The Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE PITTSBURGH OBSERVATORY.

This establishment dates the com mencement of its existence in 1859. I was projected for the recreation and inpart in money and part in lands, the latter constituting the grounds now occupied by the Observatory, and including a enlarged and improved.

The contributors to this fund were C. G. Huzzey, Thomas M. Howe, J. H. Shoenberger, W. Bagaley, W. McClintock, M. Ferguson, H. Childs, W. Thaw, Isaac Jones, James Marshall, G. W. Cass, J. M. Cooper, J. M. Pennock and others.

The land mentioned above was give by McClinrock and Funcuson—mainly the latter-and is now worth not less than \$60,000.

The Observatory was erected and a single instrument bought and set up. This instrument is a thirteen inch telescope, made by Pirr, of New York. It is of the same make and size as the telescope in the Dudley Observatory at Alin size of all telescopes in the United States.

These expenditures involved the Obser-\$13,000, which was secured by mortgage. It was proposed to seil some we have seen doing duty in the corcel this indebtedness. While this expedient was under consideration, the President was under consideration, the President was necessary and arrest the eye of a careless obdection of sunlight. It is much as dent of the University of Western Penn- to notice some wires coming down on the the Observatory Company should be transferred to that Institution, to raise by to the pen of the chronograph in the other subscription sufficient money to pay off room. Yet a good deal might be said the debt and to endow a Professorship of about this clock. There is no better maker than Frodsham, of London, whose Astronomy. This offer was accepted.

subscription in behalf of the University, for the fulfillment of the end proposed, was raised to the amount of \$33,000. Of M. Howe \$2,500, J. S. Clark \$2,500, and W. Thaw \$20,000. The last named gentleman afterward added other subscriptions, so that the aggregate of his contributions to the Observatory and the

University is \$38,000. In June, 1867, the property of the Obdue form of law to the University.

In the east wing, there now is

THE CHRONOGRAPM. Time, as time, is incapable of the exact measurement requisite in modern astronomy. You cannot directly bring to bear upon it the microscope or the micrometer. It will not stay still long enough for us to lay upon it the scale and the dividers. The chronograph, however, by an indirection, does accomplish this very thing. and somewhat complicated as well, the general principle of its construction is understood. A cylinder covered with white paper, is made to revolve with its performance. great steadiness once in a minute. There rests on this paper a peculiar kind of pen which moving sidewise as the cylinder revolves under it, makes a spiral ink-mark upon it, one spiral, of course, corresponding to the lapse of one minute. By means of a telegraphic device the clock in the other wing, herafter to be described, is made at each best to draw this pen for an instant a little to one side, so as to indicate to what second of the day that particular point in the spiral corresponds. But not the clock alone has a hold upon this little pen to disturb its monotonous

chirography.

The observer at the telescope, anxiously watching for some celestial phenome-non, holds in his hand a portable telegraphic key that puts him equally with the clock into communication with the pen of the chronograph, and enables him at the critical moment to turn it for an instant out of its course. The paper upon which the pen has done the tracing which represents, by its regularly recurring notches, the beats of the clock, and by those of a less regular character, the mo ments of observation is subsequently taken from the cylinder and the date and a few words explanatory of the nature of the observations being inscribed upon it, is filed away as a permanent record of that evening's work, to be referred to again if an error as to the exact times of any of the phenomena is suspected. In the late telegraphic observations for

determining the longitude of the Observatory, the chronograph played a cardinal The method was, in brief, the sending of a mild streak of lightning to Cambridge, Mass., to ask what time they had there, and the comparison of the reply of the cantabs with the true time at the Allegheny Observatory. The Cam-bridge gentlemen used Prof. Langley's pen in responding to his polite inquiry, he putting his chronograph at their service, for them to move it: just equatorial telescope, next to be described. as he does himself nightly in the adjoin. As this instrument is designed to look in ing room. When electricity once gets it to go four or five hundred miles than as many inches. The theory of the process is simply this: they wanted to know how far Allegheny is west of Cambridge. They call in the stars for chain-bearers. Dispensing with the chain, however, they make them pace off the distance, and as they have a very steady pace it is enough to know how long they are in making their way from the meridian of Cambridge to that of Allegheny. In other words, the difference between Cambridge and Allegheny time is one way of stating how far the latter place is westward of the former. The chronograph measured that difference to within, not to put too nice s

