THE CECIL WHIG.

VOL. XXX---NO. 26. ELKTON, MARYLAND, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1871. WHOLE NO. 1,541.

The Cecil Whig

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

BY E. E. EWING.

SUBSCRIPTION.

$2.00 a Year, in advance. If not paid within the year, $2.50. Six Months, $1.00. Three Months, 50 cents. No subscription taken at less than the above. Single Copies, FIVE CENTS.

ADVERTISING.

TRANSIENT RATES.—8 cents a line for one insertion, and 4 cents a line for every additional insertion. One inch of space counted as twelve lines.

STANDARD RATES—

	2 Months.	3 Months.	6 Months.	1 Year.
1 inch	$2.25	$3.50	$5.00	$8.00
2 inches	4.50	5.00	8.00	14.00
3 inches	6.25	7.00	12.00	18.00
4 inches	7.00	8.00	14.00	21.00

One Column, $35.00 per inch for 1 year; for 6 and 3 Months, 20 and 25 per cent. additional. Four changes allowed to yearly advertisers without additional charge.

PHILADELPHIA.

HUMAN HAIR.

JOE GLADING, Ladies' Hair Artist,
NO. 228 NORTH SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

WIGS, BRAIDS, CURLS, &c.

Ladies sending samples of hair by mail, can have their orders expressed. Combings made up to look like new. Trade supplied. [Jan 14, 1871—3m*

Gilling Twine!

Gilling Twine!

NEW STOCK AT

REDUCED PRICES!

BATES & COATES,

209 CHURCH STREET,

Philadelphia.

Jan 28, 1871—1m

WILTBERGER'S

FLAVORING EXTRACTS

Are warranted equal to any made. They are prepared from the *fruits*, and will be found *much better* than many of the Extracts that are sold. Ask your Grocer or Druggist for Wiltberger's Extracts. BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE is, without doubt, the *best article* in the market for *blueing clothes*. It will color more water than *four times* the same weight of indigo, and much more than any other *wash blue* in the market. The *only genuine* is that put up at ALFRED WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE, No. 233 North Second Street, Philadelphia. The labels have both Wiltberger's and Barlow's name on them, *all others are counterfeit*. For sale by most Grocers and Druggists. Wiltberger's INDELIBLE INK will be found on trial to be a *superior article*. Always on hand and for sale at reasonable prices. Pure Ground SPICES, Genuine MEDICINES, Chamois Skins, Sponges, Tapioca, Pearl Sago, and all articles in the drug line, at

ALFRED WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,
No. 233 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

May 29, 1870—1y.

Kimberly's & Bryant & Stratton

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Assembly Buildings,

S. W. COR. TENTH AND CHESTNUT STS.

Scholarships good in 40 Colleges in the United States and Canadas. For particulars call or send for Catalogue. Aug. 20, 1870—6m

LADIES' FANCY FURS!

JOHN FAREIRA,

718 ARCH STREET,

Middle of the Block, between 7th and 8th streets, South side,

PHILADELPHIA,

Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds and quality of

FANCY FURS

FOR LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WEAR.

Having enlarged, remodeled and improved my old and favorably known FUR EMPORIUM, and having imported a large and splendid assortment of all the different kinds of Furs from first hands in Europe, and have had them made up by the most skillful workmen, I would respectfully invite my friends of Cecil and adjacent counties to call and examine my very large and beautiful assortment of Fancy Furs, for Ladies and Children. I am determined to sell at as low prices as any other respectable house in this city. All Furs warranted. No misrepresentations to effect sales. JOHN FAREIRA,
718 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Oct 22, 1870—3m

1870. FALL. 1870.

GEORGE D. WISHAM,

No. 7 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

HAS OPENED

The Cheapest Irish Poplins.
The Cheapest Silk Poplins.
The Cheapest Cordel Poplins.
The Cheapest Plaid Poplins.
The Cheapest Silk Velour Poplins.
The Cheapest Wool Velour Poplins.
The New Cloth Shades.
The Cheapest Satin De Chine Poplins.

CLOTH SHADES.

The Cheapest 64 Gala Cloth Plaids.
The Cheapest and Best Velveteens.
The Cheapest Black Mohairs and Alpacas.
The Cheapest Green, Gold & Black Water-Proof.
The Cheapest Muslins and Table Linens.
The Cheapest Canton and Wool Flannels.

Eighth St. Emporium for Black Silks.

Being determined to maintain our reputation of the last Five years, for selling the best and cheapest Black Silks in this or any other market, I have now opened a full line of them much under price.

CEO. D. WISHAM.

