

DESEBET EVENING NEWS.

Monday. November 2, 1868.

GOD'S PLAN IN GEOGRAPHY.

Physical geography claims that the particular arrangement of seas, continents, mountains, and rivers which the earth has received, is the very best that could be given for the purpose to which the earth is designed. As the divine wisdom is manifested in the order and adaptation of the parts of the universe, so also in the plan of plants, so that a plant of peculiar shape the continents have been made to assume. Every thing works in harmony with a divine plan, which we claim to be beginning to comprehend.

Change the position of Asia and Europe, and you will have ruin and death. Ireland, now always green, would have the climate of Labrador. Compare the British Isles, Norway, and Sweden with the corresponding latitudes upon our own coasts, and we see dreadful consequences. Take away the Andes, which arrest the rain clouds, and South America, that most wonderfully watered continent, would be a desert. Take away the Rocky Mountains, or change their direction to east and west, and we have our own fertile country ruined. Elevate our southern coast, so as to change the direction of the Mississippi, and what mischief would ensue!

There is literally a force of nature at there is a force to man. As we have our circulation of the blood, so there is a circulation of the earth's great heart of fire, the circulation of the waters, and the ventilation of the air. We have yet to consider these varied shapes of nature in their relation to each other and to man and animal life. But we are not to stop here. The physical geographer claims that the intellect of man can be explained by the peculiar arrangement of the earth's surface. We know that civilization has marched from east to west, from Asia to Europe, and even across the Atlantic to the New World—growing and expanding in its course. We can see what has been developed in Asia and Europe, and may predict something for America.—National Freemason.

MANUFACTURE OF CHRONOMETERS IN AMERICA.

From the Philadelphia North American. Probably no mechanical operation involves greater nicety of work—except that of making the corsets of Eugenie or the moustache dye of Louis Napoleon—that the work involved in making strictly first-class marine chronometers. Almighty Power has endowed the needle of the mariner's compass with the instinct of pointing to the north; but the navigator, with compass alone, could not trust himself with a valuable cargo upon uncertain waters, and successful navigation depends upon the accuracy of the chronometer.

There are in the United States but six makers of marine chronometers, and even these combine with the profession the making of chronometers for pocket use. Once made, a chronometer is good forever, and the demand for it is limited. Chronometers, generally speaking, they must be ordered in advance of the necessity for their use. Of the six American makers of these delicate time-keepers, the oldest and confessedly most experienced is a quiet gentleman, a devotee of astronomical sciences—Henry Harper—whose place of business is No. 407 Chestnut street. Upon the roof of his building Harper has constructed an observatory, in which each day he takes and relates the astronomical and the mean time—agreat deal more for the own satisfaction than for pecuniary return.

It is a privilege to ascend with him to the summit of these four stories, and watch him with quadrant, sextant, and other scientific instruments, verifying and altering the second hand of the minute in his chronometers, as the case may be. It is the more interesting because there is nothing lucrative in the profession. Makers of many kinds of scientific instruments realize handsome returns from their toll. Mathematical, optical, engineering and other instruments are in constant demand. A marine chronometer is the representative of a ship, for the ship requires more than one of them. If a vessel is wrecked and anything is to be saved, the chronometer is the first article of property that is taken for the lifeboat, so the market is well supplied, and the demand for the exquisite time-keeper is very limited.

The makers in this country import none of the material they employ except the brass frame in which the movement is inclosed. To produce a single one requires the constant labor of the maker for two months, and the cost for three months at least are required after it is finished to rate and test it. To get a chronometer—a regular pool maker—on a Liverpool mail boat, it must be ordered—unless months to a year in hand—from the occasion for "its" use. England is the chief maker for all Europe. The Swiss make chronometers for the whole world, just as they make cheap music boxes, cheap pictures and curiosities in carved wood. But their watches lack the solidity of those of English makers. Any reader of Dickens who can recall the description of Gradgrind's watch, with its "gushing" tick, will comprehend the difference between it and the gentle tap of the chronometer in the watches of Locke and General.

But the Swiss have never yet made reliable chronometers. They are too far inland to render the study an object, and the astronomical accomplishments necessary to rate them. The man who can "rate" a chronometer—give him the nautical skill to handle her, and no man can chart and calculate a ship in any water.

The cost of a first class ship's chronometer is about \$400. It would be much more, but the larger the instrument, the less jewelery it requires. What we mean by this is that the frame is sufficiently heavy to sustain the shafts in the movement, while the machinery of the mariner's chronometer are made for the pocket, but to possess one is an expensive luxury. In a plain silver case, \$450 is about the average price. Each shaft must be inserted at either end in a solid case of diamond, drilled for the jewelery. A portion of the mechanism is done in gold, and the dial is of gold. There are whole ranges of mechanisms or arts there can be nothing, excepting steel-plate engraving, that is more trying to the eye.

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