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Mr. Jno. C. Col-
n. McDonald.
es. Rev. Jno.

DOON.

Eclipses of the

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October the
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	h.	m.	
First contact of the Moon with the Earth's Penumbra	4	32	} Apparent time Evening.
Moon Rises.....	5	27	
Eclipse begins.....	5	30	
Total darkness begins.....	6	31	
Middle of the Eclipse.....	7	17	
Total Darkness ends.....	8	3	
End of the Eclipse.....	9	3	
Last contact of the Moon with the Earth's penumbra	10	1	
Digits eclipsed 14° 15' in the southern Section of the Earth's shadow.			

V. The *fifth* and last will be of the Sun at the time of New Moon in October, a very small eclipse and visible in no part of the civilized world, but in the Antarctic and Southern Atlantic Oceans, and at the New South Shetland and Sandwich Islands, Cape Horn, Terra-del-Fuego, and a small part of Patagonia.

ORIENTAL AND OCCIDENTAL STARS.

The planet VENUS will be *Morning Star*, till May 18th, when she will be in superior conjunction with the Sun; the remainder of the year she will be *Evening Star*.

JUPITER will be *Morning Star* till 1st February, when he will be in opposition to the Sun; thence *Evening Star* till Aug. 22d, when he will be in conjunction with the Sun; after that he will be *Morning Star* through the year.

MARS will be *Morning Star* till 5th February, when he will be in opposition to the Sun; thence he will be *Evening Star*, to the end of the year.

SATURN will be *Morning Star* till May 4th, when he will be in opposition to the Sun, thence *Evening Star* till the conjunction with the Sun, Nov. 12th; and then again *Morning Star*.

EXPLANATION OF THE CALENDAR PAGES.

First column contains the days of the month—*second*, days of the week—*third*, Holy-days, Weather, &c.—*fourth*, Rising of the Sun—*fifth*, Setting of the Sun—*sixth*, Sun's declination in hours and minutes—*seventh*, Rising and Setting of the Sun—*eighth*, Moon's Southing—*ninth*, Moon's place in the signs—*tenth*, the time of high water at Halifax.

The top of the columns shows the Moon's phases, or the times of new and full Moon, and of the first and last quarter, or two quadratures with the Sun.

To find the length of the day, add 12 hours to the time of the Sun's setting, and from the sum subtract the time of rising.

The Sun's Declination, at mean noon, is taken from the Nautical Almanack. It denotes the *apparent* position of the true Sun with reference to the Equator, and the true Equinox, at the instant the Greenwich mean time clock, or chronometer, indicates 0h. 0m. 0s. or when the hour angle of the true Sun is equal to the equation of time.