Schreiben des Herrn *Bond*, Directors der Sternwarte in Cambridge (Massachusetts) an den Herausgeber.
Cambridge Observatory 1846. March 31.

Sir

I inclose you the observations made at this place on the new Comet first seen in this Country by my son *George P. Bond* on the evening of the 26 of February together with the parabolic elements obtained by my son and the Elliptical elements of Prof. *Peirce*.

From the observations of the 26 Febr. and 4, 6, 12 of March my son obtained the following parabolic elements.

Lon. Asc. Node	76° 57' 43"
Inclination	85 19 19
Lon. Perihelion	89 25 44
Perihelion dist.	0,668045
Per. Pass. March 5,37963	Greenw. m. s. t. 1846.
Motion Direct.	

The following are Prof. *Peirce's* Elliptical Elements from obs. on Febr. 26, March 9 and 18.

Perihelion Passage March 5,49947	Gr. M.S.T. 1846.
Perihelion Distance	0,664316
Semi-major axis	20,80761
Eccentricity	0,9680761
Time of revolution	94,9 Years
Mean daily motion	37"3829
Inclination	85° 11' 29"5
Long. of node	77 29 47,5
Long. of Perihelion	90 16 19,2
Motion direct.	Mean Equinox of Jan. 1. Gr. m. s. t.

A comparison of all the observations gives for the Excess of the observed over the computed values from the Ellipse.

	AR.	Decl.		AR.	Decl.
Febr. 26	0s00	0"0	March 10	0s58	— 4"6
March 1	0,51	—13,3	11	0,97	17,5
2	—1,37	6,4	12	0,55	—13,2
3	—0,33	13,7	17	—0,23	— 2,4
4	—0,12	— 9,4	18	0,00	0,0
5	0,09	—	21	0,90	— 6,5
6	0,29	—15,4	31	—2,80	— 9,6
9	0,00	0,0			

Observations on the Comet of February and March 1846 made at Cambridge Observatory Massachusetts.
Long. 4h44m32s West of Greenwich.

1846	Cambridge m. s. t. of Observation.	Comet's AR.	Decl.	Star of Comparison AR.	Decl.	No. of Comp.	Authority for Star's place.
Febr. 26	8h11m44s	1h00m25s7	3° 19' 17" N.	0h57m45s04	3° 22' 26"1	2	Bessel's Zone 36.
March 1	7 35 35	1 00 32,6	8 08 35	0 58 40,18	8 02 22,0	3	Hist. Cel. p. 128.
2	7 30 06	1 00 26,1	9 42 34	1 03 24,92	9 28 14,3	3	British asc. cat. 351.
3	7 17 51	1 00 16,6	11 13 36	1 01 10,55	11 12 24,8	3	Bessel's Zone 124.
4	7 42 56	1 00 01,7	12 46 05	0 58 29,95	13 03 41,0	3	— 124.
5	8 35 54	0 59 41,6	14 17 *	0 56 58,06	14 07 00,0	1	British asc. cat. 305.
6	8 12 46	0 59 18,3	15 43 23	1 05 57,20	15 18 58,5	3	British asc. cat. 370.
9	7 08 49	0 57 47,7	19 48 46	0 59 42,10	19 55 07,2	3	Br. cat. 322 Bessel's Zone 200.
10	7 27 39	0 57 09,0	21 08 56	0 59 52,02	21 09 17,9	3	Bessel's Zone 200.
11	7 43 06	0 56 27,3	22 27 31	0 48 59,75	22 37 46,3	2	Brit. asc. cat. 264.
12	7 26 45	0 55 42,6	23 41 42	0 50 12,40	23 41 20,4	3	Bessel's Zone 331.
17	7 38 10	0 51 14,3	29 33 41	0 49 38,43	29 29 06,2	2	Hist. Cel. p. 307.
18	8 22 12	0 50 11,7	30 41 01	0 54 23,60	30 58 36,0	1	Bessel's Zone 399.
				0 55 40,29	30 40 27,0	1	Bessel's Zone 390.
21	7 30 16	0 46 57,4	33 45 28	0 48 45,67	34 01 38,1	1	Hist. Cel. p. 20.
				0 49 28,77	34 09 19,1	1	Hist. Cel. p. 20.
31	7 50 45	0 34 15,2	42 51 32	0 33 56,57	43 05 35,1	4	Bessel's Zone 443.

The observed differences of AR. and Decl. were applied to the AR. and Decl. of the star referred to the mean Equinox of Jan. 1. at 1846.

*The declination on the 5 was not accurately determined.

The differences were obtained with an annular micrometer power 45 attached to a refractor of 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ Inches ap. On the 31 a refractor of 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ Inches ap. was employed both Equatorially mounted on a Stone-pier.

W. C. Bond.