

PRELIMINARY NOTES

Sunday Letter B.A.	Ascension Day (Monday)	June 11
Golden Number 6	Trinity Sunday	June 18
Epiphany Jan. 30	Corpus Christi	June 22
Anno Mundi 5,851	Queen's Accession	June 20
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 20	
Ash Wednesday Mar. 8	Prince Walter's Birth-day	Nov. 9
Good Friday April 21	Advent Sunday	Dec. 3
Easter Day April 23		
Queen's Birthday May 24		

EXPLANATORY NOTICES.

The Declinations of the Sun are left as last year, the shortness of the notice not admitting re-calculations. But they are sufficiently near for all practical purposes.

In the Chronological Calendar, the events printed in *italics* are to be understood as local.

The Compiler contemplates getting out the Almanac next year in a superior style, and embracing new and interesting matter.

ECLIPSES.

In the year 1848, there will be six Eclipses;—four of the Sun and two of the Moon; of these only three will be visible in Newfoundland—one solar and two lunar.

The Solar Eclipse will take place on the forenoon of Sunday, the 5th of March; but the obscuration in this Island will be very partial, and nearly, if not altogether, imperceptible to the naked eye. It begins on the Earth generally at 52 minutes past 8 o'clock, A.M. (mean time at St. John's,) in lon. 86° 28' W., lat. 47° 35' N., and ends at 7 minutes past 11, in lon. 16° 5' E., and latitude 40° 2' N.

The first Lunar Eclipse happens on the evening of Sunday, the 19th of March, when there will be a total obscuration of the Moon's disc, commencing on the eastern division of her lower limb, and terminating on the western division of her upper limb.—Magnitude of Eclipse (Moon's diameter, 1) 1,001 on the northern limb.

First contact with penumbra	34 minutes past 2
Ditto ditto with shadow	44 " " "
Ditto total immersion in shadow	50 " " "
Middle of eclipse	40 " " "
Last total immersion in shadow	31 " " "
Ditto contact with shadow	27 " " "
Ditto ditto with penumbra	47 " " "

Total duration of Eclipse—6 hours 13 minutes.

NOTE.—As the Moon will be vertical in lon. 86° 8' E., lat. 37° N., when the Eclipse begins, she will of course be 51° 55' below the horizon, and consequently invisible here; but as our satellite rises that evening about six o'clock she will then (provided there be a clear atmosphere) become visible, and, being at the time totally eclipsed, will present a remarkable appearance.