TIMING THE LIGHTNING.

dest gallop. The sleepless astronomers at Allegheny and Cambridge were annoyed to find that their messenger, though running against time, had loltered on the whole course—from Allegheny to Cambridge and back-the unreasonably protracted period of five one-hundredths of

one second! We were interested in the fact that struction of a number of gentlemen and | while almost all the other most modern their families, who associated together were from foreign makers, this, the result under an act of incorporation. At the of twenty years' incessant study and exoutset, the sum of \$19,000 was raised, periment, is American, and that its Boston makers have orders from all parts of the world. There are but few of them in use in our country, the Allegheny Observatory in its possession, being thus, as in dwelling house, and which has since been some other respects, in advance of some of its older sisters. The cost of such an instrument is about eight hundred dollars. THE CLOCK.

It will have been observed that the instrument last mentioned is, in a sense, an appendage to the clock, and the value of work depends uron the accuracy of the inscriptions made upon it by the latter. Now, if there is any one thing for which the astronomer has a special "weakness," it is time, the cact time. Time, indeed, may be said to be half of his science, it being, as he would most luminously express it, the measured one some very peculiar notions about exacti-tude. "We think, (remarked the observer,) we have the time in our pockets nearly enough for all practical purposes, when our watches give it to within three or four" -- we of course expected him to say bany, New York. These are the fourth minutes, but the word was-"seconds." together too clumsy work for the astronomer." He then called our attention to a vatory Company in a debt amounting to It was certainly an unpretending looking \$13,000, which was secured by mort. Its case was rather plainer than a portion of the land to can- house. In fact, there was nothing about it sylvania offered, in case the property of outside and running into the floor. An Act of Assembly authorizing the no better clocks than the one beating before al beams that, on a clear night, make up no better clocks than the one beating before transfer was procured. Meanwhile a us. So delicately constructed is it, that it shows itself sensitive to the retarding effect of an atmosphere heavier than the average and vice versa, though the usual effect of such variation in the denhis sum C. G. Hussey gave \$2,500, T. sity of the medium in which its pendulum moves, is less than one tenth of a second in a day. It seems a little queer to find a distance has dwarfed to stars.

The instrument at the Allegheny Obmade, telling us to our very faces that it is, perhaps, three minutes after twentyone o'clock, when we know, by the plainest principles of common sense and by watches that never vary a minute from In June, 1867, the property of the Ob- "bell-time," that it is not far from half-servatory Company was transferred in past four P. M. The puzzle is explained

by the fact that the clock indicates siderial time, which is reckoned in twenty four hours from the moment a certain point in the heavens reaches a certain meridian, to the moment when it returns to the same. As already intimated, the clock now under review, while seeming to the un-initiated to make absurd indications, gives the astronomer the means for determining the time with a good deal of assurance to within one-tenth of a second. It could not be bought for less than Extremely delicate as is its mechanism, twelve hundred dollars. A Frodsham chronometer near by, gives, we believe, Greenwich time. The observer expressed himself satisfied with the accuracy of

> We looked with some interest upon THE BAROMETER. determination of time we have already explained. The barometer, in its usual form is common enough, but we were not repared to be told that in this one the eight of the column of mercury could be measured to within a thousandth of an

inch. Lift it to the ceiling and it shows THE TRANSIT.

A telescope so set that it can look only North, South, or directly up, is new. It is of four inch aperture and five feet focal length, and bears the stamp of Simms, London, 1868. The stone piers on which the ends of its are rests, so through the form of its axle rests, go through the floor, in daily use, and is the instrument by such almost inconceivable exactness.

The room it covers is assigned to the ing room. When electricity once gets every direction, it is not sufficient that under way, it is no more trouble for the roof should be arranged to be opened over it in one line, as the transit which requires only a slit north and south. Hence the dome not only has a slit in it, but is fitted with ingenious machinery by which the opening can be caused to look toward any quarter of the heavens.

