Montreal Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME XLIX. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 1857. NUMBER 195.

MONTREAL HERALD

STEAM BOOK & JOB PRINTING OFFICE

No. 209 Notre Dame Street,

(Near St. Francois Xavier St.,)

MONTREAL.

THE Proprietor of this Establishment begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that having ENLARGED his STOCK of PRINTING MATERIALS, STEAM PRESSES &c., he is now prepared to undertake every description of Printing, such as Books, Pamphlets, Magazines, Insurance Policies, Programmes, Catalogues, Posting Bills, Hand Bills, Railway Bills, Steamboat Bills, Circulars, Invitation and Funeral Letters, Druggists and other Labels Military Forms of every description, &c., with despatch, and at the LOWEST CITY PRICES.

☞ Business Cards neatly and promptly executed.

JAMES POTTS

Jan. 26. 22

FINE HEAD OF HAIR.

THE successful results of the last half century have proved, beyond question, that

Rowlands' Macassar Oil

possesses peculiarly nourishing powers in the growth, restoration, and improvement of the Human Hair, and when every other specific has failed.

This celebrated Oil is now universally acknowledged to be the cheapest, and superior to all preparations, for the Hair. It insinuates its balsamic properties into pores of the head, nourishes the hair in its embryo state, accelerates its growth, cleanses it from Scurf and Dandriff, sustains it in maturity, and continues its possession of healthy vigour, silky softness, an luxurious redundancy to the latest period of human life. Its operation in cases of baldness is peculiarly active; so that in numerous instances wherein other remedies have been tried in vain, ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL has effected a complete restoration of beautiful hair. In the growth of the Beard, Whiskers, Eyebrows, and Moustachios, it is also unfailing in its stimulative operation. For children it is especially recommended, as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair, and rendering the use of the finecomb unnecessary. In dressing the hair, nothing can equal its effect, rendering it so admirably soft that it will lie in any direction, producing beautifully-flowing curls, and, by the transcendent lustre it imparts, rendering the head dress truly enchanting. A small pamphlet accompanies each bottle of Rowlands' Macassar Oil, wherein important hints and advice will be found on the "Culture of the Hair of Infancy," and on its preservation and beauty through the several stages of human life. Its invaluable properties have obtained the especial patronage of Her Majesty the QUEEN, the COURT, and the whole of the ROYAL FAMILY of Great Britain, and of every COURT of the civilized world; and the high esteem in which it is universally held, together with numerous Testimonials constantly received of its efficiency, afford the best and surest proofs of its merits. Price 3s 6d and 7s; or Family Bottles (equal to 4 small bottles) at 10s 6d; and double that size, 21s.

CAUTION.—Each bottle is enclosed in a wrapper from a Steel Engraving, by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., upon which are the words, "Rowlands' Macassar Oil," &c., in White letters, on a lace work ground, and "A ROWLAND & SON."

Sold in Montreal by Carter, Kerr & Co. and Lymans, Savage & Co; and in Toronto, by Becket & Co.

Montreal, July 29, 1857. 1y-178

$1,000 A YEAR! $1,000 A YEAR!!

$1,000 A YEAR.	PROFITABLE AND HONOR-
$1,000 A YEAR.	able Employment for all times.
$1,000 A YEAR.	Persons in town or country, in search
$1,000 A YEAR.	of employment as a source of income,
$1,000 A YEAR.	or to fill up their leasure hours, may
$1,000 A YEAR.	hear of such by enclosing two stamps,
$1,000 A YEAR.	to pay postage, to Professor JAMES
$1,000 A YEAR.	T. HORNE, Box No. 4,551, New
$1,000 A YEAR.	York Post Office. The employment
$1,000 A YEAR.	is fitted to either sex; station in life
$1,000 A YEAR.	immaterial. It is an article of daily
$1,000 A YEAR.	consumption, and can be manufactur-
$1,000 A YEAR.	ed in the Agent's dwelling; secured
$1,000 A YEAR.	by copyright; sale as permanent as
$1,000 A YEAR.	flour. An agent is wanted in every
$1,000 A YEAR.	town in the Union.

August 3. 1m-D C-182

CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER!

THE world is astonished at the wonderful cures performed by the CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER, prepared by CURTIS & PERKINS. Its equal has never been known for removing pain in all cases; for the cure of spinal complaints, cramp in the limbs and stomach, rheumatism in all its forms, billious cholic, chills and fever burns, sore throat, and gravel, it is decidedly the best remedy in the world. Evidence of the most wonderful cures ever performed by any medicine are on circulars in the hands of Agents. You may be POSITIVELY SURE OF RELIEF IF YOU USE IT. MILLIONS OF BOTTLES of this medicine have been sold in New England the past six or eight years. It is now, for the first time, being introduced into all the principal towns in New-York.

N. B.—Be sure and call for CURTIS & PERKINS' Cramp and Pain Killer. All others bearing this name are base imitations. Price 12½, 25, and 37½ cents per bottle, according to size.

WM. LYMAN & Co., Agents, Montreal, who will supply dealers at the proprietors' rates by the dozen or gross.

July 9. 6m DC 169

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN.—Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

☞ None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by druggists throughout the world.

Agents for Montreal, WM. LYMAN & Co.

July 10. 6m DC 162

GALLAUDET & WETMORE,

American Hardware,

86, JOHN STREET,

NEW YORK CITY,

WOULD call the attention of the JOBBING HARDWARE TRADE to their well assorted Stock of AMERICAN HARDWARE, consisting of:—"Wale's ly's" Chisels and Drawing Knives; [illegible] Gates; "Gould's" Mortesing Machines, American Shears, Tacks, Brads, and Finishing Nails, Carriage and Tire Bolts, Knife Cleaners and Apple Slicers; "Casey & Co.'s" Planes and Plane Irons, Butcher and Shoe Knives; "Smart's" Patent Fly and Mosquito Trap, (a sure remedy for these troublesome insects); "Wilson's" Yankee Match Safe, &c., &c.