Politeness and attention to our customers, and One Price is our motto. [Oct 22, 1870—3m

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

JEWELERS,

No. 902 CHESTNUT STREET,

Philadelphia,

Having largely increased their

Plated Ware Department,

call special attention to their stock of

SILVER PLATED GOODS,

comprising, besides their usual line of Fine Wares of high grades, a most complete assortment of

TABLE WARES,

PLATED ON WHITE METAL,

reliable in quality, and offered at exceedingly low prices. A full line of

PLATED SPOONS, FORKS, LADLES, &C.

ALSO,

FINE TABLE CUTLERY,

expressly made for their retail sales, and furnished in single dozens or in complete sets, put up in Rosewood and Walnut Cases.

All goods sold on their own merits at fixed prices, attached in plain figures to each article.

Jan 28, 1871—1y

RAND, PERKINS & CO.,

124 North Sixth Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Manufacturers and Dealers in the most approved Brick Set, and Portable Heaters.

THESE HEATERS FOR DURABILITY, SIMPLICITY AND ECONOMY OF FUEL HAVE NO SUPERIORS. THE RADIATING SURFACE IS MADE ENTIRELY OF WROUGHT IRON, AND ALL ARE GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION. WE ALSO MANUFACTURE A VARIETY OF FLAT TOP AND SIDE OVEN RANGES, MADE TO HEAT ADDITIONAL ROOMS, BATH BOILERS, REGISTERS, VENTILATORS, &c. &c.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR. [May 14, 1870—y

PERSICATOR,

RODONDA GUANO

ALSO,

Peruvian & American Guano.

For sale by

John Partridge.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE

Mutual Life Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

144 and 146 Broadway. F. S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July, 1870, $41,000,000 Cash.

The Largest Company in the World.

THIS COMPANY

Issued 937 more Policies in 1869 than any other Co.
It has 11,070 more Policies in force than any other Co.
Premium Income is $5,775,720 Larger than any other Co
Interest Income is $739,670 Larger than any other Co.
Total Income is $6,515,390 Larger than any other Co.
Cash Dividends $2,088,171 Larger than any other Co.
Gross Assets are $10,012,630 Larger than any other Co.
Amount Insured is $59,587,508 Larger than any other Co.
Total Outgo for Expenses and Death Losses is SMALLER
The Cost of Insurance is LESS than in any other Co.

O. F. BRESEE, General Agent,

No. 15 SOUTH ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

T. Ascherfeld, Agent,

ELKTON, MD.

Nov 26, 1870—2m

CONTINENTAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF NEW YORK.

PURELY MUTUAL.

Policies issued, - - 30,000.
Assets, - - - $5,500,000.

Profits of the Company Annually Divided.

One-Third of the Premium may remain unpaid as a LOAN.

NO NOTES REQUIRED.

Policies Non-Forfeitable.

Thirty Days' Grace allowed in Payment of Premiums.

POLICY HOLDERS MAY TRAVEL IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

OFFICES, CONTINENTAL BUILDING,

Nassau Street, corner of Cedar.

BALTIMORE BRANCH.

LANGLEY & FORBES, Managers,

42 POST OFFICE AVE.,
BALTIMORE.

J. T. YATES,

AGENT FOR THE EASTERN SHORE,

DR. R. H. TUFT'S OFFICE,

Nov 26, 1870—3m Elkton, Md.

STOVES and TIN-WARE.

Since the destruction of our goods by fire, we have purchased an

ENTIRE NEW STOCK,

AND ARE DOING BUSINESS AT THE

OLD COACH SHOP,

In the Hollow, below Price's Hotel,

where we are prepared to offer to the public

STOVES

OF ALL POPULAR MAKES; and

ALL KINDS OF TIN-WARE,

At Low Prices & Reasonable Terms.

ROOFING & SPOUTING

done in the best and most substantial manner, at short notice.

NOTICE.

Having lost our Books and Papers, we respectfully ask all persons who know themselves to be indebted to us to make settlement as best we can, at an early day.

John E. Alexander & Bro.

Elkton, Jan 28, 1871—tf

THE PLACE TO

BUY CHEAP FURNITURE.

Having been burnt out at my old place of business, I have removed my stock of Furniture to the

Old Hotel on Main Street,

above E. Brown & Bro.'s store, where I now offer for sale my entire stock of Furniture, at

Greatly Reduced Prices for CASH.

I have fine WALNUT AND COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS, and a full assortment of PARLOR, DINING ROOM and CHAMBER FURNITURE.

UNDERTAKING.

I am prepared to furnish Walnut, Rosewood and Mahogany COFFINS, and will attend Funerals at the shortest notice. R. MARSHBANK.

