

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

LIFE OF MARY KESSELL MITFORD. Edited by Rev. A. G. K. L'Estrange. Two volumes. Published by Harper & Brothers, Philadelphia agents: Claxton, Remond & Haffling.

Miss Mitford is remembered at the present day only by her charming series of sketches entitled "Our Village," which in spite of the mutations of taste still retain their place in the regards of a select circle of readers. Her poems, tragedies, novels, and multifarious contributions to the magazines during a long and honorable literary career are forgotten, and it is in the least pretensions of her works that her memory is preserved.

Miss Mitford, although she achieved a great popularity in her day, was not such a prominent literary character that there would seem to be any very decided call for a biography of her, and yet the two volumes before us are such pleasant reading that we are ready to excuse what seems to have been the over-zealousness of personal friends. The work is made up almost exclusively of the letters of Miss Mitford, with only such comments by the editor as will serve to explain them and make a connected story; and the record is at once most interesting to the reader and most honorable to the subject.

Miss Mitford was compelled to write her pen for necessity, not choice, and she labored earnestly for many years to support herself, her mother, and a worthless, spendthrift father, who contrived to run through two fortunes and to reduce his family to poverty. The affection which the daughter always manifested for this scamp is one of the traits that will commend her to the regards of those who peruse the story of her life, and her perpetual cheerfulness and earnest effort to rise superior to every discouragement reveal most of the secret of her literary success.

Miss Mitford was intimate with many of the most celebrated men of her day, and her letters are full of lively gossip about poets, politicians, novelists, and actors who came under her notice. Her critical judgment was singularly acute, and although she sometimes, after the manner of women, jumped at conclusions, it is surprising to find how often her estimates of some of the literary lions of the day have been confirmed by the verdict of posterity.

In her private letters she expressed her opinions about men and books, her likes and dislikes, with a freedom and candor that were not to be expected in any of her published writings, and it is this quality that gives these autobiographical epistles their chief value. Miss Mitford was a discriminating admirer of the United States, and her judgment of American writers was remarkably free from the traditional British prejudices.

She considered America as the legitimate successor of the glories of British literature, and evinced a particular interest in our most prominent writers. To all who are interested in literary matters these volumes will have a particular charm, and they will find their appropriate place on the library shelf beside "Our Village."

From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received the second part of "Lippincott's Universal Pronouncing Dictionary of Biography and Mythology." Dr. Thomas has bestowed many years of labor on this valuable work, which is undoubtedly the most important publication of its class that has ever been issued in this country.

Indeed, in some of its features this "Dictionary" is unique, and it presents in a compact shape information that otherwise could only be obtained by tedious research through many volumes.

For literary men, and in fact all who have occasion to use a work of reference, the labors of Dr. Thomas will have the highest value, and the "Dictionary" will take its place as one of the standard works of reference of the English language.

It will be sold only to subscribers, and the publishers engage to complete it in forty-five parts at 50 cents each, or if it should be necessary to exceed that number, to furnish the supplementary parts free of charge.

As a specimen of typography the work is in the highest degree creditable to the publishers. Part 2 brings the "Dictionary" down to the title "Ariadne."

The same house sends us "True Love," by Lady Di Beauclerk. This is a story of English high and low life, which, without developing any incidents of a very exciting character, is pleasantly written, and will repay a perusal.

From J. P. Skelly & Co. we have received "Dainty Marianne," by Rena Ray, a religious story for children.

Lady Byron and Mrs. Leigh. The Quarterly Review has already replied to Mrs. Stowe's "Lady Byron Vindicated," and explains the circumstances under which the important letters printed in its previous issue were brought to light. They were given on the authority of the Earl of Chichester, Lord William Godolphin Osborne, and Mr. George Leigh, the only surviving son of Colonel and Mrs. Leigh. Several others of similar purport are added, and also the following in which Lady Byron refers to the charge of incest which was then already whispered.

viewer, fourteen years after the separation of husband and wife, Lady Byron and Mrs. Leigh quarreled about money matters. It is believed, Mrs. Leigh taking the initiative by declining all further intimacy with Lady Byron. In regard to Medora Leigh, the reviewer states that Lady Byron, "having known all about this unhappy girl for ten years without making any effort for reclaiming her, suddenly sent for her in the autumn of 1840, brought her to Paris, and there, or at Fontainebleau, told her the revolting story of her alleged paternity." In 1843, she took measures for establishing Medora Leigh abroad. "The paragraph that has been going the round of the papers stating that her story was received by everybody as true is a sheer invention of the writer." Lady Byron did not forgive Medora Leigh's relapse into frailty. She died in 1847. The reviewer declares that he has seen the memorandum which Lady Byron gave Mrs. Stowe, and that "it contains not a syllable from which any sane person without a 'prejudicial' opinion could collect that Lady Byron ever made the charge in question, or any charge involving crime at any time."

Is the Sun Inhabited? M. Amodeo Guillemin concludes his recently published work on the sun by discussing the question "Is the sun inhabited?" The physical constitution of the sun, he says, is so adverse to the existence of animal life on its surface, that the question would be hardly worthy of consideration if it were not for the fact that some men of high scientific character have answered it in the affirmative. In so answering it, however, they have assumed that the known laws of physical phenomena which prevail upon the earth do not manifest themselves in the same way upon the solar globe, which may therefore be inhabited by living beings constituted differently from any on earth, and able to endure the intense temperature to which they must necessarily be subjected. It was also believed by many philosophers, until recently, that the solar globe, or nucleus, was comparatively dark and cold, being separated and preserved from the radiating photosphere by a thick layer of cloud, endowed with the property of absorbing both light and heat.

