# THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1870.

### THE OCTOBER MAGAZINES.

## "THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY." The contents of The Atlantic for October

are as follows:-

"Our Israelitish Brethren," James Parton; "Joseph and His Friend," X, Bayard Taylor; "Regret," Celia Thaxter; "Irony," F. H. Hedge; "Oldtown Fireside Stories," Harriet Beecher Stowe; "Speckled Trout," John Burroughs; "My Retreat;" "A German Landlady," H. H.; "Under the Skylight," C. P. Cranch; "Some English Workingmen," Justin McCarthy; "Jeremiah S. Black and Edwin M. Stanton," Henry Wilson; "Four Months with Charles Dickens:" "A Virginian in New England Thirty-five Years Ago," III; "The New American Polar Expedition and its Hopes," T. B. Maury; "Reviews and Literary Notices.

From "Our Israelitish Brethren," by James Parton, we make this extract:-

Did the reader ever try to compute what it has cost our Israelitish brethren to keep two Sundays a week, and four sets of holidays a Besides their own religious and year ? national festivals, they have been compelled, generally under ruinous penalties, to abstain from business on those of the countries in which they have dwelt. Thus in Catholic countries, for several centuries, they were obliged to be idle:-1. Fifty-two Sundays; 2. Thirty holidays of obligation; 3. Fifty-two Saturdays or Sabbaths; 4. An average of twelve other holidays of their own; total, one hundred and forty-six days per annum, or about two days in every five. In Protestant countries, the usual number of idle days, including their fifty-two Saturdays and twelve festivals and fasts, has been one hundred and ten, or about two days in every six. In other words, the Jews in Catholic countries have been obliged, by law and conscience, to abstain from business nearly three days a week, and in Protestant countries a little more than two. Of late years, since Catholics have become much less strict in the observance of Sundays and holidays, the Jews suffer more inconvenience in Protestant than in Catholic lands. The rigor of the Scotch and the Puritan Sunday is especially grievous to them, even to the present hour; while in Paris, Hamburg, and Vienna Sunday is, in some branches of business, the best day of the week.

This fact of the double set of holidays would alone have sufficed to exclude them from agriculture. A ripe harvest will not wait from Friday till Monday for any of our scruples; and two good planting days lost in a late, wet spring would often make the difference between a crop and no crop. Fancy a market-gardener in strawberry time, or a florist in May, obliged to cease work half an hour before sunset Friday afternoon, and unable to offer anything for sale till Monday morning! Even the thirty Catholic holidays of obligation placed the farmers of Catholic countries under a disadvantage that was obvious to all who lived near the line dividing a Catholic from a Protestant country. Voltaire, who lived for thirty years close to the frontier of France. within two miles of Protestant Geneva. dwells upon this in many a passage of exquisite satire. Readers remember the scene in which the priest rushes from the tap-room, "red with wrath and wine," rebuke the yeoman who had "the insolence and impiety" to plough his field on a Saint's day, "instead of going to the tavern and drinking like the rest of the parish. The poor gentleman was ruined: he left the country with his family and servants. went to a foreign land, turned Lutheran, and his lands remained uncultivated for many years." If thrifty extra holidays were a serious injury to French farmers, it will not be questioned that ninety-four made agriculture an impossible pursuit to Israelites.

angle of only a few degrees. It sweeps to the westward, in "uninterrupted grandeur," as one expresses it, around three-eighths of the circumference of the globe, until diverted by the continent of Asia, and split into innumerable streams by the Polynesian Islands. Reaching the Ladrones it imparts a much warmer climate than it has given to the Sandwich or Marquesas. The Philippines are made oppressively hot even in winter, and one familiar with it has said: -""The fervor increases as we reach Malacca, is all aglow in India, and becomes stifling in its intensity as these equatorial waters, after travelling fifteen thousand miles and being fully three hundred days under a vertical sun, are thrown against the eastern shores of Africa." This equatorial current is as broad as the Torrid Zone, and out of it comes the Kuro

Siwo. The latter possesses a temperature more striking in its centrast with the surrounding than does the Gulf Stream of the waters

