correction is to be obtained as above, and then subtracted from 32′ and that result is to be *subtracted* from the observed altitude.

To correct Altitudes observed on Land with an Artificial Horizon, the numbers under 16 feet must be increased by 4′, and then applying the sum or the remainder, according to the title, to the Altitude observed, the result will be the true Altitude.

EXAMPLE.

On July 24th, 1835, the sun's meridian altitude was observed to be 79° 44′ 15″, the zenith being north of the sun, altitude of the observer's eye 24 feet, in longitude by account 54° west required the latitude,

Observed altitude - - - - -		79° 44′ 15″	
Correction for 24 feet, 80° alt.	11′ 0″	-|-	10 42
Do for July - -	— 18		
True altitude of the ⊙ centre - -		79 54 57	
		90 0 0	
Zenith distance - - - - -		10 5 3	N
Sun's declination corrected to 54° west,		-|- 19 48 19	N
Latitude north - - - - -		29 53 22	

*** See page 36 of Nova Scotia Almanack for 1835, for rule for correcting the Sun's Declination to any time of the day or longitude.

The sun's declination is given to the nearest second for noon at Greenwich. The above table will be found useful to navigators in taking the sun's meridian altitude, in order to determine the latitude. In this table the effects of parallax refraction dip, the sun's semi-diameter are all combined in one correction. Proportional parts may be taken for any intermediate heights of the eye or observed altitude.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Golden Number - - -	13	Dominical Letters -	C B
Epact - - - - - -	12	Roman Indiction - - -	9
Solar Cycle - - - - -	25	Julian Period - - -	6549
Number of Direction - -	12	Anno Mundi - - -	5840

Spring commences March 20th, 9 h. 25 m. morning, ⊙ enters ♈
Summer commences June 21st, 6 h 27 m. morning, ⊙ enters ♋
Autumn commences Sept. 22d, 8 h. 23 m. evening, ⊙ enters ♎
Winter commences Dec. 21st, 1 h. 48 m. evening, ⊙ enters ♑

EMBER DAYS.

February -	24, 26, 27.	September -	14, 16, 17.
May - - -	25, 27, 28.	December - -	14, 16, 17.