





backwards - both which are generally referred to the resistance
of the ether in which it moves - which though exceedingly
slight, is not inappreciable. You might compare the
length of the tail with the distance between any two
stars in the Great Bear, and so ascertain how many de-
grees it appears to go to extend, by ~~tracing~~ measuring the
distance of the stars upon a globe. It is likely too that as
it draws near the sun it may exhibit some other curious
phenomena, such as have been formerly seen in great comets.
For instance - the coma or hazy light surrounding the nu-
cleus may possibly be lifted up from it so as to form an
envelope, or hemispherical cap, from the borders of which
the tail will seem to arise - when the appearance may be
something like this (black for white, and inverted as in
the telescope)

 - sometimes such an envelope has
been doubled,  with a corresponding multiple tail
arising from it. - Or, as in Halley's comet in 1835,
the nucleus under the powerful action of the unwarmed
solar heat, may throw out jets of light, fans, or sectors, as
they have been called - into the surrounding coma or haze,
something in this way -  on a streak of light may ap-
pear to issue opposite  to the ~~tail~~ tail, and towards the
Sun - an "anomalous tail" as it is called, of which I believe
Mr. Hind has already observed some traces. You have no doubt