We are invited to inspect THE ROUATORIAL.

This is the largest telescope on the premises and weighs some thousands of pounds, yet so delicately is this mass poised, a single finger can readily turn it up or down, to the right or left. When directed to a celestial object, for continu-ous inspection, it is desirable that it should keep steadily in motion at such a point upon it; about one-twentieth of a rate that object shall seem to stand second. This, in space, to state it roughly, in the field of view. Hence an ingenious corresponds to about twenty yards. So piece of clock work is employed to give piece of clock work is employed to give closely was Prof. Langley called upon to the instrument a motion corresponding to that of the earth on its axis. The objection," before being fully inducted into the brotherhood of star- ject glass has an aperture of thirteen inches, its focal distance is fifteen feet. TIMING THE LIGHTNING.

With anything like "a fair showing" electricity "makes good time," or rather, in the Fourth of July dialect, annihilates time. The chronograph, however, is not to the intrinsic value of the material,

quick enough to take its rate on its mad- though that in itself, from the pains taken to have it evenly mixed and hence homogeneous, is considerable; but to the almost incredible pains taken to give it the exact curvature. All ordinary processes of gauging this curvature and of grinding the glass to bring it up to the ideal model are quite too gross. Light itself is made to betray the slightest variation of any part from the desired form, and the skillful maker trusts nothing less delicate the best of the skillful maker trusts nothing less delicate the bis series of the skillful maker trusts nothing less delicate the bis series and the skillful maker trusts nothing less delicate the skillf icate than his own finger, and employs nothing coarser than the finest cosmetic powder to grind off, if that is the word for such a process, the superfluous mat-ter. In this Equatorial we are behind only Harvard and Chicago of all the American Observatories. It was made by H. Fitz, of New York, and is regarded as one of his best. While valuable for looking up comets, asteroids and the like, and by means of the micrometer, for measuring the distance of double stars and making other minute measurements, its more recent office is to bear

THE SPECTROSCOPE. The results of the application of this instrument, generally used as an appendage to the Equatorial, to the light of ce-lestial bodies and latterly to that of the Aurora Borealis, are the most brilliant in modern Astronomy.

To the unassisted eye, the rainbow

luminously express it, the measured one of the spherical co-ordinates, and he has some very peculiar notions about exacting a prism, are, except in brilliancy, the same, whether the light be from one burning substance or another. Physicists have observed, however, that each combustible impresses its own character upon the spectrum in the form of certain lines, variously colored and variously situated, "This, however," continued he, "is al- across the field of the spectrum. This, in brief, is the general theory of the spectroscope. It enables one to compare the clock in the west wing or transit room. spectrum of the sun, for example, with that of any known substance in combus-tion, let us say gold, for in the hands of the chemist gold is a combustible. If the lines corresponding to gold are found in the spectrum of the sun, it is safely inif one should make up a fire, throw into it salt, potash and a score of other sub-These wires, we need not say, are what stances, and challenge the spectroscopist thrilling interest such investigations, only for a few years possible, invest the several beams that, on a clear night, make up to measure sizes, distances and rates of metion, and to gaze with simple, helpless wonder at the strange phenomena that mark the phases of some of the heavenly bodies, he demands to know what these worlds are made of, and what fuel feeds

servatory is of the first class and with the induction coil made for it by Ruhmkorff, of Paris. cost about five hundred dol lars. It is as yet but seldom to be met with in American observatories. It is used in England in the Bessemer process to determine by the flame the exact moment for arresting the decarbonization. WHAT HAS BEEN DONE UNDER THE UNI-

VERSITY REGIME. Within the last two years, the new instruments already referred to have been procured, the equatorial has been put under costly repairs, the dome, originally ll-contrived, has been reflitted and modernized, four months of severe labor have been spent in determining the latitude, besides the expense and calculation of the secured to enable a professional observer to devote his attention almost exclusively to the care and use of the instruments, and the observatory has entered, modestly but with dignity, into the fellowship of the sisterhood. Its director was actively the relation of whose indications to the engaged in important observations on the late eclipse at Shelbyville, Ky.