Atlantic. Striking off at Formosa from the great Equatorial, it moves with majestic powers, heedless of the fiercest gale, and to the eye of the thoughtful observer is beat upon the discharge of some momentous mission. Reaching the fortieth parallel of north latitude, its surface is swept by the "brave west winds" of the northern hemisphere. It now seems to turn aside from its course, and curve away to the American shores. On the track of its northeasterly flow the map-maker writes another name, as if some mighty power had diverted it. Bat it has not been turned; only a little of its foamy surface has been borne along in the easterly set. The vast torrent is only skimmed. The recurvation which pours around the southern coasts of Alaska, and laves the western shores of Sitka Island, is but a drift. The tremendous bulk of equatorial water rushes on in a changeless course. It is moving in obedience to a steady and Almighty hand. Every drop feels the impulse of a force it cannot resist. Every drop is lighter than the drop of polar water with which it is hastening to exchange places, lest the equilibrium of nature be overthrown.

But on its way it receives every moment an impact from the earth's rotation. And thus it moves on the line of a great circle to the northeast, and entering Behring's Sea knocks for admission at the very gates of the Polar Ocean. In its course its pathway is strewed with the marks of its thermal and climatic power. If the Gulf Stream has clothed Ireland with its robe of verdure, and made it the "Emerald Isle," the Kuro Siwo has done as much for the Aleutian Islands and Alaska. They are mantled with living green. The flocks scarcely need shelter in winter. If their soil is treeless, their Gulf Stream richly supplies them with timber for their canoes, and camphor-wood of Japan and China for their furniture.

-The October number of The Riverside Magazine has, among other illustrations, a capital drawing by H. L. Stephens of "The Rat in Retirement," from La Fontaine's fables. The literary contents of this popular magazine are, as usual, up to a high standard of excellence.

-The Little Corporal for October presents an excellent variety of reading matter for young people. It has for a frontispiece a very careful and elegant design by E. B. Bensell entitled "The Watering Trough," which

circle intersects the equator at an acute | dred of them. This map excited great attenstated, and the lines were long known as Frauenhofer's lines, though no one had the least idea of the cause or of the significance of them, excepting that surmises were made by different observers that there was some connection between the position and charac-ter of the lines and the chemical constitution of the substances from which the light emanated. The number of lines since brought to view in the solar spectrum is more than six thousand!

Nothing can be more wonderful than the inconceivable delicacy of the test which the spectrum, fully developed and microscopically observed, affords. It detects the presence of quantities of an element so exceedingly minute as to be wholly inappreciable by any other means. One of the most curious illustrations of this fact is afforded by the discovery of two new metals in a certain German. mineral water, by Professor Bansen, in 1860metals which existed in the water in quantities so exceedingly minute that by no other possible means than spectral analysis could their presence have been detected. Bunsen was led to suspect the existence of some new element in the water by observing two bright lines in the spectrum produced by a flame in which the alkalies left by the evaporation of a portion of the water had been introduced-which lines he had never observed in any other spectrum. The ordinary chemical tests gave no indications of the presence of such elements. This Bunsen attributed to the minuteness of the quantities; and in order to increase the quantities so as to bring the substances within the reach of the usual methods of analysis, he went to work to evaporate no less than forty-five tons of the water, and from the residue thus obtained he succeeded in obtaining an appreciable quantity of the metals in question. The names given to them are cosium and rubidium.

Another very curious instance of the delicacy of this test is afforded in the case of sodium, the spectrum of which is very remarkable, and is characterized by one line in particular by which exceedingly minute quantities can be detected. Now sodium is one of the most universally diffused substances in nature. It is one of the constituent elements of common salt, and so exists in enormous quantities in the ocean. And as two-thirds of the surface of the earth is covered with water, and as the winds are continually carrying up a fine spray from the crests of the waves into the air, the water of this spray in evaporating leaves the air full of infinitesimally minute particles of salt, which pervade the atmosphere everywhere, and form, as it were, a portion of its very substance. And although the quantity of sodium thus present is too small to be detected in ordinary cases by any of the usual chemical tests, it reveals itself in the spectrum whenever the minutest quantity of dust which has subsided from the atmosphere is thrown into the flame.

