

table of longitude, page 282, adjoining to which, you have the length of a degree of longitude in that parrallel; this, multiplied by 360, gives the whole circumference of the parallel; which, divided by the diurnal period, in hours or minutes, will give the rate required, nearly, in geographical miles; and these may be reduced to English miles, by multiplying them by the number of English miles contained in a degree at the Planet's Equator, and dividing the product by 60.

IV. *The latitude of a place, the day of the month, and hour of the night, being given, to represent, by the Celestial Globe, the face of the heavens, as seen at that time, from the said place.*

RECTIFY the Globe according to the Latitude of the place; find the Sun's place in the Ecliptic, and bring it to the Meridian, as also 12 on the Hour circle, or make the index point to 12; then turn the Globe till the given hour come to the Meridian, and there fix the Globe; place the Meridian due north and south, and bring the Horizon to a level.—So will that part of the Globe which is above the Horizon represent the face of the Heavens as seen at that time; by means of which, you may take a survey of the most noted stars and constellations, and become acquainted with their positions.

FINIS.