

COMMON NOTES FOR 1836.

Dominical Letters,.....	CB	Roman Indiction,.....	9
Golden Number,.....	13	Julian Period,.....	6549
Epact,.....	12	Dionysian Period,.....	165
Solar Cycle,.....	25	No. of Direction,.....	13

MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Septuagesima Sunday,...	Jan. 31	Rogation Sunday,	May 8
Quinq. or Shrove Sun. Feb'y.	14	Ascension Day, or } May 12
Ash Wednesday,....	Feb'y. 17	Holy Thursday, } May 22
Palm Sunday,	March 27	Pentecost, or Whit } May 29
Good Friday,.....	April 1	Sunday May 29
EASTER,	April 3	Trinity Sunday, May 29
Low Sunday,.....	April 10	Advent Sunday,	Nov. 27

For other remarkable days and Sundays, see Calendar pages.

HOLIDAYS AT THE PUBLIC OFFICES.

New Year's Day,.....	Jan'y. 1	Whit Monday,	May 23
Queen's birth day kept, Mar.	5	King's b. d. kept,.....	May 28
St. Patrick,.....	Mar. 17	Powder Plot,.....	Nov. 5
Good Friday,.....	April 1	St. Andrew,.....	Nov. 30
Easter Monday,.....	April 4	Christmas Day,	Dec. 25
St. George,.....	April 23		

ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1836.

There will be Four Eclipses this year—*Two* of the Sun, and *Two* of the Moon, in the following order:—

I. The *first* will be of the Moon, on *Sunday*, May 1st, in the morning, partial and visible.

	H.	M.	
First contact of the ☾ with ☉'s penumbra,	1	38	} Apparent time.
Eclipse begins,	2	53	
Middle, or greatest obscurity,	3	55	
Eclipse ends,	4	58	
Last contact of the ☾ with ☉'s penumbra,	6	12	
Quantity eclipsed, 44 digits on the Moon's south limb.			

II. The *second* will be of the Sun, on *Sunday*, May 15th, visible.

	H.	M.	
Beginning of the Eclipse,....	8	40	} Apparent or solar time in the morning,
Greatest obscurity,.....	9	32	
Eclipse ends,.....	10	58	
Quantity eclipsed 8½ digits on the Sun's south limb.			

III. The *third* will be of the Moon, at the time of the full in October, invisible; but it will be so small that it

would hardly be seen. Moon is above the

IV. The *fourth* will be of the Moon, on November 8th, at

ORIENTAL

The planet Venus will be in conjunction with the Sun when she will be invisible, a few days after the full of the Moon on account of nearness.

JUPITER (♃) will be in conjunction with the Sun on the 19th, then Morning Star.

MARS (♂) will be in conjunction with the Sun on the 19th, then Morning Star.

SATURN (♄) will be in opposition to the Sun on the 30th; then Evening Star.

EXPLANATION

First column contains the day of the week—*third*, H. the hour—*fifth*, Setting of the Sun—*minutes*, taken from the hour—*and* Setting of the Moon—*high* water at Windward—*ninth*, Moon's place in the zodiac.

The top of the column contains the times of new and full of the Moon, or two quadratures of the Moon.

To find the length of the Eclipse, and the time of the Sun's setting, and the time of the Moon's rising.

When the moon comes to the clock hour-line, she is in conjunction with the Sun, and this is termed the conjunction.

Moon's southing is 12 hours after the southing of the Sun, and this is termed the southing of the Moon.

The time of the full of the Moon is 14 days after the conjunction, and the time of the new moon is 14 days after the full.

The time between midnight and the time of the full of the Moon is about 49m. later than the time of the full of the Moon.

Apogee means that the Moon is at the farthest from the Earth, and tides low.

Perigee means that the Moon is at the nearest to the Earth, and tides high.