Jute Rope, Cords, Twine, &c.

Common, Best, and Two-Heater Irons.

Emerson's Razor Strops, Horse, Curry, and Wool Cards, &c. &c.

Orders for any description of Goods attended to with dispatch and filled at LOWEST PRICES.

July 29. 1y-178

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE. ☜

THE ONLY LICENSED GOVERNMENT AND CORPORATION PAWNBROKER, IN THE CITY, NO. 137 NOTRE DAME STREET.

THE Undersigned will advance Money on JEWELLRY, WATCHES, CLOTHING, FURS, STOVES, FURNITURE and other articles at reasonable rates. Has also on hand an excellent and large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Chains, Rings, Clocks, and Fancy Goods, which he offers for Sale at the Manufacturers rates.

SIMON HART.

May 20. 6m-118

N.B.—No business done on Saturday till after 7 o'clock, P.M.

THE Subscriber has on hand:—

Hennessy's Pale and Dark Brandy, in hhds

De Kuyper's Gin, in hhds

Scotch Whiskey

Irish Whiskey

Jamaica Spirits

London and Dublin Porter, qrts and pints

London and Scotch Ale, qrts and pints

Port, Sherry and Maderia Wines, hhds & qr-cks

With a general assortment of GROCERIES

DANL. LANIGAN,

No. 5 St. Sacrament Street,

Opposite the Merchant's Exchange.

May 14. 114

Grate Coals!

THE Subscribers offer for Sale the best quality of Screened SYDNEY GRATE COAL, in lots to suit purchasers.

MACDOUGALL, KING & CO.

June 9. 135

Smiths' Coal.

BEST NEWCASTLE NUT COAL for Sale by the Subscribers.

MACDOUGALL, KING & CO.

June 9. 135

NEW DRY GOODS

WHOLESALE ONLY,

By this Spring's Steamers and Sailing Vessels via "Boston" and "Portland":

Cloths, Doeskins, Dress Goods, Ribbons, Parasols, Shawls, Sewed Muslin Work, Prints, White and Grey Cottons, Jean Stripes, Flannels, Hosiery, Gloves, SHOEMAKERS' FINDINGS, and a general assortment of small wares.

An additional supply will be received by the earliest vessels via the "St. Lawrence."—The attention of the town and country purchasers is respectfully directed to this advertisement.

TERMS LIBERAL.

R. CAMPBELL & CO

St. François Xavier Street

17th April, 1857. 90

Portable Fire & Garden Engines,

ON Wheels, easily moved, and are often the means of preventing Fires as well as useful for watering Gardens, for Sale by

GEORGE HAGAR.

July 3. 156

FOR SALE—

Pig Iron and Horse Shoe Iron, made at Marmora, C. W.

J. HENRY EVANS.

May 11. 110

American Cheese.

100 BOXES Superior American Cheese for Sale by

M. A. BUCK

306 St Paul Street

July 14 165

FOR SALE—

"MORTON'S" HIGHWINES

McLENNAN, McNAB & CO.

April 25. 97

THE Subscribers are now receiving—

Porto Rico Syrup

Bright Muscovado Sugars

MILLS, MATTICE & CO.

June 13, 1857.

FOR SALE—

PLAGNOL'S celebrated OLIVE OIL.

G. E. STARNES,

55 St. Francois Xavier Street.

May 30. 127

FOR SALE.

DUBLIN XXX STOUT PORTER, Pints and Quarts

1st Prize American Cheese

Choice Dairy Butter

Fresh Oatmeal

Superior Buckwheat Flour

No. 1 Mackerel in Kitts

C. D. PROCTOR & CO.

Feb. 14. 38

For Sale.

HARDWARE.

THE Subscribers have in Store, and receiving per vessels now in port:

BAR IRON—Common and Refined, oval and half round Iron

BANDS, HOOPS, and SHEET IRON

SPRING and CAST STEEL

CANADA PLATES—Assorted Bands

TIN PLATES—Charcoal, I C & I X

LEAD and COMPOSITION PIPE, SHEET LEAD

HORSE NAILS—"B B," "Walkers" and "GRIFFINS"

WROUGHT and PATENT Pressed Nails

CUT NAILS, Patent Pressed Spikes, 5 a 9 in.

WINDOW GLASS—German Sheet, assorted 7½ and 8½ to 20 and 30

COIL CHAIN, and CHAIN CABLES, Anvils, Vices

SPADES and SHOVELS, IRON WIRE, BAR AND SHEET COPPER

SHEET BRASS, Sheet and Block Zinc, Grain and Block Tin

BORAX, FIRE BRICKS, Plough Beams, and Sock Plates

PATENT CROSS CUT SAWS, Mill Saws, and Circular Saws

—SCYTHES—

"MOORE'S," "BLOOD'S," and "REXFORD" "FOXE'S" Sickles and Hooks, Scythes, Snaths

GRAIN CRADLES, Hay Rakes

FORKS, Hay, Straw and Manure

—ALSO,—

A complete Stock of CUTLERY, SADLERY, Carpenters Tools, &c.

General Assortment of Birmingham, Sheffield, German, and American Hardware.

—MUSIC WIRE—

Webster's Assorted Nos

Piano Ivories, and Ebony Sharps 6½ to 7 Octaves

FISHING TACKLE.

"Eaton's" and "Wright's" finely balanced Salmon and Trolling Rods; Improved Spinning Tackle; Patent Taper-star and Water Proof Lines; Reels, Gut, Gimp, Flies, Swivels, and Hooks, &c., &c.

BENNY, MACPHERSON & CO.,

262 St. Paul Street.

June 2.

