

Sept. 10th 1841

moon - importance of the subject
Phases on the Orbits - Figure

Two circles of moons -

Shows earth on and off -

Eclipses - figure with a move-
able orbit moon and shadow

Eclipsation nine inch globe
shadow passes in different
directions over the globe

- Retrograde motion of the nodes

Paradox * shows the motion
of the nodes - Figure of the

moon's path, the earth's path
Moon and earth moving round

their common center of G. on the
side of the whirling table -

Done on a larger scale on the

center of the table -

Tides - Tide table - Ditto
Deckboard & about the size of
Dunson's Rotula -

Why is the moon visible
during an eclipse? some say
owing to the light which strikes
to her - were this the case she
would grow fainter as the eclipse
continued - Owing to the Refraction
of light - Moon keeps the
same side towards the earth
center of gravity - Libration -
Machines for shewing the rise
of the tide on the side of the
earth opposite to the moon
3 balls -

Longitude by the eclipses of Jup.
moons - time piece -

- Saturn - five moons -
- Georgium Sidus - may be
seen with the naked eye
from 22 years has crept
the ecliptic since its first
discovery -

+ Distance of the planets
transit of Venus

- Parallax of the moon
figure
Comets uncertain
Deluge occasioned by a comet
Strata of the earth broken



Mountains decrease - water
leaves the shores -

*

Ganges rises about 32 feet
15½ feet by the latter end of June
rising season begins on the
mountains in April by the
end they reach Bengal the river
begins to rise tho' slowly abt. an
inch a day for a fortnight, when
greater the rise is at a medium
5 inches a day. By the latter
end of July all the low countries

of Bengal are under water
A glass of water taken when
the river is at its height
gives 44 feet more

The Ganges discharges about
180,000 cubic feet at a medium
a second

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