boston.

The tender Vines and Flow'rs:

The cruel Frost devours.—1761, Boston.

That which in the beginning is vicious, cannot by tract of  
Time be made good.—1755, Boston.

Those that profanely Swear & Curse, at best they are but  
scandalous.—1751, Boston.

Those who in slander delight,

discover both folly and spite.—1756, New Haven.

Those who stir up sedition among the People, are the worst  
enemies of the state.—1756, New Haven.

Though good things answer many good intents;

Yet Crosses do bring forth the best Events—1755, Boston.

A timely Reformation,

Wo'd save our Land & Nation.—1758, New Haven.

The Times wherein we live are very bad:

Let's every one mend our Ways, and we shall soon see  
better Days.—1751, Boston.

'Tis Bias or Grudge makes some Men misjudge.—1753,  
New London.

'tis greater honour to confess a fault than to defend it.—  
1754, New York.

Tis greater Honour to Retract an error, than to Defend it.—  
1754, New London.

'Tis Heav'n each Passion sends; which different Men directs  
to different ends.—1760, Boston.

'Tis in Life as 'tis in Painting  
much may be right yet much is wanting.—1758, New Haven.

'Tis strange the Miser should his Cares employ,  
to gain those Riches that he wont enjoy.—1760, Boston.

'Tis Virtue only make[s] our Bliss below,  
& our chief Knowledge is Ourselves to know.—1750, Boston.

To be easy all Night,  
Let your Supper be light.—1750, Boston.

To brand a doubtful Folly with a Smile,  
Or madly blaze unknown Defects is vile.—1760, Boston.

To save a soul, our men of modern sense,  
Grudge Peter, for his guidance, a few pence,  
A finger akes (so clear their light within is)  
They all allow the doctor's claim to guineas.—1750, New York.

To whom can Riches give Repute or Trust,  
Content or Pleasure, but the Good and Just.—1750, Boston.

True Charity, tho' never so secret, finds a just reward.—1755,  
Boston.

True Peace of Mind  
the virtuous find.—1760, Boston.

'Twas not allow'd to *Jove*, to hold at once, his Reason  
and his Love.—1755, Boston.

The Tyranny of OLD TENOR, that mystery of Iniquity;  
source of Injustice, & disturber of the Peace is now Expiring;  
to the Joy of all Honest Men.—1754, New London.

Unheedful Vows may heedfully be broken.—1755, Boston.

The various Harmony in the Works of Nature:  
Manifest the Wisdom of the Creator.—1751, Boston.

The Weather now is freezing cold,  
uncomfortable for young or old  
but I can't tell how long 'twill hold.—1750 (December, 19 to  
24), Boston.

What suits mens Wishes is forwardly believed.—1753, New  
London.

While young people are gathering flowers and nose gays,  
Let them beware of the snake in the grass.—1750, New York.

Whoe'r to play the coxcombs part by niggard nature's ariven,  
May pardon find; but fools by art can never be forgiven.—1750,  
New York.

Whoso assents to any proposition farther than there is  
evidence to support it does not love truth for its own sake.—  
1753, New York.

Why should Men  
be Tyrants then?—1758, New Haven.

The Winds are high  
as well as dry.—1751 (August 30-31), Boston.

Wisdom and knowledge are preferable to gold and silver.—  
1754, New York; also 1754, New London.

Wise men wonder good men grieve  
Knaves invent and fools believe.—1750, New York.

With liberal Hand and choicest Grain,  
the Farmer sows the furrow'd Plain.—1761, Boston.  
the World subsists by elemental strife,  
and Passions are, the element of Life.—1760. Boston.

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