Jan 14, 1871—3m

FLORAL GUIDE

FOR 1871.

OUR BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED "FLORAL GUIDE AND GARDENER'S MANUAL" for 1871	65c
20 Varieties Pelox Drummondii, packet	10c
Double Portulaca, like miniature roses	20c
Double Petunia	20c
Double Sweet William	10c
25 Choice Annuals	$1.00

Sent post paid. Address,

PHELPS & REYNOLDS,

O. D. PHELPS, M. G. REYNOLDS. } Rochester, N. Y.

Dec 3, 1870—2m

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Cecil county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

RICHARD GRAY,

late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 15th day of December, 1871; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 17th day of December, 1870.

THEODORE J. VANNEMAN,
Executor of Richard Gray, dec'd.

Test—RUBEN D. JAMAR, Register.

dec 17, 1870—6w

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

THE subscribers have constantly on hand and for sale, the following valuable Fertilizers, viz:

Moore Phillips's super-Phosphate.
Baugh & Sons' do
Hemen & Co.'s do
Fine Ground Bones (best quality.)
"A A" Mexican Guano.
Lodi Co.'s Poudrette.

—ALSO,—

Salt by the Sack, Fine and Coarse, together with a large stock of

Prime Herrings, Nos. 2 and 3 Mackerel,

at very low prices.

Grass Seeds of all kinds in season.

SEED BUCKWHEAT.

Orders for **Farming Implements** filled at Manufacturers' prices.

D. SCOTT & BRO.

Meetings of County Commissioners.

THE regular meetings of the County Commissioners will be held on the second TUESDAY of every month.

Persons having claims against the County, will please file the same in the Commissioners' Office, with a legal voucher; as no account will be allowed not properly chargeable to the same.

Collectors and others having accounts to be stated or settled will apply to the Clerk during the recess of the Board. By Order

WM. T. MILLER, Clerk
Commissioners of Cecil County.

Dec 14, 1867—y

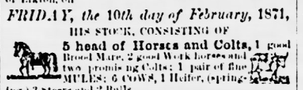
MISCELLANEOUS.

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his farm, on Bell Hill, two miles north of Elkton, on

FRIDAY, the 10th day of February, 1871,

HIS STOCK, CONSISTING OF



5 head of Horses and Colts, 1 good Brood Mare, 2 good Work horses and two promising Colts; 1 pair of fine MULES; 6 COWS, 1 Heifer, (spring-ing.) 3 Steers and 2 Bulls.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums of $20 and under, Cash; on all sums over $20 a credit of Eight months will be given, the purchaser giving his Note, with approved security, interest and stamp added, and payable at the National Bank of Elkton.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

THOMAS McNEAL.
Jan 28, 1871—2w J. B. ASH, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, on the Randel farm, two miles west of Chesapeake City, on

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8th, 1871,

his entire Stock and Farming Utensils, consisting of

7 head of Horses and Colts, 1 Mule, 3 Yokes of Oxen, 12 Milch Cows, 2 superior Bulls, 15 head of Young Cattle, 40 Chester and Berkshire Shoats. 2 good Farm Wagons, 1 Horse Cart (nearly new,) 1 Diamond State Thrasher and Cleaner, with three-horse Endless Chain Power, in complete order; 1 Family Carriage, 1 Trotting Wagon (nearly new,) 1 Sleigh, 1 Wheat Drill, with phosphate attachment, 1 Steel-tooth Horse Rake, 1 Revolving Horse Rake, 1 Corn Sheller, 8 Plows, 6 Cultivators, 2 Double Harrows, 1 Corn Harrow, 4 sets Wagon Harness, 1 set Double Carriage Harness, 2 sets Single Harness, 5 sets Plow Gears, 1 set Cart Harness, Collars, Bridles, Shovels, Forks, Grubbing and Corn Hoes, Single and Double Trees, Mowing Scythes, &c.; also, a lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

TERMS.—All sums of $20 and under cash; on all sums under $20, a credit of Seven Months will be given, by the purchaser giving his Note with approved security, interest and stamps included. No goods to be removed until terms of sale are complied with.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A.M.

WILLIAM P. HOWARD.
J. B. ASH, Auctioneer. [Jan 14, 1871—ts

To Farmers, Breeders & Lovers of good Stock

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned, about to relinquish farming, will offer at Public Sale, at his farm, on the road leading from Elkton to Glasgow, on

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9th, 1871,

the following Personal Property, viz:

7 head of MARES, all good drivers, and workers; 2 of them with foal. 1 good Horse.