NEW HARDWARE STORE,

298 Notre Dame Street,

(SECOND DOOR FROM McGILL STREET,)

HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND, the newest, most elegant and useful articles, viz:—

HOUSE FURNISHING, (complete,) in all its branches

LOCKS, of every variety

BRASS GOODS—A complete assortment

STEEL GOODS, of all kinds

CUTLERY, of all best Manufacturers

PLATED WARE, on B.M., W.M., and G.S., a choice selection

TIN and JAPANNED WARE—A large and varied Stock

TOOLS, of all classes

GRATES and FENDERS—English and American

HAIR SEATING—Laycock and Sons

ENAMELLED CLOTHS, of all colours and qualities

"Carpenters," "Plumbers," "Carriage Builders," "Cabinet Makers," "Upholsterers," &c., TRIMMINGS, with every other article in the Trade.

FERRIER & CO.

May 30, 1857. 127

TIMBER BERTHS, FARM, &c.,

ON THE ST. MAURICE.

FOR SALE.

LIMITS Mattawin No. 6, North and South, together with a fine FARM, on the borders of Pine Lake, containing 75 acres, or thereabout, under cultivation.

Also, an Island, at the mouth of the St. Maurice, known as "Isle Marchand," and part [illegible]

For further particulars, apply to

ALLAN GILMOUR & CO.

Quebec, May 22, 1857. 123

WALNUT AND OAK LUMBER

20,000 Ft. WALNUT BOARDS and SCANTLINGS

5,000 Ft. ASH PLANKS

6,000 Ft. OAK do

Assorted Widths and Thicknesses.

All of the best quality. For Sale by

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.

Montreal, Feb. 4 1857. 29

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN.

Whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die.—He had heard much of the wonderful restorative and healing qualities of preparations made from the East India Hemp, and he thought occurred to him that he might make a remedy for his child. He studied hard and succeeded in realizing his wishes. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. He has since administered the wonderful remedy to thousands of sufferers in all parts of the world, and he has never failed in making them completely healthy and happy. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it, this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up, and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address,

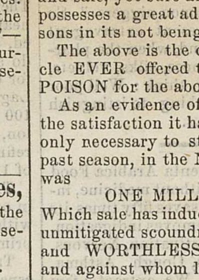
Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand street, Jersey City, N.J.

N.B.—Dr. H. James has neither office nor agent in New York, as some have pretended and advertised. The recipe is sent from NO PLACE but No. 19 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. Jersey.

May 26.

PROF. MOHR'S

GERMAN FLY PAPER,



FOR THE SURE and certain destruction of FLIES, ANTS, BUGS, MOSQUITOS, &c. WITHOUT DANGER to be apprehended from the insects poisoning anything they may come in contact with, after leaving the paper. It is perfectly simple and safe, yet sure and certain in its action, and possesses a great advantage over all other poisons in its not being liable to be mistaken.

The above is the ONLY SURE and GENUINE article EVER offered to the public as a DEADLY POISON for the above named pests.

As an evidence of its superior merits, and of the satisfaction it has given to the public, it is only necessary to state that its sale during the past season, in the New England States alone, was

ONE MILLION OF SHEETS!

Which sale has induced certain unprincipled and unmitigated scoundrels to offer a SPURIOUS and WORTHLESS COUNTERFEIT article; and against whom legal measures have already been taken for the protection of the public, and THE ONLY, TRUE & GENUINE ARTICLE, and of which the public are hereby cautioned. Therefore be sure and ask for PROF. MOHR'S

GERMAN FLY PAPER,

AND TAKE NO OTHER.

M. S. BURR & CO., No. 1 Cornhill, Boston, General Agents for the New England States and British Provinces. Also, Agent for

PROF. MOHR'S

GERMAN

Rat and Cockroach Exterminator.

Sold by LYMANS, SAVAGE & CO., Wholesale Agents, Montreal,

And by Druggists generally.

July 6. DC 3m 159

OCEAN HOUSE,

CAPE ELIZABETH, ME.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his friends in Canada that this pleasant and popular WATERING PLACE is now opened for the season, except on Sundays, when it will be closed to all transient company.

The well-known location of this House, on the southern verge of CAPE ELIZABETH, with excellent fishing, and a full view of the ocean as far as the eye can reach, together with a hard, sandy beach, of a mile in length, for rides, render it as lovely a resort for pleasure parties, invalids, or permanent boarders, as can be found in the whole country.

Grateful for past favors, the subscriber pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of them.

JOSEPH P. CHAMBERLAIN.

June 19. 2m DC 144

For Sale.

E. & A. LaMONTAGNE

No. 1 William Street, New York,

AGENTS FOR CANADA FOR

Messrs. Ruinart Pere & Fils, (Rheims)

" Barton & Guestier, Bordeux,

" Raynal & Alusse, Cognac,

" deBelleville Freres, do.

BEG to solicit orders for direct importation via St. Lawrence or New York, for Champagnes, Clarets and Oils, Brandies, &c., from the above well-known Houses.

E. & A. L. keep constantly in Bond, for the Canada market, an assortment of the above Wines and Brandies; also, Sandeman's Ports, Pemartin & Co's Portillo Sherries, Hocks, &c.

N.B.—E. & A. L. are sole agents in the United States for Messrs. THOS. SALT & CO'S ALES.

June 3. 130

For Sale by the Undersigned:

DRY GOODS of all descriptions

GROCERIES do do

FRENCH MILL STONES

FRENCH BURR STONES

BOLTING CLOTH

E. HUDON, FILS & CIE.,

No. 133 & 135 St. Paul Street

May 14. 113

BROOMS! BROOMS!

THE Subscribers would offer to the Trade a Large Consignment of CORN BROOMS at prices as low as can be obtained.

