

NEWSPAPERS.—There are 3,364 newspapers published in the United States and territories, of which 613 are in New York, 419 in Pennsylvania, 382 in Ohio, 221 in Illinois, and 219 in Massachusetts. There are 50 in Canada, 5 in the Sandwich Islands, and 2 in New Brunswick. In England and Wales there are 272; in Scotland, 66; in Ireland, 113; and in the British Isles and Jersey, 17. There are about 1,500 in Germany, about 600 in France, 30 or 40 in Spain, very few in Italy, 13 in Constantinople, and about 100 in Russia.

TO ASCERTAIN THE LENGTH OF THE DAY AND NIGHT.

At any time of the year, add 12 hours to the time of the sun's setting, and from the sum subtract the time of rising, for the *length of the day*. Subtract the time of setting from 12 hours, and to the remainder add the time of rising next morning, for the *length of the night*. These rules are equally true for *apparent time*

TRUE TIME.

Two kinds of times are used in Almanacs; *clock* or *mean-time* in some, and *apparent* or *sun-time* in others. *Clock-time* is always right, while *sun-time* varies every day. People generally suppose it is twelve o'clock when the sun is due south, or at a properly made noon-mark. But this is a mistake. The sun is seldom on the meridian at *twelve o'clock*, indeed this is the case only on four days of the year: namely, April 15, June, 15, Sept. 1, and Dec. 24. In this Almanac as in most other Almanacs, the time used is *clock-time*. The time when the sun is on the meridian or at the noon-mark, is also given to the nearest second, for the 1st, 9th, 17th, and 25th days of each month, at the right hand of the top of each calendar page. This affords a ready means of obtaining correct time and for setting a clock by using a noon-mark, adding or subtracting as the sun is slow or fast.

Old-fashioned Almanacs, which use *apparent time*, give the rising and setting of the sun's *centre*, and make no allowance for the effect of refraction of the sun's rays by the atmosphere. The more modern and improved Almanacs, which use *clock-time*, give the rising and setting of the sun's *upper limb*, and duly allow for refraction. The practice of setting timepieces by the rising or setting of the sun or moon is not strictly correct, as the unevenness of the earth's surface and intervening objects, such as hills and forests near the points of rising and setting, occasion a deviation in every place, from the time expressed in the Almanac, which time is adapted to a smooth, level horizon. The only means of keeping correct time is by the use of a noon-mark, or a meridian line.

HOME DELIGHTS.—"No man can tell," says Taylor, "but he that loves his children, how many delicious accents make a man's heart dance in their pretty conversation; their childishness, their stammering, their little angers, their innocence, their imperfection, their necessities, are so many little emanations of joy and comfort to him that delights in their person and society."

TELEGRAPH LINES.—In America, 45,000 miles; in England, 10,000; in France, 8,000; in Germany and Austria, 10,000; in Prussia, 4,000; in Russia, 5,000; in the rest of Europe, 7,650; in India, 5,000; in Australia, 12,000; elsewhere, 500. Total in 1858, 96,350. Over all the lines in the United States the number of messages per year is estimated at