

THE REVOLUTIONS, DISTANCES, &c., OF THE PLANETS.

Names.	Periodical	Mean Distance from the Sun in English Miles.	Diameter in English Miles.	Time	Date of Discovery.	Discoverer
	Revolutio...			of Rotation upon their Axis.		
	Yrs. d. h. m.			d. h. m.		
Sun			887,076	25 7 48		
Mercury	0 87 23 15	36,890,000	2,950	1 0 5	Known to the Ancients	
Venus	0 224 16 49	68,770,000	7,900	0 23 21		Known to the Ancients
Earth	1 0 5 48	95,298,260	7,912	0 23 56		
Moon	0 27 7 43	95,268,260	2,160	27 7 43		
Mars	1 321 22 18	145,205,000	4,500	1 0 37	Known to the Ancients	
Flora	3 098 . . .	209,826,000	..	..	1847, October 18 . . .	Hind.
Melpomene	3 180 . . .	218,900,000	..	..	1852, June 24	Hind.
Victoria	3 207 . . .	222,373,000	..	..	1850, September 13 . . .	Hind.
Euterpe	3 214 . . .	222,585,000	..	..	1853, November 8 . . .	Hind.
Vesta	3 229 . . .	225,000,000	296	..	1807, March 29	Olbers.
Iris	3 248 . . .	227,334,000	..	..	1847, August 13	Hind.
Metis	3 253 . . .	227,387,000	..	..	1848, April 26	Graham.
Hebe	3 281 . . .	230,000,000	..	..	1847, July 1	Hencke.
Parthenope	3 285 . . .	231,200,000	..	..	1850, May 11	De Gasparis.
Fortuna	3 302 . . .	233,100,000	..	..	1852, August 22	Hind.
Massilia	3 305 . . .	233,400,000	..	..	1852, September 20 . . .	M.Chacornac.
Thetis	3 341 . . .	237,400,000	..	..	1852, April 17	Luther.
Astræa	4 052 . . .	245,600,000	..	..	1845, December 8	Hencke.
Egeria	4 053 . . .	245,800,000	..	..	1850, November 2	De Gasparis.
Irene	4 055 . . .	246,070,000	..	..	1851, May 19	Hind.
Lutetia	4 075 . . .	248,250,000	..	..	1852, November 15 . . .	Goldsmicht.
Eunomia	4 114 . . .	252,300,000	..	..	1851, July 29	De Gasparis.
Juno	4 131 . . .	254,312,000	79	..	1804, September 1	Harding.
Thalia	4 166 . . .	258,000,000	..	..	1852, December 15 . . .	Hind.
Ceres	4 220 . . .	263,713,000	163	..	1801, January 1	Piazzi.
Pallas	4 227 . . .	264,256,000	670	..	1802, March 28	Olbers.
Psyche	5 009 . . .	279,500,000	..	..	1852, March 17	De Gasparis.
Calliope	5 016 . . .	280,300,000	..	..	1852, November 16 . . .	Hind.
Hygeia	5 189 . . .	297,530,000	..	..	1849, April 12	De Gasparis.
Themis . . . . .	.. . . .	..	..	..	1853, April 5	De Gasparis.
Phocæa . . . . .	.. . . .	..	..	..	1853, April 6	M.Chacornac.
Proserpine . . . . .	.. . . .	..	..	..	1853, May 5	Luther.
Jupiter	11 315 14 39	495,917,000	88,780	0 9 55	Known to the Ancients	
Saturn	29 164 7 21	909,026,000	77,230	0 10 16	Known to the Ancients	
Uranus	83 294 3 39	1,828,071,000	35,000	..	1781, March 18	Herschel.
Neptune	164 1/2 . . .	2,862,457,000	31,000	..	1846, September 23 . . .	Le Verrier.

THE MOON.

EVERY object on the surface of the Moon of the height of one hundred feet has been distinctly seen through Lord Rosse's telescope. On its surface are craters of extinct volcanoes, rocks, and masses of stone innumerable. But there are no signs of habitations; no vestige of architectural remains, to show that the Moon is inhabited by a race of mortals similar to ourselves. No water is visible, no sea, no river.

The beautiful art of photography seems likely to be of much utility in conducting us to a more accurate knowledge of the physical constitution of the Moon. There is to be seen at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, a photographic image of the Moon in her first quarter, which was taken with the great refracting telescope of the Cambridge Observatory, Massachusetts, U.S. At a late meeting of the British Association, Professor Phillips exhibited several interesting specimens of the same kind, taken with a telescope of eleven foot focal length. With the magnificent reflecting telescope of Lord Rosse, it will be possible to obtain a photographic image of the Moon, which, under a magnifying eye-glass, will exhibit the surface of that body as if it were viewed with the naked eye at the distance of twenty-four miles! Under such a condition, an object of the size of an ordinary house would be distinctly visible.

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