

moon. Cotte, on the contrary, to whom meteorology is so much indebted, and who commenced in order to confirm the remarks of Howard, found, by twenty years' observation, that the barometer was lowest at the time of *full* moon. Lalande and Lamarke also have drawn the most opposite results from their observations respecting the influence of the moon in her passage by the plane of the equator. But what is decisive on this subject is, that in the equatorial regions, where the influence of the moon ought to be the greatest, not a trace of it is to be found; but the heat, rain, winds, &c. all depend on the distance of the sun from the zenith of the place. Foul weather and fair often prevail in different places at the same time, and consequently under the same phase (appearance) of the moon. M. Bode, for example, collected the remarks made during the time of an eclipse of the sun, Nov. 18, 1816; from which it appears that a great diversity of weather, without any regard to order, prevailed on that day through a great part of Europe. Professor Brandes compared, with great labour, the variation of the weather over a great part of the earth's surface, in the year 1783, and found no relation between it and the phases of the moon. Some suppose that the full moon, when rising, dissipates the clouds; but clouds usually disappear