20 head of THOROUGH-BRED DURHAM CATTLE:—1 Yoke of superior Oxen, young, quick and true; 1 Yoke of Young Oxen, broken to the yoke; 6 Milch Cows, first class, two of them with calves by their sides, and the others will be in February and March; 7 Bulls, 1 three-years old Thoroughbred Alderney, 1 two and half years, 3 one year old, Thoroughbred Durham, very large for their age, 2 two-year old Alderney and Durham; 1 one year old Heifer; 2 Odd Steers, 3 year old. This Stock is unsurpassed in the State.

1 Farm Wagon, (iron axle,) 1 Ox Cart, 1 Horse Cart, 1 Buckeye Mower, 1 Endless Chain Horse Power, 1 Spring Tooth Rake, 1 Revolving Rake, 1 Wheat Drill, (Phosphate Attachment,) 1 Grain Fan, 1 Cider Mill and Press, Cornsheller, Roller, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Grindstones, Wheelbarrow, Plow Harness, Wagon Harness, Shovels, Hoes, Forks, and other articles usually found on a farm.

TERMS OF SALE—All sums of $25 and under, cash; on all sums over that amount, a credit of Ten Months will be given, the purchaser giving Note with approved endorser, with interest and stamp added, payable at the National Bank of Elkton. 5 per cent. off for cash.

No goods removed from the premises until terms of sale are complied with.

No postponement on account of weather.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A.M.

C. NEWBOLD PRICE.
J. B. ASH, Auctioneer. [Jan 21, 1871—3w

SINGER'S IMPROVED

Having had the agency for the above Machine for Cecil county, 3 years, I can confidently recommend

SINGER'S

Improved Family Sewing Machine

as one of the best and most durable Machines in the world.

Entire satisfaction warranted, and all necessary instruction given in operating the machines.

MACHINES REPAIRED.

Address

James E. Haines,

Alias "BUD" HAINES,

Sole Agent for Cecil county,

Nov 12, 1870—3m* RISING SUN, MD.

SPECTACLES Rendered USELESS

Natural Sight Restored

AND PRESERVED to the LATEST PERIOD of LIFE, BY THE USE OF

DR. J. BALL & CO.'S

Patent Improved Eye Cup.

They cure the following diseases of the Eye:

Near Sightedness,
Long Sightedness,
Weak Eyes,
Running, or Watery Eyes,
Intolerance of Light,
Pain in the Eye-balls.
Dimness of Vision,
Sore Eyes,
Falling of the Eye Lids,
Ulceration,
Cataract,
Partial and Total Blindness,
Weakness of the Retina & Optic Nerve,
Inflammation of the Eye and its appendages.

Those afflicted with any of the above-named diseases of the Eye, would do well to apply at once to the Agent,

Benj. C. Biddle,
PIVOT BRIDGE, MD.

P. O. address:—CHESAPEAKE CITY, Md.

Jan 14, 1871—3m

MRS. M. A. NELSON

Again offers to the public a fine assortment of Fall and

Winter Millinery

GOODS:

BONNETS,
HATS,
FEATHERS,
FLOWERS and
FRAMES.

Dress Trimmings of various kinds.

Also, Infants' Knit Shirts, Sacks, Socks, Cloaks, Bonnets and Hats, Gutta Percha and Pins.

ALL WHICH SHE OFFERS QUITE LOW.

All orders promptly filled.

Elkton, Nov 5, 1870

Good News for Housekeepers.

Whitewashing Superseded!

MAXWELL'S

PREPARED GYPSUM,

FOR

Whitening and Coloring Walls.

A BEAUTIFUL, DURABLE AND CHEAP ARTICLE.

To invent a substance which would supersede the old style of Whitewashing, has long been the aim of the subscriber, and a wish often expressed by house keepers. That desideratum has at last been obtained, and it affords the inventor much pleasure that he can supply the public with a substitute, which, while it has all the good qualities of Lime, has none of its objectionable features.

The Gypsum gives the walls a brilliant gloss, will not rub off, and is therefore more durable, is easily mixed, and costs no more than the common Lime, and its sanitary qualities are excellent; it is therefore in every respect unsurpassed by anything of the kind ever offered to the public.

JOHN MAXWELL,
No. 1229 S. FIFTH STREET, Philadelphia.

H. T. SIMPERS, Agent for Cecil county,
april 23, 1870—1y Cherry Hill.

REFERENCES:—Miss S. M. Simpers, Cherry Hill, Md.; Girard House, U. S. Mint, and Davis & Co., 810 Chestnut St., Philada.; principal Hotels at Cape May and Atlantic City.

