

**Movable Festivals.**

Septuagesima Sunday . . . . .	Feb.	9	Low Sunday . . . . .	April	19
Quinquagesima " . . . . .	"	23	Rogation Sunday . . . . .	May	17
Ash Wednesday . . . . .	"	26	Ascension Day . . . . .	"	21
First Sunday in Lent . . . . .	March	1	Whitsunday . . . . .	"	31
Palm Sunday . . . . .	April	5	Trinity Sunday . . . . .	June	7
Good Friday . . . . .	"	10	Corpus Christi . . . . .	"	11
Easter Sunday . . . . .	"	12	Advent Sunday . . . . .	Nov.	29

**Holidays Observed at Public Offices.**

Circumcision . . . . .	Jan.	1	Corpus Christi . . . . .	June	11
Epiphany . . . . .	"	6	St. Peter and St. Paul . . . . .	"	29
Annunciation . . . . .	March	25	All Saints' Day . . . . .	Nov.	1
Good Friday . . . . .	April	10	Conception of the Blessed Virgin		
Ascension Day . . . . .	May	21	Mary . . . . .	Dec.	8
The Queen's Birthday . . . . .	"	24	Christmas Day . . . . .	Dec.	25

**Eclipses.**

There will be no Eclipse of the Moon this year.

There will be two eclipses of the Sun during the year, neither of them, however, visible in North America.

On the 23d of February, an annular Eclipse of the Sun takes place. It will be visible in Africa, South America, and Southern Europe.

On the 18th of August there will be a total Eclipse of the Sun, visible in Australia, Southern Asia, and also in Eastern Africa.

**Appearances of the Planets, 1868.**

Venus will be an Evening Star, until July 16; after that day a Morning Star. Until 2nd January, and after the 13th November, Mars will be an Evening Star, between these two dates, it will be a Morning Star. Until March 10, Jupiter will be an Evening Star; from that date to the 4th of July, it will be a Morning Star. Until February 24, Saturn will be a Morning Star, and from that date to the 29th November, it will be an Evening Star. Mars will come to the Meridian during the daylight for the first nine month's of the year, but will become an object of interest toward the end of the year. On the 8th of April, Jupiter will be very close to Mars.

**HEIGHT OF THE ATMOSPHERE.**—Observations on several bright auroras in 1865, occurring at a very early morning hour, lead to the belief that these phenomena in the upper air were modified by the light of the rising sun, tinging them long before it came near the earth's surface. Yet these auroras, as well as the incandescence of aerolites or shooting-stars, occur, as repeated observations prove, at heights varying from a few miles above us up to 100 or more; and as they are all believed to prove the existence of an atmosphere where they occur, they appear to prove that too low a limit has been fixed for the earth's atmosphere, which is commonly regarded as terminating at the height of about fifty miles. The mean altitude of the shooting-stars of November 13, 1863, observed at Washington, Philadelphia, etc., was 92 miles. Prof. Newton thinks that none have been observed at a greater height than 125 or 150 miles.