M. d'Arrest finds, from a comparison of the places of a *Indi* in the catalogues of Lacaille, Brisbane, and Taylor, that this star has a remarkable proper motion.

Professor Chevallier presented a working model of a machine for giving the time at places which are in sight of each other. A ball is let drop, as at Greenwich, Liverpool, &c.; but the motion is retarded and made nearly uniform by connecting it with a fly-wheel. There are horizontal rings attached to the staff at different heights, through which the ball drops; and the observer, being prepared, can estimate very nicely the moment at which upper and lower surfaces of the ball pass these rings.

Sweeping Ephemeris for the expected Comet of 1264 and 1556. From Mr. Hind's Tables in the Monthly Notice for April 1847.

	P. P. Jan. 11.		P. P. Feb. 10.		P.P. March 11.	
1847.	R.A.	N.P.D.	R.A.	N.P.D.	R.A.	N.P.D.
Nov. 22	13 38	100 13	12 37	100 17	<b></b>	0 /
Dec. 2	14 24	101 44	13 7	101 42		
12	15 20	102 56	13 43	103 15	12 37	102 56
22	16 28	103 32	14 28	104 36	13 4	104 30
32	17 46	103 17	15 23	105 25	13 37	105 58

Mr. Cooper states that a star in Bessel's Zone 185, Weisse xx. 122, is not to be found in the heavens.

Capt. Jacob, at Poona, saw the companion of v Scorpii double. The following measures were taken with a 5 foot telescope, power 152.

	Position.	Weight.	Distance.	Weight.
	0		//	
AB	336.4	41	40.23	25
$\mathbf{BC}$	43.2	2 I	1.75	

The distance of BC is estimated: B = 7 mag., C = 8 mag.

The Astronomer Royal gave a brief account of the Observatory of Poulkova, which he has lately visited, and explained the nature of M. Struve's views on the Milky Way and the distance of the Fixed Stars, as set forth in his recent publication, Etudes d'Astronomie Stellaire, St. Petersburg, 1847. An abstract of this will probably appear in the ensuing Notice.

## ERRATUM.

Vol. vii. p. 307, for sixth satellite of Saturn, read the most distant satellite.