FOR RENT.

THE FARM now occupied by Wm. P. Howard, two miles from Chesapeake City. 80 to 100 acres to be planted in corn.

WM. P. HOWARD, on farm,
or, H. D. M. HOWARD, Elkton.

Dec 3, 1870—tf

Snowballing.

BY JOSIE S. HUNT.

The soft, loose gold of her tresses
Is straying about her face,
And the wind through its silken meshes
Is running a frolicsome race.
Her violet eyes—how they darken and flash!
Her rose-red cheeks, how they glow!
As she stands, ankle-deep, in the milk-white drifts,
Pelting me with the snow.

She tosses the soft flakes around her,
In her pretty hoydenish play,
Till she looks like a sea-nymph rising
Through the billows of foam and spray.
She molds the balls with her little bare hands;
Do you think she would pout or scold
If I nestled the pink palms down on my breast,
To warm them?—they look so cold!

Her white wool mits were flung on the snow,
Each one in its self a flake,
And her silken scarf beside them lies,
Coiled up like a crimson snake.
All about me the tracks of her soft brown feet
Have printed the downy snow.
And I know by them where, another spring,
The prettiest flowers will grow.

She laughs and scoffs when my snowballs fly
Harmless over her head,
And she flirts her curls in a saucy way,
And crouches in mimic dread.
She calls me a sorry marksman,
An awkward fellow—and still
The sly little witch knows well enough
It isn't from lack of skill.

She knows I would sooner think
Of tearing a butterfly's wing,
Or beating a lily, or throttling
The first sweet robin of spring,
Than of aiming at her in earnest,
Or hitting her if I could,
Or harming so much as a tassel
Of her little scarlet hood.

Gay, beautiful Madge! Oh, what would she do
If my mouth was half so bold
As the crystal which falls on her lips and her hair
Like pearls among rubies and gold?
Will her pride and her willfulness trample my love,
As her light feet have trampled the snow?
That the missiles she flings, which are ice to my face,
Are fire to my heart, does she know?

Sweet tease! does she guess I am wondering now,
Whether she'll ever be,
In the long, long future before us both,
Anything more to me
Than a little hoyden, with wild, gold hair,
And rose red cheeks in a glow,
Who stands, ankle-deep, in the milk-white drifts,
Pelting me with the snow?

A Wonderful Clock.

THE ASTRONOMICAL CLOCK OF STRASBOURG.

As many are aware, the Cathedral at Strasbourg has had three wonderful clocks; the first constructed between the years 1352 and 1355, the second between the years 1547 and 1574, and the third and last, which so high an authority as Archbishop Spalding pronounces "one of the greatest wonders of the world," between the years 1838 and 1842.

This clock is entirely the invention of M. Schwielgui, and it is to a description of his father's masterpiece, written by the inventor's son, as translated by Archbishop Spalding, of Baltimore, that we are indebted for the facts herein set forth.

The clock consists of three distinct compartments, or towers, one resting on the top of the other, and each compartment contains one of the "sections," which, standing by itself, would be a marvel of ingenuity, but when it is made to run in harmony with the other parts, and to respond to their most delicate oscillations, it seems to pass the bounds of human skill. At the base of the clock is a polished copper sphere, with a dial and hands to indicate *sidereal* time. All the fixed stars of the firmament, down to the sixth magnitude, numbering more than five thousand, are represented thereon in their true and relative position in the heavens. This sphere makes its revolution from east to west in a sideral day, which is three minutes and fifty-six seconds less than a mean solar day. In its gradual movements around its axis the sphere carries along with it the various circles with which it is surrounded, namely, the equator and the ecliptic, while the two circles of the miridian and the horizon remain stationary.—It indicates the precise time of the rising and setting of all the fixed stars visible to the naked eye at Strasbourg, and points out the precise position in the heavens of each of them at any given hour. It makes allowance for the *precession* of the equinoxes (that is, the shifting forward of the point at which the equator cuts the ecliptic at each equinox, which, in the course of thousands of ages, will amount to a complete revolution around some point in space,) a movement so slow and so gradual that it is generally left out in astronomical calculations.

THE PERPETUAL CALENDAR.

Immediately behind the sphere is the compartment consecrated to the *calendar*. A metallic band in the form of a ring, only nine inches in breadth to nearly twenty-nine in circumference, has marked upon it all the indications of a *perpetual calendar*, the months, the days, the dominical letters, the names of the Saints, and all the fixed festivals of the Church. This ring advances one division each day, the movement taking place at exactly the previous midnight. A figure representing Apollo stands at the right of the calendar, and with an arrow points to the day of the year and to the name of the Saint whose festival occurs on that day. The calendar makes its annual revolution in 365 or 366, according as the year is common or bissextile, and what is more extraordinary, it reproduces the irregularity of *secular* bissextiles—that is, it retrenches of itself three days in every four hundred years.—At midnight, between the 31st of December and the 1st of January, the calendar bears the inscription, "Beginning of the common year," but if it be leap year the word *common* is dropped by the machinery, and at the same time adds the 29th day to February.