The following account of Psalmanazar we take from the paper on "Literary Forgeries:"-

Psalmanazar died in 1763, some years before Chatterton. In some respects he was yet more remarkable; with less genius, doubtless, without even talent or real literary aptitude, he displayed a fertility of inventi hardly to be surpassed. Psalmanazar, to spe correctly, was not a fabricator of autograph he was more and less than that-the inven of a language, of a chirography-what de av?-of a nation. But his life was yet m wonderful than his inventions. It is a romance. This romance he has written; possess his autobiography, yet we do not kn his name! Out of regard for his family has sought to conceal it, and he has carri his secret with him: we shall never know w he was, nor even whence he was. It is su posed, however, that he was born in the sou of France, in Languedoc or Provence. I family was poor, his father established at distance, in Germany. George had be brought up with the Jesuits, then with the Dominicans; having finished his theologi course, he was received as preceptor in se ral families. But he had indolent and venturous tastes. He was not slow adopt the role of religious impostor, doubt in order to profit by his theolog studies. We find him borrowing, beggi traversing Provence, on his way to Kon repairing to Germany; playing the part son times of a converted Huguenot, sometim of an Irish student, or, again, of a pilgri He ran many risks, came near being shot a spy, fell into the depths of misery, and held himself covered with sores and verm From adventure to adventure, from knav to knavery, George arrived at the grand fra of his life. Finding himself in a Protest country, he could remain neither pilgrim Catholic; he gave himself out as a Japan from the island of Formosa, taken to Euro he said, by Dutch merchants. Formosa very little known; the young impostor called, as well as possible, such accounts Japan as he had heard among the Jesui then, upon this slight canvas, he began embroider a whole world of fancy. He f ricated a so-called language of Formosa, alphabet for writing it, a grammar to exp. the rules. He made a new division of year into twenty months. He invente new religion, with a book of prayers, a went so far as to worship the rising and ting sun, with all sorts of forms and mu meries. Finally, he accustomed himself eat raw meat. The idea of doubting veracity of a man who ate raw meat, who wrote fluently in characters which one knew! Meanwhile Psalmana (such was the name he had adopted on coming Japanese, and which he retained the end of his life) had met another ros who conceived the plan of profiting by h This person, named Innes, was chaplain of Scotch regiment then in garrison at Sluis Holland. It was here that Psalmanazar m his acquaintance, and that they became i mate. It is probable that Innes at first been himself deceived by the false Japan and it is certain that he soon discovered fraud; however, he did not abandon his signs on that account. Innes t up Psalmanazan, taught him E lish, carried him to England, show him to the Bishop of London, baptin him with much ceremony, and, altogeth managed so well that he ended by obtain from the bishop, as a reward for servi rendered to religion, a living in the cou of Essex. Psalmanazar, under such path age, could not fail to develop his happy g and ingenious knaveries. He hastened translate the English catechism into the I mosian language, and had the pleasure beholding the Bishop of London accord gracious reception to this work. It was a mitted to savans, who saw in it nothing of the way. To whom could it occur to pect a young man of twenty of so colossa imposture? Not that there were not, I and there, weak points in the system of seen, brought a great many more into view, and made a map of the spectrum, in which Le laid down the positions of about six hun-

caused him some embarrassment. He had believed that the Japanese wrote from right to left, like other Oriental nations, which furnished another argument against him. He had asserted, rather carelessly, that the in-habitants of Formosa sacrificed eighteen thousand male infants every year; and when it was represented to him that, at this rate, the island would long before have been depopulated, he had no other answer than an obstinate perseverance in his declaration; he had early formed the resolution never to retract. Psalmanazar, however, understood what he owed to the public, and he crowned all his frauds by a new and gigantic one, "An Historical and Geographical Description of the Island of Formosa, with an Explanation of the Religion, Customs, and Manners of the Inhabitants. By George Psalmanazar, a Native of that Island." The work appeared at London, in the English language, in 1704, and was soon translated into French and German. In the French it passed through three or four editions. It was adorned by the famous alphabet, a map of the island, plates representing divinities of the country, costumes, religious ceremonies, edifices, and vessels,



at \$1.00 each, including every letter of the alphabet. SPECIAL BARGAINS IN LADIES' AND GENTS HANDKERCHIEFS. 8 21 mwf FOR SALL.

