

ECLIPSES FOR 1847.

There will be four eclipses during the present year; two of the sun, and two of the moon; none of which will be visible on the Continent of America.

I. The moon will be partly eclipsed on the 31st day of March, at 4 o'clock and 7 minutes, P. M., and will be visible throughout the Eastern Continent.

II. There will be a total eclipse of the sun, April 15th, at 1h. and 12m. morning. The path of the total phase will pass curvilinearly, first north of east, then south of east, over the southern part of Africa and the Indian Ocean.

III. The moon will be partly eclipsed Sept. 24th, at 9h. and 16m. morn., visible in the eastern part of Asia and Pacific Ocean.

IV. An annular eclipse of the sun will be visible through the interior of Europe and Asia, on the 9th day of October, at 3h. 57m. morning.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

♈ Head and face.	♎ Reins.
♉ Neck.	♏ Secrets.
♊ Arms.	♐ Thighs
♋ Breast.	♑ Knees.
♌ Heart.	♒ Legs.
♍ Bowels.	♓ Feet.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter,	C
Golden Number,	5
Solar Sytle,	8
Epact,	41
Roman Indiction,	5
Julian Period,	6560

EQUINOXES AND SOLTICES.

Vernal Equinox, Mar. 20, 0h. 12m. A.M.
Sum'r Solstice, June 20, 9h. 10m. P.M.
Aut. Equinox, Sept. 22, 11h. 24m. A.M.
Winter Solstice, Dec. 21, 6h. 52m. P.M.

Venus will be evening star until Oct. 2nd, when at 9h. and 54m. morn., it will be in inferior conjunction with the sun, the planet's right ascension at that time, 12h. 33m. 25s. S., and its declination 11h. 31m. 36s. S., then morning star to the end of the year.

The Moon will run highest this year about the 26o of (♊,) Sagittarius, and lowest about the 26o of (♑,) Sagittarius.

The sun and moon rise and set at the same moment by the Clock or Almanac, on a line running due east and west. Thus: If on any day, the sun or moon rises at Boston, at 20 minutes past 6 o'clock, it rises at 20 minutes past 6 on the same line of latitude westward, or throughout the States and Territories to the Pacific Ocean.

MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Easter Sunday,	April	4
Rogation Sunday,	May	9
Ascension Day,	May	13
Whit Sunday,	May	23
Trinity Sunday,	May	30
Advent Sunday,	November	28

OLD STYLE AND NEW STYLE.

POPE GREGORY XIII. made a reformation of the Calendar. The Julian Calendar (or Old Style) had, before that time, been in general use all over Europe. The year, according to the Julian Calendar, consists of 365 days and 6 hours, which 6 hours being 1/4 part of a day, the common years consisted of 365 days: and every fourth year one day was added to the month of February, which made each of these years consist of 366 days, commonly called leap years.

This computation (though near the truth) is more than the Solar year by 11 minutes and 3 seconds, which in 131 years amount to a whole day; by which the vernal equinox was anticipated ten days from the time of the general council of Nice, held in the year 325 of the Christian era, to the time of Pope Gregory, who therefore caused 10 days to be taken out of the month of Oct., 1582, to make the equinox fall on the 21st of March, as it did at the time of that council, and to prevent the like variation for the future, he ordered that 3 days should be abated in every 400 years, by reducing the leap year at the close of each century, for three successive centuries to common years, and retaining the leap year at the close of each fourth century only. This, at that time, was esteemed as exactly conformable to the true solar year. But since that time, the true solar year is found to consist of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 49 seconds, which in 50 centuries will make another day's variation.