They beg to call attention to those Brooms as being of the best quality, both as regards Material and Manufacture.

ADDY & CO.,

No. 13 Lemoine Street.

Dec. 19 230

RICE—

300 bags finest Patna

200 do Arracan

For Sale by

JAMES TORRANCE.

June 3. 130

STOVED SALT—

500 Sacks now Landing

—Also,—

Liverpool Coarse Salt in barrels and bags

For Sale by

JAMES TORRANCE.

June 3. 130

LOAF SUGAR—25 Tierces ex Mazurka

CRUSHED—300 Barrels

—AND,—

SYRUP—50 Barrels Golden

For Sale by

JAMES TORRANCE.

June 3. 133

McGill Normal School.

THE MODEL SCHOOLS of this INSTITUTION are now open for the reception of PUPILS.

J. W. DAWSON,

Principal.

March 54

TO CONNOISEURS

—AND—

LOVERS OF BACCA.

THE GENUINE

NURI TOBACCO,

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM RUSSIA,

BY R. WARNER,

147 NOTRE DAME STREET

SOLE AGENT FOR CANADA.

R. WARNER begs to call particular attention to the above favorite TOBACCO. Can confidently recommend it as being a superior article, and never before imported into Canada. Parties in search of Fine Flavored Tobacco,

A few of the celebrated SERAGLIO PIPES, Silver Mounting, as used by the Sultan and Turkish nobility; with a great variety of other Pipes, Snuff Boxes, Cigar Cases and Pouches, Liquor Flasks, and other other articles too numerous to give in detail.

Wholesale merchants will find it to their advantage to inspect the Stock before purchasing any where else.

Don't forget 147 Notre Dame Street.

May 16

THE largest and best assorted Stock of FANCY TOBACCONIST GOODS on this Continent. Consisting of Meershaum Pipes, in every shape and variety. Tobacco Jars to represent Mortars, Dogs Heads, and Houses. Patent Leather Segar Cases, and French Fancy do; Silver Snuff Boxes, and Gold Mounted do.; Amber and Horn Mouth Pieces Cherry and other Tubes. With about three thousand dozen of German and French PIPES, any many other articles.

Also, just received, three cases of LATAKIA and TURKISH TOBACCOS, direct from Constantinople, and warranted Genuine.

Also in Store, three hundred and fifty thousand of GENUINE HAVANA SEGARS, of the choicest brands

For Sale, in bond or duty paid, six hundred boxes of MANUFACTURED TOBACCOS, of the most favorite brands, and at prices that defy competition.

JOHN LEVEY.

Sole Agent for Canada for John Anderson's Fine Cut Chewing Tobaccos.

May 23. 120

Patented Air Tight Self-Sealing

CANS

For preserving Fruits without Sugar,

OF

Tin, Stone, Queen's & Glassware,

ALL SIZES,

HAVE been tested and found to be the thing wanted having had Two Medals and Ten Diplomas awarded as being THE BEST. For Sale by

JAS. WALKER & CO.

July 23. 173

FOR SALE—

99 hhds } PRIME BRIGHT SUGARS,

183 brls } ex "Jakeway"

120 bxs Superior Cavendish Tobacco

150 brls Prime Mess Pork

THOMAS GORDON,

Gillespies' Buildings.

July 29. 178

HAWKSWORTH, EYRE & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS of SILVER PLATE

AND

Electro-Platers,

SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

WAREHOUSES:

16 Devereux Court, Temple-Bar, London.

19 Trinity Place, Dublin.

28 Cliff Street, New York.

Represented in Canada by MR. JOSEPH WALKER, No. 22 St. John Street, Montreal,

July 2. 155

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE

BOTTLED BY

Frederick Friend & Co.,

Export Agents for

SAMUEL ALLSOPP & SONS,

Burton on Trent,

Constantly on hand, for sale by

HAVILLAND ROUTH & CO.

Montreal, 20th July, 1857. 170

MOLASSES—

50 hhds }

94 tierces } MUSCOVADO MOLASSES

18 bbls }

For Sale by

W. D. B. JANES,

59 Commissioner Street.

June 8. 134

DOLLARS AND CENTS.

CHARLTON'S EXCHANGE TABLES, THIRD EDITION, comprising tables reducing Sterling into Currency, AND INTO DOLLARS AND CENTS, to meet the requirement of the new system of keeping accounts at the Banks and Public Offices, for Sale at Dawson's, Sadlier's, and Millers' Book Stores Montreal.

July 11 3m 163

TO ENGINEERS.

RUBBER VALVES.

CYLINDER, Air-Pump, Cold and Hot-water Pump, Foot, and all descriptions of Valves, made to order, of any size, and warranted.

Steam-Engine Packing, in Sheets.

An assortment constantly in Store, and for Sale by

HIBBARD & CO.,

169 St Paul Street.

January 7. 5

For Sale.

SOAP AND CANDLES.

John Mathewson & Son

WOULD invite the attention of the Wholesale Trade to their extensive Stock of Manufactured Goods, viz:—COMMON, LIVERPOOL, Nos. 1 and 2, SOAP.

—ALSO,—

Steam Refined Pale Soap,

The continued favor with which this article is received by the Trade, and the great satisfaction it gives the consumer, proves it to be *the best Soap in use*.

Tallow, Wax Wick, and Adamantine Candles.

Steam Soap, Candle and Oil Works, College and Inspector Street.

June 2, 1857. 129

OILS.

FOR SALE:—

Extra Refined Lard Oil

Elephant W. B. Whale, Clarified Seal

Solar Sperm, Rape Seed, Olive

Machinery, Tanners, and Cod Oils

—ALSO,—

Mason's Patent Sperm Oil,

Unequalled for lubricating purposes, and used exclusively by the principal Railroad and Steamboat Companies in Canada.