#### FINE SUGAR PLANTATION A FOR SALE.

Situated in the State of Louisiana, parish of Plaquemines, at about thirty-five miles below the city of New Orleans, on the left bank of the river Mississippi. Having a front of about thirty-six acres on said river, by a depth of about thirty-seven acres, making a superficies of thirteen hundred and twentythree acres, about four hundred acres of which are under culture, the greater portion planted with sugar-cane. A sufficient quantity of seed-cane will be reserved to plant about one hundred acres next season. With all necessary buildings, including a fine dwelling-house, sugar-house, with steam sugarmill, and the Rillieux apparatus, all complete, and in actual use, laborers' quarters, stables, etc. This plantation is susceptible of making three to four

### REAL ESTATE AT AUOTION. RUBTERS' BALL BSTATE

OF THE FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY. The undersigned, Mortgagees and Trustees under the mortgage of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, which bears date February 1, 1867, under and pursuant to a request and notice of creditors, given under the provisions of the said mortgage, for default of payment of interest,

Will sell at public sale, at the Philadelphia Ex change, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

All the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate of whatsoever kind and wheresoever situate and being of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, and all the buildings, machine shops, machinery, fixtures, forges, furnaces, grist mill, ore rights. stationary engines, saw mills, railroads and cars of every kind belonging to the said Company granted in mortgage by the said Company to us by the said mortgage, viz. :--

About thirty-nine thousand (39,000) acres of land in Mimin and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania, on which there are erected extensive steel works, four (4) charcoal blast furnaces, and numerous shops and buildings, to wit :--

The property known as the Freedom Iron and Steel Works, in Mifilin county, Pennsylvania, comprising two hundred and eighty-nine (289) acres of

One (1) charcoal blast furnace, Bessemer steel converting house, hammer shop, rail and plate mill, steam forge, tyre mill, water-power bloomery, caststeel works, foundry and machine shops, old forge, smith shop, carpenter shop, store with warehouse attached, mansion house, offices, 64 dwelling houses, saw-mill, lime-kiln, stables and other buildings, with stationery engines, machinery, and fixtures.

Also, the property known as the Greenwood Ore Bank, in Union township, Midlin county, containing 91 acres of land, and 20 dwelling houses and stables. Also, the property known as the Week's Saw Mill, in the same county, containing 2352 acres of land, with mill and all the machinery and appurtenances thereof. With two small tracts of land in Derry township, Mifflin county, each containing about one acre, more or less, respectively known as the Canningham and Ryan lots, and two small tracts of land. containing about one acre and one-fourth of an acre. respectively, known as the Hostetter lot, and the Stroup House and lot, in Union township, Mittin county. Also, about 17,400 acres of unscated lands, in

Mifflin county. Also, the right to take ore on the Muthersbaugh

farm, in Decatur township, Mittlin county, at a royalty of 25 cents per ton.

Together with about 907 acres of land, in Huntingdon county, known as the Greenwood Furnace tract, with two charcoal blast furnaces, known as the Greenwood Furnaces, with engines and fixtures. with mansion house, 17 stables, carpenter shop. blacksmith shop, 82 dwelling houses, offices and store, one grist mill, with stable and buildngs of every description, railroad and ore cars.

Also, the property known as the Monroe Furnace in Barre township, Huntingdon county, containing about 179 acres of land, with nine dwelling-houses, stables, carpenter shop, smith shop, store and office building.

Also, about 17,200 acres of land, in Huntingdor county (of which 637 acres are seated and partly improved). Together with all and singular the corporate rights, privileges, and franchises of the said Company.

The foregoing properties will be sold in one parcel or lot, in payment of the bonds of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, amounting to \$500,000, with interest from February 1, 1869, secured by the mortgage to the trustees, under the terms of ch this sale is made, the said mortgage being a mortgage on the said property. The terms of of the property above described will be as fol-

000 in cash, to be paid when the property is

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. OTICE. By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth day of April, 1663, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSES, THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1970, the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit:-

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them be-ginning at the distance of nincteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a haif to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast cor-ner of an alley, two feet is inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence west-ward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereingter described and at right angles with said hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent

of \$250, silver money. No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seven-ty-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent

of \$72, silver money. No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground be ginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nincteen feet seven inches and fiveeighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning. No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long

by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.

draw two extra cars. Norr,—These cars are now in the custody of Messrs, Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to \$600. No. 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land ;(not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franstructures, depots, depot greunds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corperate privileges and fran-chises connected with said company and plank road an railway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and fran-chises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4,) machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal pro-perty of every kind and description belonging to the said company. Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, pas-sages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and ap-purtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and ap-pertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Com-pany, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof. TERMS OF SALE. The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered, on each bid there shall be raid at the time the pro-

Let us accompany a good orthodox Jewish family through their calm and cheerful Sabbath, and see how they keep it and enjoy it. I select an orthodox family, instead of a "Reformed," merely because the orthodox Jew is an historical person; as he keeps his Sabbath, his fathers have kept it for many centuries.