The calendar also indicates the *movable* feasts of the Church, such as Easter, Ascension, &c., all of which place themselves in their proper places on midnight before January 1.

THE EQUATION OF TIME.

The space within the calendar is devoted to the indication of the *apparent time*, that is, of the time measured by the sun and moon as we see them in the heavens, and at a glance the observer can see the *equation* of time, that is, the difference between mean and apparent time. The dial which denotes apparent time points out the rising and setting of the sun, the apparent time at any period of the day or night, the apparent diurnal revolution of the moon around the earth, its apparent right ascension, and its passage of the miridian, the phases of the moon and eclipses of the sun and moon.

ECLIPSES, AND HOW THEY ARE PRODUCED.

Two hands of the same color as the dial-plate upon which they are projected are terminated, one of them by a gilt disc surrounded by a halo to represent the rays of the sun, and the other by a little globe of silvery color to represent the moon, and in the centre of the dial there is a globe representing the earth. By means of the machinery these little miniature representations of the sun, moon and earth go through with all the phenomena of an eclipse just while it is occurring, whether visible or not, and what is most astonishing, the clock will continue to reproduce them just at the right instant for an indefinite period. To a person not familiar with the mathematics of astronomy, nothing is more irregular and uncertain than the occurrence of eclipses; they seem to happen on any day of the year and at any hour of the day—they all *do* occur, however, in obedience to certain fixed laws, which the astronomers understand, and the time of their beginning and ending at any given meridian can be accurately calculated.—These abstruse mathematical calculations have been embodied in this wonderful machinery, and that which involves long and laborious computation on the part of the scientific astronomer is made palpable to the most illiterate observer. It must have been a god-like genius that could thus reduce the most highly wrought demonstrations of the mathematicians to the movements of wheels, springs and pulleys, and to reproduce the phenomena for thousands of years without error, if the machinery would last so long. There are many other wonders in connection with the celestial phenomena which this clock indicates that we have not space to mention, and many of them are so abstruse and so technical that none but the learned reader could understand them.

THE DAYS OF THE WEEK, AND THE DIVINITIES THAT REPRESENT THEM.

The portion immediately above the calendar is devoted to the days of the week. On an azure ground made to represent the heavenly vault successively appear, surrounded by clouds, the seven pagan divinities after whom the planets known to the ancients were named. These allegorical figures come forth, each on his own day in the week, in chariots of a light, graceful and classical form, drawn by different animals, allegorical of the attributes ascribed to each deity by the ancient poets. On Sunday Appollo, the god of day, appears on a radiant car drawn by the horses of the sun. On Monday the chaste Diana, the emblem of the moon, makes her appearance on a car drawn by a stag with a timid step. She is followed on Tuesday by Mars, the fiery god of war, whose car, drawn by a fiery charger, is ready to fly to the combat. On Wednesday is seen Mercury, the fleet messenger of the gods, bearing the wand and the purse. On Thursday appears Jupiter, dread sovereign of the gods, with his emblematic thunderbolt in his hand.—On Friday appears Venus, the goddess of beauty, accompanied by her son Cupid, in a light, coquettish car, drawn by doves.—Finally, on Saturday appears Saturn, armed with a scythe, and on the point of devouring a child, a suitable emblem of time, which devours all things in its resistless and relentless course.

On the sides of the compartments are also paintings representing the creation, the resurrection, the day of judgment, etc.; also two beautiful allegorical figures representing virtue and vice.

THE GALLERY OF LIONS.

In the next tower above is the gallery of lions, so called from the fact that it is guarded by two massive lions sculptured in wood. In this gallery is a small dial plate with hands indicating mean time—that is, the time composed of hours of equal length, and the exact arithmetical mean time between those of the longest and those of the shortest days of the year. On each side of the dial plate are two genii; the one on the left holds a sceptre in one hand, and in the other a little hammer, with which he strikes with admirable gravity and dignity the first stroke of each quarter of the hour. The geni sitting on the other side holds in his two hands an hour-glass filled with red sand, which he turns with great ease and dexterity every hour just after the fourth quarter has struck.

THE PLANETARIUM.

