JUPITER, the largest and brightest of the Planets, will be on our Meridian at forty minutes past nine o'clock, January the first, and will rise and pass our Meridian about four minutes earlier every day, till August the fourth, when it will rise, pass our Meridian and set with the SUN; then it will pass our Meridian four minutes earlier every day to the end of the year.

The Planets of the Solar System are 29 in number. Of them 11 are *primary*, and 18 *secondary*, or Moons. Of these Moons, our EARTH has one, *Jupiter* four, *Saturn* seven, and *Uranus* six. Of the primary planets, two are called *inferior*, viz., *Mercury* and *Venus*, because they are nearer the *Sun* than the *Earth;* and others are called *superior*, because farther from the *Sun* than the *Earth*.

Distance from the Sun.	*Magnitude—diameters in miles.*	*Len. of year.*
Mercury, 37 millions of miles	3,140	3 months.
Venus, 68 millions of miles	7,700	7½ do
Earth, 95 millions of miles	7,912	1 year
Mars, 142 millions of miles	4,200	2 do
Jupiter, 485 millions of miles	89,000	12 do
Saturn, 890 millions of miles	79,000	29 do
Uranus, 1800 millions of miles	35,000	84 do

The *Solar year* is the time which the sun takes in passing over the twelve signs of the Zodiac, which is 365 days, 5h. 48m. 49s. The *Civil year* is 365 days 6 hours, or rather 365 days for three years in succession, and every fourth year 366 days.—The *Sidereal year* is 365 days, 6h. 6m. 18·5s. The *Anomalistic year* is 365 days, 6h. 14m. The *Lunar* astronomical year is 354 days, 8h. 48·6m. or 12 lunations. The anomalistic year is an advance of the orbid as part of the solar system in space, and its excess over the Sidereal or Tropical year, is the stellar measure of the annual advance of the whole system.

St. John's.

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True Latitude of Church Hill - - - - -	47.34	North
Longitude (West of Greenwich) - - - -	52.42	West