The Jewish Sabbath begins on Friday evening half an hour before sunset, and ends on Saturday evening half an hour after sunset, or when a star is visible in the sky. On Friday, the day of preparation, the women and girls of the family are busy in providing for the morrow the best food of the week; for whatever is eaten or drank during the joyous sacred hours must be the very best the family can afford. Poor Jews will pinch all the week in order that their wives and children may have something delicious to eat on the Sabbath. But that savory food must be cooked or prepared for cooking before the Sabbath begins; for our Israelitish brethren observe with just strictness the law which gives rest on the Day of Rest to their servants. They shame us in this particular. They will not use even their horses on their Sabbath. On a Sunday, about 12 M., you may see in front of Dr. Adams' fashionable Presbyterian church, in Madison Square, New York, or around Dr. Tyng's fashionable Episcopal church, in St. George's Square of the same city, from twenty to forty well-appointed equipages waiting for the last hymn to be finished: but you will never see a vehicle before the superb Temple Immanuel, a Jewish synagogue in the Fifth avenue, although there are many families within who could ride home, if they would, in their own carriages. I do not say that the Christians are wrong or the Jews right in this. It is no one's busi-ness but their own. But if we borrow the Hebrew's word "Sabbath," and adopt, verbally, their Sabbatical law, our practice perhaps ought to conform in some degree to our profession. It probably does not severely tax those coachmen and footmen to show off their gay turnouts and brilliant liveries on a fine Sunday morning in the Fifth avenue. But for the heavy-laden drudges of the boarding-house kitchen, and the maid-of-all work in average families, I could wish we were all Jews from Saturday night till Monday morning. It is a dastardly shame to compel or permit women, who have faithfully toiled for ns from Monday's tub to Saturday's serub, to work hard all through the best hours of Sunday merely that we may gorge ourselves with dainty food. The Jews avoid this barbarous meanness. Their servants rest on their Sabbath.

From Professor T. B. Manry's paper on "The New American Polar Expedition and Its Hopes" we quote the following reference to the Kuro Siwo, or great for current of Japan:-

So much for the Gulf Stream. Let us turn now to the Kuro Siwo, the other factor in the result claimed by the new theory for a ther-mometric approach to the Pole. The Equa-torial Current of the Pacific is wider and grander even than that of the Atlantic. It is the parent stream, out of which so many other bodies of water obtain their volume. It moves, as do all such currents of the ocean, on the line of a great circle, and that

bas been beautifully engraved by Lauderbach

-The Schoolday Visitor for October is nicely illustrated, and is filled with attractive stories and pictures which will please the young people.

-From W. B. Zieber we have received the October and concluding number of Hours at Home, which hereafter will be merged, with Putnam's Magazine, into Scribner's Monthly.

-The September number of The Bureau has a variety of admirable articles on subjects connected with political, economical, and social subjects. The Bureau is the great protectionist organ of the West, and it is especially worthy of the cordial support of Pennsylvanians who are interested in combating the free-trade heresy.

#### "HARPER'S."

Turner & Co. and T. B. Peterson & Brothers send us the October number of Harper's Magazine, which has the following list of articles:-

"The Young Men's Christian Association," Lyman Abbott, with eight illustrations; "Morning Glories," Annie D. Green; "Six Weeks in Florida," George Ward Nichols, with ten illustrations; "How Sharp Snaffles Gos his Capital and Wife," William Gilmore Simms, with eight illustrations; "The Old Love Again" (concluded), Annie Thomas; "The Detective: a Tale of the Old Walton House," H. Macaulay, with two illustrations; "Frederick the Great" (XI), Battles and Victory, with four illustrations; "The Spectroscope," Jacob Abbott, with one illustration: "The Jessops' Wish," Mary N. Prescott; "The Sacred Flora" (Part I), Moncure D. Conway; "Anne Furness," by the author of "Mabel's Progress," "Aunt Margaret's Trou-ble," "Veronica," etc.; "Madame Mere," Benson J. Lossing; "The Faun of Praxiteles," Charles Landor; "Anteros," by the author of "Guy Livingstone," etc.; "Literary Forgeries" "Editor's Easy Chair;" "Editor's Lite-(1); rary Record;" "Editor's Scientific Record;" "Editor's Historical Record;" "Editor's Drawer.

