Halley was right in his conjecture about Jupiter, and that in fact the return of the comet would be delayed by the attraction of that planet 518 days, and by that of Saturn 100 more, and that it would make its next closest approach to the sun within a month one way or another of the 13th of April 1759.

(24.) All the astronomers of Europe were looking out for it, eager to seize it on its first coming within the range of human vision. They were all disappointed of their prize. It was carried off by a Saxon farmer of the name of Palitzch, an astronomer of Nature's own creating, who was always watching the heavens,—without telescopes, without knowledge,—simply from the profound interest their aspect inspired him with. He it was who first caught sight of it, on the 13th December 1758. It was taken up by others and regularly observed. It passed its perihelion on the 13th of March, *just within* the limit of possible uncertainty the mathematicians had allowed for their calculations.

(25.) This was certainly a very great and signal triumph. It was repeated, with every circumstance that could make it decisive or give it notoriety, in the year 1835, the epoch of the next appearance of "Halley's Comet." The calculation of the planetary perturbations (as the disturbances they cause in each other's motions are called) had then been brought to great perfection. The passage through the perihelion was predicted by M. Pontecoulant to take place on the 12th November, and by Rosenberger between the 11th and 16th. In point of fact, it happened on the 15th. And this time,