JOHN MATHEWSON & SON,

Manufacturers.

June 2, 1857. 129

FOR SALE ON LIBERAL TERMS.

8,000 GALLONS HIGH WINES. Apply to

FINDLEY, STEWART & CO.,

Harbor Commissioners' Building.

June 4. 131

A Perfect Refrigerator.

THE Subscriber, having examined the different styles of Refrigerators in use in the United States, with a view to secure, in their manufacture in Canada, every possible advantage; will have ready for sale, in a few days, a quantity that are now in hand, and which they recommend to any who want

A PERFECT REFRIGERATOR.

Many of the Refrigerators now sold, being constructed without reference to the scientific principles on which they ought to be made, answer the purpose intended but very imperfectly, and waste an unnecessary amount of Ice

The Perfect Refrigerators, now recommended, are simple in construction, easily kept clean, and inexpensive.

LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,

Druggists,

Next the Court House, Montreal.

May 27. 124

To Grain Shippers.

THE STEAM ELEVATOR "EXCELSIOR"

IS

NOW IN PORT

AND READY

TO TRANSHIP GRAIN CARGOES.

For Rates of Elevating or other information, apply to

W. D. B. JANES,

59 Commissioners Street.

Montreal, 8th June, 1857. 134

Mowing Machines for Sale.

THE undersigned has constantly on hand, and offers for sale, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all sorts, of best manufacture and on most improved principle. [illegible] is confident will give entire satisfaction.

MATHEW MOODY,

Terrebonne

July 14 166

FOR SALE,

THAT LOT of LAND forming the South corner of Craig and St. Dominick Streets with a good Stone Foundation for a House thereon.

Apply to

MESSRS. LEBLANC CASSIDY,

Attorneys,

Craig Street.

Montreal Feb. 20, 1857 43

NEW CARPETINGS

FROM THE LOOMS OF THE MOST CELEBRATED MANUFACTURERS,

VELVETS IMPERIALS

TAPESTRY KIDDERMINSTER

BRUSSELS DUTCH

Oil Cloths, Hearth Rugs, Druggets, and Stair Carpets, in great variety,

Of this Spring's Importation.

In consequence of recent alterations and improvements, the premises of the Subscribers are now conveniently and advantageously adapted to the exhibition of these goods, and they respectfully invite an examination of the

RICH DESIGNS

they are now enabled to offer in Carpetings.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

R. CAMPBELL & CO.

St. François Xavier Street.

17th April, 1857. 90

LANE, STEPHENS & Co.

OFFER for Sale, in Bond or Duty Paid—

VALENCIA PORT—in qr-casks and pipes, of superior quality

BURGUNDY PORT—in qr casks, "Crown Brand"

—Also, to arrive from Cadiz—

SHERRY WINES—in qr-casks and octaves

June 16. 141

FOR SALE—

500 bbls Mess Pork

100 bbls Thin Mess Pork

50 tierces Canadian Prime Mess Beef

LANE, STEPHENS & Co.

June 16. 141

FOR SALE—

25 hhds Bright Porto Rico Sugar

LANE, STEPHENS & Co.

June 16. 141

THOS. SALTS & CO'S

CELEBRATED

EAST INDIA PALE ALE,

For Sale by

G. E. STARNES

55 St. Francois Xavier Street.

Montreal, June 20. 145

FRESH BUTTER

IN CROCKS.

JUST RECEIVED, by the Undersigned, a CHOICE LOT of FRESH BUTTER, in Crocks; put up expressely for family use.

R. THOMAS,

Bonaventure Building.

June 25. 149

THE Subscribers are now receiving and offer for sale, in Bond or Duty paid—

500 bkts Moët & Chandon's Champagnes

100 hhds Central Society of Vine yard Proprietors' Brandy

100 qr-casks, 100 octaves do

500 cases do

Sole Agents in Canada.

—ALSO,—

Clarets in hhds, qr-casks and cases, guaranteed to be genuine

Port and Sherry Wines of different grades

Muscovado Sugar and Molasses

—WITH,—

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June 11.

American Association for the Advancement of Science.

SECTION A.

Monday, August 17.

W. BRYDONE JACK, D.C.L., of Fredericton, N.B., was appointed Chairman for the day.

ELECTRICITY.

The first paper called was one by E. S. RITCHIE, of Boston, Philosophical Instrument Maker, on an improved construction of Ruhmkorff's induction apparatus.

Mr. RITCHIE, who had placed a specimen of his apparatus upon the stand, stated that his intention was not to read a paper but to explain the working of the instrument which he had constructed. He then proceeded to give a description of the improvements which he claimed to have effected, but without a reference to the instrument any abstract of his remarks could hardly be understood. The chief improvement was understood to be effected by a new arrangement of the wires. The lecturer then proceeded to show the practical results of his improvements by applying the battery and producing a series of electric sparks so brilliant, even when seen in daylight, as to dazzle the sight, and showing a sufficient degree of intensity to set fire to a piece of paper without the use of the Leyden jar. In reply to a question by Dr. Hare, Mr. Ritchie stated that the instrument did not appear to be affected by any dampness in the atmosphere.

Dr. HARE, Professor LOVRING and others, spoke in high terms of the advantages gained by instrumental electric science in the use of this instrument over that of Ruhmkorf. It was proved that this instrument was capable of producing a spark of from 7 to 10 inches in length, whereas the frictional instrument only gave a spark of three-quarters of an inch in length.

THE AURORA BOREALIS.

