gible and interesting description, we may fondly hope that the diligent study of the Nebulæ will, ere long, lead to a more clear and definite understanding of their intimate relationship and peculiar nature

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## SUPPLEMENT.

Although we have occupied much time in investigating and in delineating the nature, structure, and real state of the Lunar regions, we find we can still occupy this our Supplement with further interesting notices; as, of all the curious discoveries which the Telescope has afforded us, those relating to our Moon are by far the most interesting. She appears to us next in splendor to the Sun, and being the inseparable companion of our Earth, and much nearer to us than any of the Planets, she is the object to which an Astronomer will naturally direct his chief attention. The full Moon is certainly a very beautiful object as seen through a powerful telescope, and exhibits a great variety of lustre and colour :—

> Full orb'd, and breaking thro' the scattered clouds, Shews her broad visage in the crimson'd East, Turned to the Sun direct her spotted disc, Where mountains rise.

An Eclipse is the shadow of the Earth falling on the Moon, or the shadow of the Moon falling on the Earth. The Mountains are best observed at the respective times of her increase and decrease. Different conjectures have been formed respecting the matter of which these brilliant spots are composed. Some are so charmed with their beauty as to imagine them rocks of diamonds:---it seems more reasonable to conclude that they are the tops of sterile mountains which, by reason of their great elevation, are more capable of reflecting the Sun's light than the common parts. Of their use there can be no diversity of opinion: as, if she were smooth, in some positions she would show us the Sun's image no larger than a point, and with a lustre that would hurt our sight; but, diversified with mountains and valleys, her surface reflects the Sun's light to us in a softened and delightful manner, and enables us also to examine every part of her immense disc with ease and precision. The Phases of the Moon are her most striking phenomena; in disengaging itself in the evening from the rays of the Sun, it reappears as a splendid crescent, which increases with its distance, and becomes an entire circle of light, when in opposition to the Sun. When it afterwards approaches to it, the circle is