Immediately above the gallery of lions is the *planetarium*, constructed according to the system of Bopernicus. This exhibits all the apparent motions of the planets composing our system. The ground of the circular space above is azure, to represent the sky seen at a great distance; the centre is occupied by the sun, with his gilt disc, from the surface of which twelve rays proceed, indicating on the circumference of the dial the twelve signs of the zodiac.—Seven small spheres, gilt, but differently shaded with clouds, placed at the proper distances from the sun, made of the proper relative sizes, and moving with the proper velocities, represent the seven planets visible to the naked eye, in their respective motions around the sun.

THE PHASES OF THE MOON.

Immediately above the planetarium is a large globe representing the phases of the moon. This globe turns on its axis in a lunar month, and the axis having the proper inclination, its enlightened side increases or diminishes in its apparent size to the eye, so as to represent very accurately the lunar phases. In this compartment are many beautiful paintings which we have not the space to describe.

THE FOUR AGES OF HUMAN LIFE.

The upper portion of the clock is the most wonderful to the superficial observer. Here are the emblematic little statues which are moved by secret springs and perform a variety of appropriate offices with the proper motions. There are four statues representing the four ages of human life, childhood, youth, manhood and old age. At the first quarter of each hour the *child* makes his appearance bearing a small javelin, with which he strikes the bell once. He is succeeded next quarter by a *youth* dressed as a hunter, who strikes the half hour with his arrow. Next comes the *man*, clad in a coat of mail, and armed with a sword, with which he strikes the three quarters. Finally comes the *old man*, wrapped up in warm clothing, and bending over his crutch, which he, however, has strength enough to raise, in order to strike the four quarters. Each of these little figures on leaving its place makes two steps forward to reach the bell, then pauses long enough to discharge its office, and then retraces its steps and makes room for its successor. These figures suspend their operations during the night. The hour is struck by a hideous skeleton representing death, armed with a scythe, which raises its bony arm and strikes the bell heavily and slowly.

THE DIVINE MASTER AND THE TWELVE APOSTLES.

The upper compartment is occupied by a figure of the Saviour seated on a throne, holding in one hand the banner of redemption and extending the other in the act of imparting His benediction. Each day immediately after the striking of twelve, twelve figures representing the twelve apostles, each one bearing the badge of his martyrdom, or some other emblem, form themselves in procession, and present themselves at the feet of the image of the Saviour, there making an appropriate salutation. On the departure of the apostles Christ gives His benediction in the form of the cross. During the procession of the apostles the cock perched on the summit of the tower to the left of the spectator, entones his chant of victory, after having first flapped his wings, shaken his head and tail, and expanded, like any other cock.—This chanticleer is made after nature. It crows three times at noon, each day, and has some reference to the cock which called Peter to repentance. We must omit a description of the beautiful paintings with which the tower to the left is embellished.

DIMENSIONS AND OTHER FACTS.

The clock is wound up once in eight days. It has but one principal movement, which is governed by a regulator that beats the second, which regulator, in its turn, is regulated by a pendulum and by an escapement garnished with precious stones. The total height of the central or principal tower of the clock is about sixty-four feet. The dial, which looks out on the Cathedral square, is seventeen feet in diameter. On it are indicated the hours and their subdivisions, also the days of the week, in such a manner as to be clearly visible to persons in any part of the square.

Such are some of the wonders of the great clock at Strasbourg.

The San Domingo Commission.

After considerable discussion, Congress week before last agreed to authorize the President to appoint a commission of three to proceed to the island of San Domingo to inquire into the condition of the Republic of Dominica, and to ascertain the desire and disposition of the people to become annexed to the United States. The resolution granting this authority contained a proviso that it should not be construed as committing Congress to the policy of annexation, thus postponing the final Congressional fight on the subject. Still the friends of the project feel highly gratified with the progress they have already made. The Commission is composed of ex-Senator Benjamin Wade, of Ohio, President Andrew White, of Cornell University, and Dr. Samuel G. Howe, of Boston. General Sigel was to have been Secretary of the Commission, but he declined that position on account of a lack of sufficient fluency in speaking Spanish, although he is perfectly familiar with the language. The Commission is a good one, and as it is to be accompanied by a corps of able scientific assistants, its report will enable Congress to act intelligently when the final vote is reached.