From Rev. Jacob Abbott's article on the "Spectroscope" we quote the following:-

Every different substance, so far as is known, has its spectrum marked by its own peculiar and characteristic lines. Even those which have never been analyzed, and so are classed by the chemists as simple substances, have usually more than one, which seems to indicate that they are really compounds, and that their actual elements have not been ascertained. This being so, and as the photosphere of the sun contains a great number of elements, the number of these lines in the solar spectrum is very great. It requires, however, great delicacy and exactness in the prism, and in the arrangement of the apparatus for observing them, to bring them into view. Sir Isaac Newton, as early as 1675, succeeded in forming a spectrum which showed the prismatic colors; but his apparatus and his method were too imperfect to bring the lines into view. Dr. Wollaston, in the early part of this century, was the first to do this, and to him is accordingly ascribed the honor of first discovering the existence of the lines. Afterwards, by means of great improvements made in the construction optical instruments, the celebrated optician Frauenhofer, as we have already

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LA White Ash Giv MITCHE N. E. Cor. NJ 9 2 1m4p HONEYI FREE C 2240 Office-No. 72 Depot-No. 96 TENJ	, Pure and Clean. ve it a Trial. COAL & WROTH'S COAL DEPOT, INTH and GIRARD Ave., PHILADELPHIA. BROOK LEHIGH COAL. F SLATE AND DUST. LBS. TO THE TON. 1 ARCH STREET. S NORTH FRONT STREET. ER & GALBRAITH. [9 17 Im
LA White Ash Giv MITCHE N. E. Cor. NJ 92 Imap HONEYJ FREE O 2240 Office-No. 72 Depot-No. 72 Depot-No. 72 Depot-No. 72 TENJ ROBERT TENER. A NTHRACITE Stove, \$525: LOO Free 6.76 Stove	, Pure and Clean. ve it a Trial. CLL & WROTH'S COAL DEPOT, INTH and GIRARD Ave., PHILADELPHIA. BROOK LEHIGH COAL. OF SLATE AND DUST. LBS. TO THE TON. 1 ARCH STREET. SNORTH FRONT STREET. ER & GALBRAITH. SNORTH FRONT STREET. ER & GALBRAITH. SONORTH FRONT STREET.
LA White Ash Giv MITCHE N. E. Cor. NJ 9 2 1m4p HONEYI PREE O 2240 Office-NO. 72 Depot-NO. 92 TENI ROBERT TENER. A NTHRACITE Stove, \$2 25: LOG EERRY Nut to ci Office, NO. 228 DO SECOND and W R OT HER LEHIGH J Depot N. E. C	, Pure and Clean. ve it a Trial. CLL & WROTH'S COAL DEPOT, INTH and GIRARD Ave., PHILADELPHIA. BROOK LEHIGH COAL. OF SLATE AND DUST. LBS. TO THE TON. 1 ARCH STREET. 25 NORTH FRONT STREET. ER & GALBRAITH. [9 IT IM DAVID GALERAITH. 2 COAL, TON OF 2240 LES. DE- HIGH, Broken and Egg. 5500; CUST MOUNTAIN, Broken and LOR- arters at low prices. EAST WICK & BROTHER, CK Street; Yards, cor. TWENTY- ASHINGTON AV. 8 20rp U M E L & M A N N I N G, NOT SCHUYLKILL COAL, CORL.
LA White Ash Giv MITCHE N. E. Cor. NI 92 1m4p HONEYI FREE O 2240 Office-No. 72 Depot-No. 92 TENI ROBERT TENER. A NTHERACITE Stove, \$8-25: LOO Egg. \$6-76. Stove BERRY Nut to co Office. No. 228 DO SECOND and W R OT HE R LEHIGH A Depot N. E. C Offices, {43 So Offices, {43 So Offices, {43 So	, Pure and Clean. ve it a Trial. CLL & WROTH'S COAL DEPOT, INTH and GIRARD Ave., PHILADELPHIA. BROOK LEHIGH COAL. OF SLATE AND DUST. LBS. TO THE TON. 1 ARCH STREET. DF SLATE AND DUST. LBS. TO THE TON. 1 ARCH STREET. SO NORTH FRONT STREET. ER & GALBRAITH. [9 IT IM DAVID GALERAITH. E COAL, TON OF 9240 LBS. DE- HIGH, Broken and Egg, \$500 CUST MOUNTAIN, Broken and Statiers at Jow prices. EASTWICK & BROTHER, CK Street; Yards, cor. TWENTY- ASHINGTON AV. 8 20 PT U

