

found it at four o'clock on Sunday morning, I met with it at three. To neither of us was it visible on the preceding Thursday, and Friday night was cloudy at least here. Yet the diameter of Sir James South's object glass is 11,75 inches of mine 6,5 the ratio of the light will be consequently as

138 to 42. Is this owing to the material of the glass being slightly coloured? Mine is absolutely colourless as I mentioned in my last letter and shows faint nebulae almost like a reflector.

Hussey.

Schreiben des Herrn *Eduard Cooper* M. P. an den Herausgeber.

Mackree Collooney Ireland 1835. Aug. 27.

I have just read in the Dublin Evening Mail of last night a notice on *Halley's Comet* taken from the Courier stating that Sir James South and the Rev^d Th. Hussey had discovered it on Sunday morning last. This day's post has brought me a letter from the latter Gentleman containing a statement similar to that communicated to the Courier. The weather having been unfavourable here I did not discover it until about one o'clock yesterday morning when I immediately showed it to Sir William Hamilton who is staying with me at present. I first saw it in the finder of my great telescope which has an object glass of four inches nine tenths aperture; it was certainly faint in this telescope, but by no means so much so as other objects which I have seen through it; in the great telescope thirteen inches three tenths aperture it was beautifully shown and its Nucleus perfectly distinguishable, it would not however bear illuminated wires,

so that I could not obtain micrometrical measures; by reading off the circles of the Equatorial checked by neighbouring Stars, we found its Right Asc. to be $= 5^h 45^m 19^s$ and its Decl. $= +24^\circ 0'$ nearly. Some rough observations of ingress and egress into an unilluminated field, made by Sir William Hamilton appeared to him to indicate a motion such as the Comet ought to have but the shortness of the time during which those observations could be made left us desirous of farther confirmation, such as a single subsequent night would give. I therefore merely announced one observation by letter yesterday to Dr. Robinson of Armagh Mr. Henderson of Edinburgh and Mr. Baily of London. I do not conceive that a telescope with an object glass of less than three and a half or four inches diameter will show it at present and such a one very imperfectly.

Eduard Cooper.

Ephemeride des *Halley'schen Cometen* von Herrn Professor *Rosenberger* mit Zuziehung der Königsberger Beobachtung vom 25^{ten} August (aus der er die Durchgangszeit durch das Perihelium auf Novbr. 16,045 m. Zt. Berlin. bestimmt) aber sonst unveränderten Elementen berechnet.

M. Zt. Berlin.	AR.	δ
Septbr. 14,5	91° 3' 22"	+ 27° 47' 2"
— 15,5	91 21 36	28 5 55
— 16,5	91 40 37	28 26 8
— 17,5	92 0 31	28 47 49
— 18,5	92 21 25	29 11 7
— 19,5	92 43 29	29 36 14
— 20,5	93 6 55	30 3 26
— 21,5	93 31 56	30 32 58
— 22,5	93 58 52	31 5 10
— 23,5	94 28 4	31 40 27
— 24,5	94 59 58	32 19 15

M. Zt. Berlin.	AR.	δ
Sept. 25,5	95° 35' 5"	33° 2' 5"
— 26,5	96 14 1	33 49 34
— 27,5	96 57 31	34 42 22
— 27,0	96° 35' 2	34° 15' 3
— 29,0	98 14,3	36 13,9
Octbr. 1,0	100 27,6	38 46,3
— 3,0	103 38,8	42 7,0
— 5,0	108 40,3	46 38,3
— 7,0	117 38,3	52 46,6
— 9,0	136 36,1	60 14,3

Altona 1835. Septbr. 12.

S.

Auszug aus einem Schreiben des Herrn Dr. *Olbers* an den Herausgeber. Bremen 1835. Sept. 7.

Nach *Rosenbergers* Elementen stimmt die Zeit des Periheliums, welche man aus den geraden Aufsteigungen der jetzigen Beobachtungen herleitet, so genau mit der aus den

Declinationen hergeleiteten, als man nur bei der Schwierigkeit der bisherigen Beobachtungen erwarten kann. So giebt *Encke's* Beobachtung vom 22^{ten} Aug. das Perihel. Nov. 16,174.