# EQUINOXES AND SOLSTICES.

Vernal Equinox,......March 20th, 6th hour 59 min. morning.
Summer Solstice,......June 21st, 3d hour 50 min. morning.
Autumnal Equinox,......Sept. 22d 6th hour 0 min. evening.
Winter Solstice,......Dec. 21st, 11th hour 34 min. morn.

## ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1844.

There will be five Eclipses this year, three of the sun and two of the moon, in the following order. namely,

I. There will be an Eclipse of the moon on the 31st of May, in the evening, of which a very small fragment only will be seen here. The moon will rise (1. 62 digits eclipsed on the upper limb) at 7th hour 27 min. and the Eclipse will end at the 7th hour 35 min.

II. There. will be an Eclipse of the sun on the 15th of June, at the 7th hour 30 min. evening, invisible here. Visible in the South. Pacific and great Southern Oceans.

III 'There will be an Eclipse of the sun on the 10th of Nov. at the 4th hour 40 min. morning, invisible. Visible only in a small portion of the great Southern Ocean.

IV. There will be an Eclipse of the moon on Sunday, Nov. 24th, evening, visible and total.

| | |
|---|---|
| Beginning,.....4th hour 53½ m. | Duration of total dark's. 1h 33m. |
| Do. of total darkness 6th h. 2m. | Whole duration......3h. 50m. |
| Middle of the Eclipse, 6 h. 48½m | Depth of immersion in the |
| End of total darkness, 7h. 35m. | Earth's shadow, 17. 22 digits |
| End of the Eclipse,..8h. 43½m. | from the North side. |

V. There will be an Eclipse of the sun on Monday, Dec. 9th, afternoon, chiefly visible.

| | |
|---|---|
| Beginning,......3d h. 33 min. | Duration of visibility,..0h 57m. |
| Greatest obscuration, 4h. 10 m. | Magnitude, 2. 04 digits on the |
| Sun sets (1. 18 digits eclipsed) | sun's Northern limb. |
| 4 hours 30 minutes. | |

This Eclipse will be wholly visible, ending before the sun sets, in the more Southern and Western parts of the United States and Canada.

NOTE.—The sun's rising and setting are given in apparent time in this Almanac. All the other calculations are in clock time.

—○—

THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.—To determine the distance of Lightning, count the number of seconds between the flash and the clap of Thunder, and allow rather less than a quarter of a mile for each second.

The middle of the room is the safest situation in a Thunder storm, and lower rooms are more safe than upper chambers.

1st Mon

THE S
heat, is ab
days. It i
system.
throughou
to the hu
through w
stand it—

Ful
'Thi
New
Firs

THE SHORTEST LIFE IS LONG ENOUGH, IF IT LEADS TO A BETTER.

D W

Mon
Tue
Wed
Thu
Frid
Sat
Sun.
Mon
Tue
Wed
Thu
Frid
Sat
Sun.
Mon
Tue
Wed
Thu
Frid
Sat
Sun.
Mon
Tue
Wed
Thu
Frid
Sat
Sun
Mon
Tue
Wed