"9 All bodies radiate light, even in complete darkness.

"10. This light does not appear to be allied to phosphorescence, for there is no difference perceived, whether the bodies have been long in the dark, or whether they have just been exposed to day-light or even to direct solar light.

"11. The rays emanating from different bodies, act as light does upon all substances, and produce the effects pointed out (2 and 4.)

"12. These rays, which have no action on the retina, have a greater degree of refrangibility than those which proceed from the solar light, whether direct or diffused.

13. Two bodies constantly imprint their images one upon the other, even when they are placed in complete darkness (1, 9, and 11.)

"14. However, in order that the image may be discernable, the distances of the bodies from each other must not be very considerable on account of the divergence of the rays.

"15. To render such an image visible, any vapor may be used, as, for example, the vapor of water, mercury, iodine, chlorine, bromine, or chloride of iodine, &c.,&c.

"16. As the rays which bodies give out thus spontaneously, have a greater degree of refrangibility than belongs to those higherto known; it is in like manner also, these rays which generally commence the actions upon the other substances with the most intensity (7.)

"17. There exists latent light as well as latent heat.

"18. When a liquid becomes vaporised, the light which corresponds with a certain duration of oscillation becomes latent, and is again liberated when the vapor condenses in liquid drops.

"19. It is for that reason that the condensation of the vapors produces in some degree the same effects as light; it is thus that the part performed by the vapor is explained (2 and 15.)

"20. The condensation of the vapors on the plates acts the same as light, whether the vapor in excess adheres simply, as does the vapor of water on the greater number of substances, or in a permanent manner, as does habitually mercury, or whether it combines chemically with the substance, as for example, the vapor of iodine with silver

"21. The latent light of the vapor of mercury is yellow; all the actions which the yellow rays produce may be obtained by the condensation of the vapor of mercury.

"22. The latent color of the vapor of iodine is blue or violet; the actions of the blue or violet rays may be equally reproduced by the condensation of the vapor of iodine.

"23. The latent colors of chlorine, bromine, chloride of iodine and of the bromide of iodine, appeared to differ but little as to their refrangibility, from that of the iodine.

"24. As to the latent color of the vapor of water, I can only say that it is neither green, yellow, orange nor red.

"25. The iodide of silver owes its sensitiveness for the visible rays to the latent light of the vapor of iodine.

"26. The iodide of silver is not more sensible to the invisible rays than is silver itself."

[NOTE.—In No. 3, p. 68, "to be concluded" should not have been, as with the number the subject ended; although, from the same chapter in LEREBOUR'S "Treatise on Photography," translated by EGERTON, we have given the foregoing "On the formation of the Daguerreian images," which refers more particularly to MR. MOSER'S theory.—ED. D. G.]

TWO LIVES UPON EARTH.—Dinah, a colored woman, died at Norfolk, Va., last year, aged 123. She recovered her sight and cut new teeth, after having passed the hundredth year.