WHAT TO BE DONE. The purchase of instruments of so high grade, such for example as the transit, costing with its piers about two thousand dollars, might be criticised in view of the many desiderata still to be filled. In this, its owner the presure of the stratum of at-mosphere above which you have placed it. shown only a warranted confidence in the liberality of the community about us, who can hardly consent that, with so hopeful a beginning, the observatory shall stop short of a first-class rank in all its appointments. The procurement of the exact time is a matter of general interest, as evidenced by the system of electric clocks under astronomical control, from which they are carefully insulated for fear of jarring, down through the earth in the cellar until they reach the vance of others in having made arrangements for this purpose, precautions taken in the construction, the construction, the construction and the operating of this, emobservatory. It is believed that railroad companies here and even at a consideraobservatory, would be tedious to the general reader. Suffice it to say that the present is one of the very best now in the themselves of the facilities, now within country. As, theoretically it looks out only in the plane of the meridian, that is only North and South, its use is, in connection with the clock and the chronograph to determine the exact moment a beyond body nesses they have allowed. Railway authorities in other parts of the country as well as in England. heavenly body passes the centre line of of the country, as well as in England, its vision. This locates that body so far have already appreciated the importance as East and West are concerned. It is of this consideration. From this source in conjunction with the already demonwhich the clock can be set and rated with strated liberality of our citizens, an inwe have visited the East wing and the West wing. Let us spend a few minutes under

THE DOME.

Come may us derived for purchasing new instruments, making a library of the nucleus already formed, this now including such technical works as Argelander's Great Catalogue, Bessel's Positiones Mecome may be derived for purchasing new diæ Stellarum Fixarum and the British Association Catalogue, and ultimately with the enlargement of the general resources of the University, for sustaining

a good force of assistants. ADMISSION TO THE OBSERVATORY. It is desired that all such facilities shall be furnished to citizens and strangers for nspecting the instruments and celestial phenomena as shall be consistent with the efficient working of the institution. Letters of introduction from the Committee. which, we understand, has been appointed by the Trustees or the President of the University, will ensure a welcome and such attentions as the Director can possioly furnish. It is hoped that thus and otherwise an intelligent interest in astronomical science will be more generally wakened in our community.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC

SYRLP. SEAWEED TONIC AND

MANDRAKE PILLS will cure Consumption.
Liver Complaint and Dyspepsis, if taken according to directions. They are all three to be taken at the same time. They cleanse the atomach, relax the livor and put little work; then the appetite becomes good; the patient begins to grow in flesh; the diseased matter ripens into the lungs, and the patient outgrows the disease and gets well. This is the only way to cure consumption.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivaled success in the treatment of pulmonary Consumption. The Pulmonic Byrap ripens the morbid matter in the imags, naure throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phiegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, and the patient has rest and the inngabegin to heal.

T. do this, the Seawed Tonic and Mandrake Pills must be triefly used to cleanse the stomach and liver, so that the Pulmonic Byrup and the food will make good blood.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the dusts of the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved; the stools will show what the Pills can do; nothing has ever been invented except calomei (a deadly poison which is very dangerons to use unless with great care,) that will unlock the gall bladder and start the secretions of the liver like Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Liver Compaint is one of the most prominent causes of Consumption.

Schenck's Scawed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative, and the alkall in the Seaweed, which this preparation is unade ot, assists the stomach to throw out the gastric juice to dissoive the food with the Pumonic Syrup, and it is made into good bood without fermentation or souring in the stomach.

The great reason why physiclavis do not cure Consumption is, they by to do the much thes

a the stomach.

The great reason why physicians do not cure tonsumption is, they try to do two much; they try medicine to stop the cough, to stop chills, to top night sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive powers, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient

ing up the secretions, and eventually the patient slinks and dies.

Dr. Schenck, in his treatment, does not try to stop a cough, night sweats, chills or fever. Remove the cause, and they will all stop of their own accord. No one can be cured of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dycpepsia, Catarrh, Canker, Ulcerated Throat, unless the liver and atomach are made healthy.