27 mth

ck off. The balance te be paid in cash upon the aution of the deed to the purchaser. ie Trustees will also sell at the same time and

e, and under the same request and notice of itors, all the right, title, and interest of the stees, as mortgagees in trust, of, in, and to the wing described properties, viz. :--

he property known as the Yoder Farm, in Brown nship, Mifflin county, containing 158 acres, 124 thes, composed of two tracts as follows :--ginning at stone in road, thence by land of John barr, north 53 degrees east, 102 5-10 perches to e; thence by land of Joseph B. Zook, north 4414 rees west, 202 3-10 perches, to stone; thence by of John Hooley, south 46% degrees west 102 1-10 thes, to stone; thence south 441 degrees east, 6-10 perches, to the place of beginning-containone hundred and twenty-five acres and twelve ches net measure.

iso all that other certain tract of land adjoining ve, beginning at stone in road, thence up said 1, north 44¼ deg. west, 67 5-10 perches, to stone ; ace by land of John Heoley, south 45% deg. west, 10 perces to stones; thence by land of David L. ler, south 42% deg. east, 66 8-10 perches, to stone road; thence along said road and by land of eon Yoder, north 46% deg. east, 81 1-10 perches, he place of beginning-containing thirty-three

es and one hundred and twelve perches, net meahe same being subject to mortgage given to ure bonds, amounting to \$11,738.34, upon \$3800

which interest is due from April 1, 1869, and on ance of said bonds interest is due from April 1,

lso, the preperty known as the Williams farm, as

ll that certain tract of land situate in Derry nship, Mifflin county, Pa., bounded and described ollows:-

eginning at a chesnut, corner of lands of Philip rtz, thence by lands of William Henney and nuel McManamy, north 37 degrees west, 93% rches, to a hickory; thence by lands of Samue Manamy, north 17 degrees west, 17 perches; nce by land of James M. Martin, south 75 dees west, 22 perches, to a post; thence by land of inston Sigler, south 57 degrees west, 169 perches a hickory; thence by lands of Peter Townsend's rs, south 37 degrees east, 91 perches, to stones; nce by land of heirs of John McDonell, deceased, Mrs. Mcllvain, north 60 degrees east, 981/ ches, to a post; thence by land of Philip Martz, th 70% degrees east, 59% perches, to the place of inning-containing one hundred and seven acres twenty-nine perches of land, and allowance. his property is charged with a mortgage, given secure bonds for \$1250, with interest at 6 per

t. per annum, from November 8, 1868. lso, the property known as the Stroup Ore Bank, Union township, Mifflin county, containing about

e acres and eighty-nine perches. he last named property is subject to a mortgage en to secure a bond for \$1000, bearing interest at rate of 6 per cent. per annum from July 28,

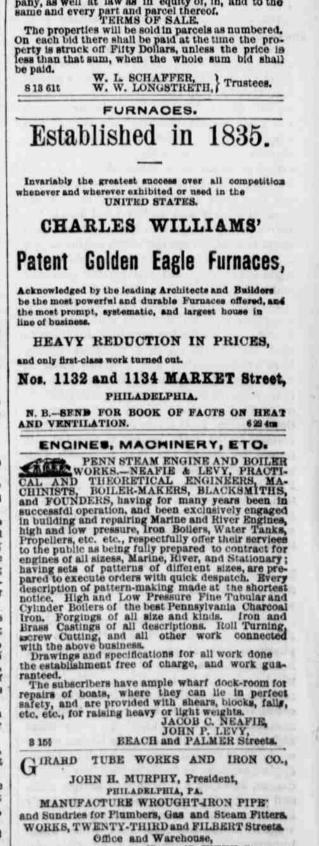
he terms of sale of the last three described perties will be as follows :wenty-five dollars in cash to be paid upon each en they are respectively struck off.

he balance of the purchase money of each to be d in cash upon the execution of the conveyance the purchaser.

	JAMES ENOCH	<b>T.</b> Y	OUNG,	Trustees.		
		M.	THOM	AS & SONS,		
1827		_		Auctioneen		

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