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TALLOW appearing to Uranus ;—how many by mortal eye will it nebuhe never yet seen us what causes variable present to us ; what spots will it show us on various s brig P t f i l a t n n e e s t s s of ; manywill o i f t tell the fixed stars ;—will it give us an orm rion as to the constitution of the FLANDERSMALE.it exhibit to us any satellite encircling them it tell us why the satellites of Jupiter, which generally pass over J ter's face asdiscs nearly of white light so • Jupiter's , it as black patches ;—will it add to g our i n , i n e o t w i r r i l e es traverse physical construction of nebulous stars, 400 to 600 to 1000 25 26 34 of bodies which surround some stars, called, for want of a better name " photospheres;"—will it show' the annular nebula of Lyra ' merely as a brilliant luminous ring, or will it exhibit it as thousands of stars arranged in all the symmetry of an ellipse ;—Will it STATE OF TRADE comprehend the hitherto incomprehensible nature and origin of the light of the great nebula of Orion ; will it give us in easily appreciable quantity the parallax of some of the fixed stars, or will it make sensible to us the parallax of the nebulae themselves ; finally, having prepared the original portraits of the _raoou and of the sidereal heavens, such as matt s

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north to south, about 50 feet high, and about 23 feet asunder. These walls are as nearly as possible parallel with the meridian.

The interior face of the eastern wall, a very strong one, is about 43 feet radius, is firmly fixed, provided, however, with adjustments, whereby its surface the telescope may be set very accurately in the plane of the meridian—a matter of the greatest importance, seeing that by the contact with it of rollers attached to one extremity of a quadrangular bar, which slides through a metal box fixed to the under part of the telescope tube, a few feet from the object end of the latter, whilst its other extremity remains free, the position of the telescope in the meridian is secured, or any deviation from it easily determined, for on this bar lines are drawn, the interval between any adjoining two of which corresponds to one minute of time at the equator. The tube and speculum, including the bed on which the latter rests, weighs about 15 tons.

The telescope rests on an universal joint, placed on masonry about six feet below the ground, and is elevated or depressed by a chain and windlass; and, although it weighs about 15 tons, the instrument is raised by two men with great facility. Of course, it is counterpoised in every direction.

At present it can be used only between 14 degrees of southern altitude and the zenith, but when completed its range will embrace an arc between 10 degrees of altitude toward the south and 47 degrees north; so that all objects between the pole and 27 degrees south of the equator will be observable with it; whilst in the equator any object can be viewed with it about forty minutes of time on either side of the meridian.

The observer when at work stands in one of four galleries, the three highest of which are drawn out from the western wall, whilst the fourth, or lowest, has for its base an elevating platform, along the horizontal surface of which a gallery slides from wall to wall by machinery within the observer's reach, but which a child may work.

When the telescope is about half an hour east of the meridian, the galleries hanging over the gap between the walls present to a spectator below an appearance

them.

On the 15th of March, when the moon was seven days and a-half old, I never saw her unilluminated disk so beautifully nor her mountains so temptingly measurable. On my first looking into the telescope, a star of about the 7th magnitude was some minutes of a degree distant from the moon's dark limb. Seeing that its occultation by the moon was inevitable, as it was the first occultation which had been observed with that telescope, I was anxious that it should be observed by its noble maker; and very much do I regret that through kindness towards me he would not accede to my wish; for the star, instead of disappearing the moment the moon's edge came in contact with it, apparently glided on the moon's dark face, as if it had been seen through a transparent moon, or as if the stars were between me and the moon. It remained on the moon's disk nearly two seconds of time, and then instantly disappeared, at 10h. 9m. 59.72s. sidereal time. I have seen this apparent projection of a star on the moon's face several times, but from the great brilliancy of the star this was the most beautiful I ever saw. The cause of this phenomenon is involved in impenetrable mystery.

The only telescopes in point of size comparable with Lord Rosse's 3 feet and 6 feet, are Sir William Herschel's 20 feet and 40 feet Lemairean's. The 20 feet had a speculum of 18.8 inches diameter, and the 40 feet one of 4 feet.

The Lemairean of 18.8 inches diameter in point of light is equal to a Newtonian of 22 inches and a half diameter.

The Lemairean of 4 feet diameter is equal to a Newtonian of 57 inches and 4 tenths.

The Lemairean of 3 feet is equal to a Newtonian of 43 inches.

And the Lemairean of 6 feet is equal to a Newtonian of 86 inches.

By substituting then the Lemairean form for the Newtonian, the present 3 feet Newtonian will be made as effective as if it were 43 inches diameter, and the 6 feet as if it were 86 inches in diameter; or the quantity of light in each telescope, after the alteration, will be, to its present light, as 7 to 5 nearly, or almost half as much

as before. It is not probable that any negotiation had taken place between two parties.

Mr. Wilson concurred in the suggestion, as he did think anything decisive should emanate from so thin meeting.

The Shareholders agreed to the proposition, and adjourned to Saturday next.

FLANDERS MAIL.

BRUSSELS, APRIL 15.—The average price of wheat in week ending on the 12th of this month was 17f. 16c. hectolitre, and that of rye 11f. 27c. The duties on importation remain at 37f. 50c., on wheat and rye 21f. 50c. 1,000 kilogrammes. The export duty on both twenty-centimes.

The Chamber of Representatives continued to-day debate on the organisation of the army.

On Sunday evening a great number of German emigrants arrived at Antwerp by the last train. They will shortly bark for the United States.

The execution of the railway from Maestricht to the Friesian frontier may now be considered as certain.

The King has given audience to-day to a great number of persons.

We learn from Rome that M. Van Brunnell, the Bishop of Liege, continues to receive numerous marks of regard from Pope. On the 31st of March he celebrated high mass at the Church of St. Andrew, before the brothers and sisters of St. Vincent de Paule. According to custom a collection made by several ladies of quality, among whom were Plunkett, the Marchioness Capranica, Countess Van Steen, and Countess Vibrage Capranica.


BELGIAN FUNDS.—BRUSSELS, APRIL 15.

Actual Debt, 2½ per Cent	—
Rothschild's Loan, Five per Cent	—
Loan of Thirty Millions, Four per Cent	—
Ditto Three per Cent	—
Ditto Thirty-seven Millions, ditto	77
Ditto, ditto, 1840	103
Ditto, ditto, 1844	102½
Ditto of the City, 1843	102¾
Ditto, 1832	101½
Bank of Belgium	—

—Brussels Papers, April 16.

BRISTOL SUGAR MARKET, APRIL 18.—We had a better market this week, and the trade has more confidence in prices; the sales of the week exceeded 1,000 tons. West India sugar at 41s. to 45s. per

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