If a person has consumption, of course the ungs in some way are diseased, either tubercles, aboosses, broughlist irritation, pleura adhesion, or the lungs are a mass of infimmnation and fast decaying. In such cases what must be done? It is not only the lungs that are wasting, but it is decaying. In such cases what must be done? It is not only the lungs that are wasting, but it is the whole body. The stomach and liver have lost their power to make blood ont of fo d. Now the only chance is to take Dr. Schenck's three medicines, which will bring up a tone to the stomach, the patient will begin to want food, it will digest easily and make good blood; then the patient egins to gain in fiesh, and as soon as the body begins to grow, the lungs commence to heal up, and the patient gets fieshy and well. This is the only way to cure Consumption. ging to grow, the lungs commence to heal up, and the patient gets field and well. This is the only way to cure Consumption. When there is no lung disease and only Liver Compiaint and Dyspepsia, Schenck's Scawed Tonic and Mandrake Pilis are sufficient, without the Pulmonic Syrup. Take the Afsudrake Pilis freely in all billious complaints, as they are perfectly barmless, who has enjoyed uninterrupted health for many years past, and now weights 235 pounds, was wasted away to a mere skeleton, in the very last stage of Falmonary Consumption, hit physicians having pronounced his case hopeless and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and since his recovery many thousands similarly smitched have used Dr. Schenck's preparation with the same remarkable success. Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally a see Dr. Schenck, unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at its Principal Office, Philadelphia, every daturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. He is also professionally at No. 33 Bond street. New York, every other Tuesday, and at No. 35 Hanover street, Boston, every other Wednesday. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the price is \$5. Omco hours at each city from \$0. M. to 37. M.

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besides the expense and calculation of the experiments by telegraph already described for longitude. Funds have been This eplendid Hair Dye is the best in the world: the only true and perfect Dyc; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful. black or forom. Seld by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batcher

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ASSESSMENTS.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA., Sept. 30, 1869. NOTICE.—The assessment for grading of HENDERSON STREET, amination and can be seen at the office of the City Engineer until September 28, 1869, when they, will be placed in the hands of the City Treasurer for collecti CHABLES DAVIS,

TEFFERSON STREET.-THE second water and the second wa

EDUCATIONAL BISHOPTHORPE SCHOOL for f pupils all of whom live in the house, is im-iced to thirty. French is taught by a resident overness, and so far as possible is made the naguage of the fa. 111. Address, for circu'ars, to., MISS CHASE, Bishopthorpe, Bethlehem.

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MADAME D'HERVILLY, 1920:TTHS

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Pittaburgn, Sept. 21, 1860.

OTICE TO SEWER CONTRACTORS. SEALED PROPOSALS will
be received at this office for rebuilding Try
Street Rewer, until FRIDAY, Uctober 1st. 1860,
at 3p. M. Plans and specifications can be seen
at this office.
The Committee reserve the right to reject any
or all hide. H. J. MOORE. City Engineer.

LEGAL. EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters test mentary upon the estate of ROKHARD DENNY, late of East Deer Township,
Allegheny county, Pa., dee'd, have been granted
to the undersigned. All persons having claims
against the said estate will volease present them
for settlement, and all persons ladobted to said
cotate will please make immessiate payment.
so7:195 T JAMES M. DENNY, Exceptor.

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Accompanied by Music appropriate to each rene. These Stereoption Views are from the best trists, and wit be produced by the finest tally droken light, equal to 250 sols riamps. They will be 20 feet in diameter, and so brilliant that they should be seen at a distance of more than 100 feet. The instrumental and quartette music is in charge of Mr. C. C. MELLOH, and needs no comment. The chorusees will be by 1,000 SUNDAY ECHOPIC CHILDHEN, in tharge of Vrof. W. H. SLACK, whose great auccess in leading such a large number of voices is a sufficient guarantee that this part of the entertainment will be a rare treat. Admission, 50 cents.
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Terms of Falc-One-third of the purchase money cash on confi-mat on of sale, the balance in two equal annual payments, secured by bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

For further information, enquire of THUS. B. UPDIKE, Trustee, No. 200 Beaver Avenue, Allegheny, Ps. self-off

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