Professor OLMSTEAD read the next paper, which was on the Electrical Hypothesis of the Aurora Borealis.—The Professor commenced by a reference to a paper which he had previously written on this subject, and which was published among the contributions to the Smithsonian Institute. In this paper he had recorded a number of facts derived from a series of observations upon the very strikingly magnificent Auroras which had been witnessed during a period of about twenty years, commencing about the year 1837. The theory which he had deduced from these facts was, that contrary to the general hypothesis which ascribes the Aurora to Terrestrial sources, its origin was cosmical, the matter being derived from the planetary spaces.—His arguments in favor of this theory, in opposition to the electical hypothesis, were based upon the immense extent of the phenomena beyond the reach of atmospheric excitations; secondly, from their occuring at the same hour of the night in places very far distant from each other; thirdly, from the velocity of their motions; and fourthly from the periodicity of their occurrence during a certain period and then disappearing altogether from the heavens. With regard to their having a revolution round the sun, he thought that to be affected by the question of zodical light, with which he thought they had some connection; and if it should appear that the Zodical Light was a ring round the earth it would not affect this conclusion. He had previously stated that the long series of brilliant Auroras which had been recently witnessed would soon be over and not appear again until after a period of about forty years; the regular period being calculated at sixty years. He would ask those members of the Association to remark that for five or six years past the brilliancy of the Aurora had diminished, and he would ask those who could not look back to 1837 and 1840 when the maximum brightness of the Aurora was observed not to consider the appearances now seen as comparable to those exhibitions which the older members could remember. He would ask them only to consider as the Aurora those immense banks of light which, in 1835 and 1837 used to appear in the North West, rising into columns of a scarlet or blood-red colour, with spindles moving to the South East, and arranging themselves in a magnificent crimson light. For five or six years no such exhibition had occurred. In 1840 there were 75 strikingly magnificent exhibitions of the Aurora, while for several years they had scarcely seen one. After the discovery of the analogy between Electricity and Lightening, it became the practice to ascribe everything to electricity. No one could doubt that electricity holds a high place among the ultimate causes of natural phenomena; he only objected to ascribing everything to that agency without even first proving its presence. This practice had damped enquiry into many phenomena, and, among others, into those relating to the Aurora Borealis, and it was always deemed sufficient to say that the Aurora was an electrical phenomena. Various arguments were urged in favour of the electrical hypothesis, and upon them he would remark that the resemblances between electricity and the Aurora had been greatly overstated. Fire, the sun, a lamp, or a star have all some resemblance to the Aurora, but from his own observation he was compelled to say that the likeness was very faint, both with regard to the shape of the light and its motions. The reasoning was this. Lightning was known to be the discharge of electric clouds, and because the Aurora was said to be like the flash of lightning, it was supposed to be the discharge of electric clouds in the higher strata of the atmosphere. This rested on very small foundations; for instance, the same Aurora had been known to be visible from the extreme point of Asia to the coast of California. Electricity would not account for this. As for the shape and form of the phenomena they might be accounted for by various means as well as by electricity. From the foregoing considerations he was led to conclude that any argument founded upon the resemblance between electricity and the Aurora was inconclusive and unsatisfactory. The defenders of this hypothesis had not agreed in anything but that the Aurora was in *some way or other* connected with electricity, but they disagree as to the mode in which it is done. The Professor then went on to discuss the various theories that had been advanced by different writers upon the cause of the Aurora, and in commenting upon them he begged to call attention to the real question, which was this—What is the origin of the Aurora Borealis? Is the matter which composes it derived from the earth in any way, or does it come down from the planetary spaces? If the Zodiacal Light is a ring round the earth and affords material for meteoric stones, much more fully might it be concluded that ths Aurora is fermginous, and that would help them to explain the hypothesis that the Aurora is magnetic. No doubt, electricity might prevent some of the appearances of the Aurora, but it was not sufficient to account for them all. The motions of the Aurora were progressive and not instantaneous, as was the case with electric flashes. Moreover the periodicity of the Aurora was not accounted for by the electric hypothesis. By another hypothesis the Aurora was ascribed to magnetism. It must be admitted that there is some connection between the two, as is shown in various ways, but these facts merely prove that it has magnetic qualities—they prove nothing as to its origin. The material of which it is composed and its extent, are not accounted for by any of these hypotheses while they are satisfactorily accounted for by assigning it to a cosmical origin.

Mr. COFFIN, though not a member of the association, was allowed to state some curious facts with regard to the effect of the Aurora upon the electric wires at the fire alarm telegraph at Boston. In 1853, on a cool and cloudy day in the month of Oct., the batteries were found to be so powerful that they would not work. The same thing was observed in the office of the Montreal and Boston telegraph Company. They took off the batteries and found that they could work the wires without them, from which they concluded that they must have a connection with the wires of some other Company. This continued until the evening, when a brilliant aurora was observed. About 9 o'clock, the aurora subsided and then the wires ceased to act. From this they learned that their wires could not have had any connection with any other wires and they attributed their action to the effect of the aurora.

Professor OLMSTEAD was acquainted with these facts. It was known that the electric telegraph was affected by the aurora, but that he referred to its magnetic character. It had no thing to do with its origin, which was the main point under discussion.

Dr. HARE, (whose theory was one of those which had been discussed by Mr. Olmstead) contended that the aurora was in fact the discharge from one of the electrical oceans, which, he contended, surrounded the earth into the other, and he accounted for the objection that if such were the case the aurora would be chiefly seen at equatorial instead of polar regions, by arguing that the ice at the polar regions acted as a non-conductor, and there being thus no passage for the electricity, these atmospheric discharges took place.