M. Guillemin opposes both these theories, and thinks there is no reason to believe that the laws of physical phenomena are different at the sun from what they are on earth, while he pronounces the hypothesis of a dark, cold nucleus no longer tenable under the light of late discoveries. He argues that the interposition of matter acting as a screen, either opaque or endowed with very weak absorbing power for light or heat—supposing its existence to be proved—would only settle one thing, namely, that the internal nucleus is not heated by radiation. But if the photosphere is really in contact with the cloudy layer of the penumbra, it must transmit its heat by conduction; as it envelops the solar globe entirely, it must heat it at every point of its surface, and even if the conducting power were very slight, equilibrium of temperature would, in time, be established in the whole mass, and its temperature cannot be lower than that of fusion. Gases are, it is true, very bad conductors of heat, but their conduction is not nil, and, its effects being accumulated for centuries, it is easy to see that equilibrium of temperature between the photosphere and the nucleus must be established. We must not forget, moreover, that gaseous matter gets heated throughout its mass by convection, or transportation of the heated portions by circulation among the cooler portions; and, unless we suppose it to be absolutely at rest, its heat must be propagated very rapidly. Now, the phenomena of the spots, their rapid transformations, the movements which these transformations must cause, either in the different layers of the photosphere, or in the deeper regions of the solar globe, appear to place beyond doubt the constant mixing of the different layers, by a continual interchange of heat.

It is, therefore, extremely probable that the entire globe of the sun has a very high temperature throughout its mass—a temperature which surpasses the melting or boiling points of most of the elementary substances of which we are acquainted, and which renders the existence of its atmosphere. At the same time, it is evident that the concentric layers, of which the solar globe may be supposed to be formed, exert one upon the other considerable pressure, since we find that, at the surface itself, the intensity of gravitation is twenty-eight times as great as upon the earth's surface; this pressure may hinder fusion to a certain extent, but not incandescence. But the hypothesis of a liquid incandescent—or even a gaseous—nucleus is the more probable.

However that may be, it is absolutely impossible to understand how any living beings, animal or vegetable, could live in such conditions. It is all very well to conjure up a fantastic romance as to the kind of people who live in the sun, to imagine them dwelling in a kind of hot-house, and observing the sky through the openings produced by the spots, but that is mere imagination, and not science.

True it is, that the physical constitution of the sun is yet too slightly investigated to enable any one to make an authoritative statement on this subject; we can only rely upon probabilities, but in doing so we must remain within the bounds of well-authenticated facts; we must not, in order to favor any gratuitous hypothesis, imagine at will the existence of physical laws different from those which observation and experiment have revealed. But this is the position taken up by those who believe that the sun may be inhabited.

At any rate, there is one fact which they cannot get over, namely, the constancy of solar light and heat—the prodigious expenditure of light and heat which the thin envelope or photosphere certainly cannot suffice to produce, unless its incandescent state is kept up by heat from the interior of the sun's mass. Whether we adopt the meteoric theory or the transformation of gravitation into heat, we cannot suppose the internal nucleus of the solar globe to be at a low temperature.

In short, it appears extremely difficult to consider the sun as a globe, inhabited by organized beings; we have no idea what sort of life could exist in a medium at so high a temperature. All physiologists agree that no terrestrial being can exist in a temperature scarcely higher than one hundred degrees C., and it is not of one hundred degrees but of one thousand and two thousand degrees of heat we must speak, when alluding to the strata of the solar globe immediately beneath the photosphere. How can we conceive plants or animals living in a temperature capable of melting metals?—From Aspleton's Journal.

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SHIPPER'S GUIDE.

1870.

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Agent Baltimore and Ohio R. Co. N. B.—On and after MONDAY, January 10, the rates to all points via Baltimore and Ohio route will be the same via Canal to Baltimore as by the Baltimore & Annapolis R.R.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 6 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869. The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, at 11:30 A. M., and at 1:30 P. M., and at 3:30 P. M., and at 5:30 P. M., and at 7:30 P. M., and at 9:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and at 10:10 A. M., and at 12:10 P. M., and at 2:10 P. M., and at 4:10 P. M., and at 6:10 P. M., and at 8:10 P. M., and at 10:10 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., and at 9:30 A. M., and at 11:30 A. M., and at 1:30 P. M., and at 3:30 P. M., and at 5:30 P. M., and at 7:30 P. M., and at 9:30 P. M.

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RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE

From Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadian.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, December 30, 1869.

Leaves Philadelphia at 7:30 A. M., at the following hours:—MORNING ACCOMMODATION. At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and at 9:30 A. M. for Long Branch and points on R. & D. B. R. R.

At 8:30 A. M. for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinesboro, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkes-Barre, Pottsville, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with the Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, Lehigh Valley, and Harrisburg, etc.; and with the Lehigh Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and with the Lehigh Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and at 9:30 A. M. for Long Branch and points on R. & D. B. R. R.

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RAILROAD LINES.

1869—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN

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PROVIDENT SAVINGS BANK

At 9 A. M. via Camden and Amboy Accom. \$3.45

At 9 A. M. via Camden and Jersey City E. C. Mall. 3.00

At 9 A. M. via Camden and Jersey City Express. 3.25

At 9 A. M. for Amboy and intermediate stations. 3.00

At 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. & D. B. R. R.

At 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Trenton. 3.00

At 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Camden, Trenton, and Philadelphia. 3.00

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