

NOVA SCOTIA (8) ALMANACK.

parallels of Latitude 30° South and 40° North the Eclipse will be annular.

The Second will be an Eclipse of the Moon, visible here, as follows, on Wednesday, June 10th.

Moon rises, eclipsed partially, 7 h. 57 min. Evening.

End of the Eclipse, - - - - 8 h. 15 min.

The Eclipse begins at 4 h. 18 min. in the Afternoon, and consequently only the latter part of the Eclipse will be seen here,

¼ Digit eclipsed on the Moon's northern limb.

The Third will be an Eclipse of the Sun, on Friday, November 20th; this Eclipse will only be visible in all Africa, the south west parts of Spain, France, England, and Ireland; and the Madeira Islands, and to a small part of the north east of South America; in the middle of the Island of Madagascar, and the centre of Africa it will be total.

There will be a transit of Mercury on Saturday, November 7th, as seen from the Earth's centre, at mean time, as follows:—

First contact of Limbs, 1 h. 15 min. Afternoon.

Last contact, - - - - 6 h. 26 min.

The ingress will be visible from the western extremity of Africa, and the whole continent of America; the egress from the western half of North America, the western coast of South America, New Holland, and the north eastern part of Asia.

The Sun sets on November 7th, at 4 h. 54 min.

Owing to the great southern declination of both the Sun and Mercury, very little of the transit can be visible here; Mercury will appear as a small black spot crossing the southern part of the Sun's disc.

COMETS.

THE great Comet of Halley, whose periodical revolution occupies from 74 to 76½ years, and the return of which we stated in the last Nova-Scotia Almanack, might be looked for after Sept. 1834, as the average mean of its orbit is 75½ years, and its last perihelion was in March, 1759.* By the calculations of the most eminent English and French Astronomers, its return is looked for on August 4th, 1835, in the Constellation Taurus, and will be in perihelion, that is nearest the Sun, on or about November 4th, and continue visible until February 11th, 1836, when it is supposed it will disappear in the Constellation Libra. We subjoin the Ephemeris of its Rising, Southing, and Setting, for every fourth day of its appearance, by which it will be perceived the Comet will first be visible just after midnight.

*The times intervening between its appearance, have been as follows:—
1531 to 1607, 76 years, 63 days; 1607 to 1682, 74 years, 322 days; 1682 to 1759, 76 years, 178 days.

NO

EP

EXHIBITING
RISING, SOUTHING,
DAY, ADAPTED

DATE
1835.

August	4
	8
	12
	16
	20
	23
	27
	31
September	4
	8
	12
	16
	20
	24
	28
October	2
	6
	10
	14
	18
	22
	26
	30
November	3
	7
	11
	15
	19
	23
	27
December	2
	6
	10
	14
	18
	22
	26
	30
1836.	
January	3
	7