The Commission is only empowered to ascertain the condition, etc., of the Republic of Dominica, but it is understood that the authorities of Hayti are quite willing to be annexed, and are, in fact, only waiting for the Spanish Republic to take the initiative. It must be borne in mind that San Domingo is divided between two republics, Dominica on the east, which is composed of mulattoes who speak the Spanish language, and Hyti on the west, whose citizens are negroes and speak French exclusively. The island is, after Cuba, the largest and most beautiful of the West Indies. It is four hundred and six miles long, and one hundred and sixty-three miles broad in its widest part; its area being about equal to that of South Carolina. It is very irregular in its form, being deeply indented with bays and inlets, so that its coast-line, which is estimated to be twelve hundred miles in lenght, is relatively very extensive and affords numerous excellent harbors. The climate of the island is hot and moist, but is generally salubrious. In the north, and especially in the more elevated portions, there is a perpetual spring. The seasons are divided into wet and dry, and the rainy season occurs on the opposite shores of the island at different periods of the year. In some localities, years have passed without a single heavy shower. Gold and other minerals abound, but although once mined, now receive little attention, from want of the requisite machinery and capital to work the ore. The vegetation is chiefly of a tropical character, while the mountains are clothed with forests of mahogany, lignum-vitæ, satinwood, wax-palm, and numerous other cabinet woods. The richest of flowering plants abound, and the usual tropical esculents and fruits. The staples of cultivation are coffee, cocoa, sugar, indigo, cotton, and tobacco, while bananas, yams, oranges, pineapples, melons, and grapes are abundant.

The western or French end of the island has always been the best cultivated, but the production of the island has not been what it might be, owing either to lack of enterprise or want of suitable laborers. Dominica on the east comprises an area of seventeen thousand miles, and a population of 140,000, while Hayti on the west, with an area of ten thousand square miles, supports a population of 575,000. As neither of these republics have enjoyed very good credit with the capitalists, they are not burdened with heavy debts—which is fortunate for us—and it is estimated that the acquisition of the entire island will not cost us more than five million dollars. It is claimed, moreover, that the entire island can be made to very nearly supply all the sugar and coffee needed in the United States. This will, of course, depend upon how far the infusion of Northern and Caucasian blood will develop the productive capabilities of the island, for its fertility is acknowledged beyond dispute.

It has long been deemed advisable by many Statesmen that the United States should gain a foothold in the West-Indies, and if this policy be sound, San Domingo is probably likely to prove as valuable to us as any other island in the group, except perhaps Cuba. Much, however, is urged against the acquisition of the island by men whose character and intelligence entitle them to a careful hearing. It is said that the inhabitants are, like other dwellers in tropical climes, unfitted for self-government, and that the scheme of annexation is a grand land speculation, destined to benefit only a favored few. If these or any of the numerous other charges urged by the opponents of this acquisition movement be proven, they may arise as objections to annexation, hereafter but not to an examination of the subject now. It was a wise plan to appoint a committee of investigation, and it will be well for the public to await its report before coming to a final decision, either in favor of or adverse to annexation.—*Hearth and Home.*

The Corsets.

The question of appearance bring us at once to the consideration of the corsets, for it is undeniable that these articles of dress are now worn mainly for appearance sake. When and by whom they were devised no one knows. It is said they were first introduced as a means of punishing refractory wives, by lacing the ladies up in them in the days when the husband's will was absolute, and "woman's rights" were unknown. If this is true, woman, with her usual skill, has converted the weapons employed against her, to her own use. For every other article of female attire, we can find some model, either in Nature or Art, however far fetched the comparison may be, but the most lively imagination can trace no resemblance between the corset and its use, and anything else in creation, except in the form of the wasp, or in some of the ancient statues of Pallas, where she is presented wearing a breastplate of scales, the shape of which somewhat resembles the modern corset; but the learned and warlike goddess wore this for defence, not for the production of a small waist; and indeed, had she secured this great desideratum of modern time, she would probable have been safe from the solicitations of Vulcan; for with the Ancients,—gods as well as men,—the wasp-like waist of to-day would have been considered a deformity. It is strange that woman should have so far departed from the old models of female beauty that we see represented in the Greek and Roman statues that have been preserved to us. In all these the female waist is represented as full, round and handsomely moulded, and could never have been restricted by bands or ligatures of any kind. I read lately of a gentleman visiting some ancient Italian sculptures in company with several ladies, when he took the handkerchief of one of them, encircled her waist with it, measuring the girth, and then passed it about the waist of one of the ancient Venuses that are models of what a beautiful female form was, showing the difference in size. He was an observing fellow, but a bold one, and probably got his ears boxed for his impudence. Surgeons sometimes employ a contrivance like the corset for holding broken ribs to their places, but they would not dare to lace it as tightly as the corsets are worn by many ladies. Women dress to please the other sex (and to anger each other), but I assure them the corset adds nothing to their attractions in the eyes of men, for but very few of that s