Professor BACHE read a paper on the Height of Tides on the Atlantic Coast. It was well known that when the tide flowed into any bay whose mouth was favorably placed for the reception of the tide wave flowing in, the height of the tide increased as it advanced towards the head of the bay. Extended observations went to show that the same phenomenon was observable in the greater divisions of the coast. He divided the Atlantic coast into three great parts, which he called the great southern, great middle and great eastern bays. The first extended from Cape Florida to Cape Hatteras, the second from Cape Hatteras to Cape Cod, the third thence to Cape Sable and perchance to Cape Race. His own observations extended as far north as Cape Ann, and he had been assisted in making up the results by Mr. Portalis. The tidal observations for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia (including Cape Breton), and part of Newfoundland, were obtained from Captain Shortland and Admiral Bayfield of the Royal Navy, whom he desired thus publicly to thank for their kindness. He should make no farther use of the information they had communicated to him than as helping out the illustration of his theory of the rest of the coast of North America, leaving them to bring before the public and reap the honor of their own investigations. Pursuing his subject, he showed that at the southern headland of the southern bay, Cape Florida, the mean tide was 1-10th feet at Cape Hatteras, the northern headland 2 feet; while at Savannah, at the bottom of the bay, it rose to 6-10ths feet, and it was found that the tidal lines between these points corresponded with the lines of the coast. At Cape Hatteras, again, and Cape Cod on Nantucket, the tides were the same, (2,) while at New York, the bottom of this bay, they rose to 7. At Nantucket the transition from the regime of the middle to the eastern bay was sudden, and they had within a few miles five co-tidal lines touching the coast, which elsewhere were widely apart. From Cape Cod to Cape Ann, at the bottom of the great eastern bay, there was a rise of from 2 to 8 or 9, diminishing again at Cape Sable to 6, but he had reason to believe that this bay really extended to Cape Race. He next proceeded to notice the several bays and inlets along the coast, which generally showed the same characteristics in a more marked manner. In the Bay of Fundy, for instance, the height of the tides increased from Portland to Grand Manan from 8 or 9 to 17, and thence to the bottom of the bay to 36. Prof. Bache's paper was illustrated with some very interesting diagrams and charts, shewing the wonderful coincidence of the height of the tides in various places, with the lines of the coast. He was applauded at the conclusion.

Professor PIERCE made some remarks upon the result of Professor Bache's observations, as showing the erroneous basis upon which mathematicians had of late made their calculations; the causes being dynemical, not statical. He also remarked that this served to confirm the view that the tide was caused by the regular flux and reflux of the mass of waters of the ocean, and not the circulation of a tidal wave, and that the phenomenon observable in the Bay of Fundy, the great height of the waves, might be derivable from the fact that the lunar and natural period of the flow coincided.

Mr. JAMES R. NICHOLLS read a paper on a Steam Boiler Explosion, at Haverill, which he was unable to account for, and which brought out no new theory or law on the subject; Prof. Bache, however, remarking (in reply to Mr. Nicholl's statement, that he considered it strange that the explosion took place while the engine was at rest, having been so for some time) that it was proved by the experiments before the Franklin Institute at Philadelphia, that boilers were burst with all the phenomena of the most terrible explosions by the gradual accumulation of steam.

Professor ALEXANDER read a very abstruse paper on the Special Harmonies of the Distances and Periodic Times of the Bodies composing the Solar System and the Physical Hypothesis to which this state of things seems referable. The author basing his remarks upon the nebular hypothesis of formation, showed how a geometrical proportion was observed between the relative distances of the bodies forming the Solar system and those forming the system of Jupiter and other planets.

SUB-SECTION—MONDAY.

ETHNOLOGY, STATISTICS, &C.

Professor CHARLES WHITTLESEY read a paper on the Ancient Mining Operations of Lake Superior. After describing the geography of the copper region of Lake Superior, he said that throughout the country indications appear[illegible] these people were mere open mines like quarries, never descending more than about [illegible] These mines had a peculiarity which distinguished them from all others, that the metal was found in pure masses. These masses the ancient miners seemed unable to deal with, and they appeared merely to have sought for pieces of copper perhaps of 2 lbs. weight, which they hammered out cold. They seemed not to have known anything of the art of smelting, though that discovery seemed the simplest thing in the world, since they made use of fire to soften the stone, and so to separate the ore. When they got a large mass they used stone hammers to break off the projections. They had no means of raising the very large masses, nor had they any way of clearing out the water from the bottom. It seemed that the miners had been accustomed constantly to throw back the rubbish into the mine, so that there was now no traces on the surface. These works extended through 100 or 150 mines, on the south side of Lake Superior. Sometimes there were cavities of thirty feet, as large as that room; in other cases they made excavations in the bluffs, which were now occupied by porcupines, bears, &c. The stone hammers employed were nothing but boulders of green stone or trap, having a groove round them, into which a barythe was twisted. Some had no such groove, and the mode of swinging them was unknown. Wooden shovels were also employed, and spear heads with a socket. There were, besides, tools like knives and chisels, all made of copper. Timber had also been found with hatchet marks on them. From these marks he judged that the people who worked these mines had a connection with the ancient Mexicans, known as Toltecs or Aztecs. It appeared from the works of Squier and Davis on the Mounds of Ohio, that in those places there had been found tools which would have made marks like those noticed on the timber found in the Superior mining region. Again, the connection between these inhabitants of Ohio, and the miners of Lake Superior seemed to be established from this fact—that in the Lake Superior mines alone were to be found pure copper, having specks of pure silver in them. Now the tools found in Ohio were found to contain these specks of silver, and it was evident that these tools had been hammered out cold, because if they had been melted the silver specks would have disappeared. Then the Spaniards on their arrival found the Mexicans in occupations of fortifications, mounds and pyramids very much like those of Ohio. In this way it appeared to him that a connection was traced between the people of Mexico and the miners of Lake Superior. He considered from a comparison of the trees formed upon the tops of the trenches, and of the extent of the works, with the difficulties which the miners must have had in working them, that it must have been 1200 years since the mines were occupied. His impression was that the miners resided in a warm country and came to work these mines in the summer time, taking their produce home in the winter.

A gentleman mentioned the fact of his having discovered some remains of mining below a tree having 400 annual concentric rings.

