ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1826.

There will be five Eclipses in the year 1826, three of the Sun, and two of the Moon, in the following order.

1st, The first will be of the Moon, May 21st, at 11 hours 2 minutes 30 seconds, in the morning, consequently invisible.

2nd, The second will be of the Sun, June 5th, in the afternoon at 1 hour 0 minutes 20 seconds, invisible here, owing to the Moon's south latitude

3d, The third will be of the Sun, October 30th, at 9 hours 7 minutes 36 seconds, in the evening, invisible.

4th, The fourth will be of the Moon, on the morning of the 14th of Nov., at 11 hours 55 minutes, invisible.

5th, The fifth and last will be of the Sun, November 29th, at 7 hours 23 minutes in the morning, invisible—the centre of the Moon, at the time of sunrising, will pass 43 minutes north of the Sun's centre, leaving an interval of 10 minutes of a degree between their nearest limbs.

♀ The planet Venus which for the last year, made so refulgant an appearance in the heavens, both as morning and evening star, often appearing in full day, will at the commencement of the year 1826, be in that part of her orbit, which is furthest from the sun, and consequently diminished in her lustre, she will appear as morning star until the 10th of March, which will be the time of her superior conjunction with the Sun; she will begin to emerge from the Sun's rays about the 10th of April, and shine as evening Star gradually increasing in splendour; the time of her greatest elongation, will be the 13th of October; she will then begin to approach the Sun, retaining her brightness, until the 10th of December, when she will have nearly immersed in the Sun's rays, and on the 23d of December, the time of her inferior conjunction, will pass to the west of the Sun, about 3 degrees north of his centre, and then resume her appearance as morning Star.

♂ The planet Mars will he in that part of the heavens which is opposite to the Sun on the 4th of May, and pass the meridian at midnight, his elevation will be about 29 degrees south, and will shine with his brightest lustre, during the months of April and May.

♃ The planet Jupiter will be opposite to the Sun, the 23d of February, ♄ the 24th of December, and these will be the periods, when those planets may be viewed to the greatest advantage, making a more luminous appearance than at any other time, in the heavens.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter, A. Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number, 3. Epact, 22. Solar Cycle, 15. Roman Indiction, 14. Julian Period, 6539.

MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Septuagesima unday, January 22. Quinq. or Shrove Sunday, February 5. Ash Wednesday, or 1st day of Lent, February 8. Mid. Lent Sunday, March 5th. Palm Sunday, March 19th. Easter Day, March 26. Low Sunday, April 2d. Rogation Sunday, April 30th. Ascension Day, or Holy Thursday, May 4th. Whit Sunday, May 14th. Trinity Sunday, May 21st. Advent Sunday, December 3.

Explanation of Astronomical Characters.

THE PLANETS.

The Sun ☉. The Moon ☽. Mercury ☿. Venus ♀. The Earth ♁. Mars ♂. Jupiter ♃. Saturn ♄. Georgium ♅.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

Aries ♈, or the ram. Taurus ♉, or the bull. Gemini ♊, twins. Cancer ♋, the crab. Leo ♌, the lion. Virgo ♍, the virgin. Libra ♎, the balance. Scorpio ♏, the scorpion. Sagittarius ♐, the archer. Capricornus ♑ the goat's horn. Aquarius ♒, the water bearer. Pisces ♓, the fishes. ☊ a planet's ascendingnode. ☋, the descending node. ☌, Conjunction, or when planets are situated in the same longitude. □, Quadrature, or planets situated in longitudes differing three signs from each other. ☍, Opposition, or planets situated in opposite longitudes differing six signs from each other.