

We purposely omit the observations taken on the second, seventh, eleventh, thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth of the same month of January, the high wind and excessive cold having disturbed our instruments, which we were unable to readjust with all the exactness necessary on such occasions.

The Sky showed us [112] another Comet, as marvelous in size and brightness as the first, and having a tail at least as long. Its path brought it near the Sun, to which it lent an extraordinary aurora.

We saw it here on the twenty-ninth of March, Palm Sunday; but the Sky was clouded with little intermission until the fourth of April, when we noted that the Comet was between the Star in the head of Cassiopeia and one of the brightest in her shoulder, making very nearly a straight line with these two Stars. Its northern declination was between 13 and 14 degrees; and its right ascension, 335 degrees.

On the eleventh of April the Comet was in the tropic of Capricorn, [113] and had for right ascension the beginning of Aries.

On the seventeenth, it formed a right-angled, or slightly obtuse-angled, triangle with the head of Andromeda and the star at her girdle, both the latter being of the second magnitude. Dividing the distance between these two Stars into four parts, there would have been nearly three of these parts between the Star at Andromeda's girdle and the Comet. The first Star of Aries, the Comet, and the last-mentioned Star—which is of the second magnitude, and on the southern edge of Andromeda's girdle—were nearly in a straight line, and had between 25 and 26 degrees Northern declination.