Mr. J. P. LESLIE also mentioned that a subterranean wall had recently been discovered at Hookwell, Bedford, in Pennsylvania, and that a friend of his had found the charcoal remains of a fire on a circle of stones exactly like those now used.

Mr. GIBBON said that there was evidently a great difference between the Northern Indians and the Peruvians, for the latter understood the arts of smelting, and had made bronzes, which were exactly like those of the Egyptians. These Indians shoed the horses of the Spaniards with silver, and had assaying balances and other metalligical instruments.

Col. WHITTLESED mentioned also that in the mines were found bowls for baling the mines, and trees used for ladders.

Professor ANDERSON asked Professor Wilson if it was likely that the ancient workers of the mines had not been driven out by a ruder people, such as had been found on the soil by the Europeans, and who possessed no metal implements.

Professor WILSON thought it was too much to generalize as was commonly done upon these discoveries; and to think that because rude tools, &c., of the same kind were found in various different parts of the globe, that the people were all identical of race. If this were so, it might be shown that the early races of Europe and the British Isles were of the same origin as those of North America, Mexico, and Peru. The identity of the productions of civilized nations like the vases of the Greeks, proved the identity of the same ideas; but this was not so with rude people, whose circumstances being similar, their arts were naturally alike. The assay of copper with tin in the ratio of ten parts to ninety had been observed in the tools of several ancient people; but that was accounted for from the circumstance that this mixture was the one most fitting to answer the purpose, and experiments would demonstrate that to every metallurgist no matter where he might reside.

After some further conversation the next subject was proceeded with.

INDIAN PAINTINGS AND ANTIQUITIES.

Professor WILSON read some remarks on the collection of Mr. Paul Kane of Indian paintings and curiosities. He stated that Mr. Kane had had opportunities of seeing Indian customs to an extent possessed by very few, inasmuch as he had travelled for five years through the north-west territory as far as the Russian boundary. He proposed that Mr. Kane should be asked to address the Convention at the *soirée* to be given to the Association on Wednesday night; but in the meantime, he proceeded to mention that that gentleman had interesting paintings and information concerning the half-breed tribes round the Red River; of the Chippewas; of the Assineboines; of the Blackfeet; and of the Crees. These were all portraits exhibiting the physical characteristics of distinguished men. He had also portraits of the Wallah-Wallah Indians, and Flatheads. Among these was the picture of a woman whose head was reduced almost to a disc with the edge presented to the spectator, together with a child belonging to the same woman, going through the process of head flattening. There was also among the curiosities exhibited, a skull of a Flathead, illustrating a subject of very great importance, as bearing on the theories of Dr. Morton as to the type of the American head. There was another portrait of a distinguished Esquimaux, taken from that country where the Esquimaux and the Red Indians meet together, and seemed to blend, instead of showing that marked physical difference which Dr. Morton supposed he had discovered between the Americans and the Esquimaux. There was also a piece of carved ivory from the extreme North-Western region, which struck him as having a close conformity to Mexican sculptures. If there were really this conformity, it would have a great effect in establishing facts with respect to race and migration from north to south. Other objects consisted of pieces of slate cut into a double bass-relief, having that singular admixture of natural object, with grotesque fancies, such as were seen in Gothic art of the fourteenth century. These objects were Babine pipes. In one of them the artist showed that he had observed the ships, &c., of the Europeans, and had reproduced these objects on his native pipe. This was interesting, as showing how slight were the grounds upon which some generalizations in archeology were made. There were found in the Ohio mounds many pipes, deposited upon what were considered by Squier and Davis as altars, and the sculptures on these pipes were considered as establishing a certain degree of civilization among the people who built the mounds. Yet these Babine pipes proved that such objects might be produced by races still remaining in a state little removed from the lowest barbarism. He had been induced to make particular inquiries respecting these Indians, and he had ascertained from Mr. Kane that, though possessing the asthetic faculty to a high degree, as shown by sculptures, they were in other respects far below other tribes, who were probably quite incapable of any such works of art. He had one other curious remark to make with respect to these Babine Indians, for it appeared that in their customs of sepulture they made a marked difference between the females and the males. The female bodies were all scaffolded, being placed in a canoe and then raised on a stage, while the male bodies were all burned. These facts might serve as useful indications to guide researchers into the question of the origin and migrations of the inhabitants of the American continent. He had also been a good deal interested by the information afforded by Mr. Kane with respect to the Flatheads. He desired to know whether their custom of compressing of the head into what seemed to be a degraded shape was accompanied by any degradation of intellect. On the contrary it appeared that these people were so superior to their neighbors, as to be capable of making slaves of the surrounding tribes. The flat head was considered a mark of aristocratic origin, and it was therefore prohibited to all slaves to give their children this peculiar formation of the skull. If, then, the flattening of the head really degraded the intellect, many revolutions must be expected to take place. The present round headed race of slaves would supplant their masters, and then in turn, having assumed the aristocratic deformity, would be themselves [illegible] on forever. As it was, however, it really seemed as if the European races might well take example from the flat [illegible] at once the head and the [illegible] fine edge, or wedge like form to the foreheads. The Professor concluded his remarks by mentioning that among the curiosities of Mr. Kane was a remarkable stone adze, the counterpart of one found in a canoe found near Glasgow, and which had probably been there long before the Christian Era. The peculiarity of the form of these tools was, that the handle was so contrived that the instrument must be drawn towards, instead of pushed away from the person who used it.

It was then resolved by the Section that Mr. Kane should be requested to give a lecture on his Indian experiences on Wednesday, and to move his collection from their present inconvenient place to the room where the Section now assembled.

BEHISTUN INSCRIPTION (ARROW-HEADED).

Dr. McILVAINE then gave an interesting account of the mode of notation by the people who employed the arrow-headed characters in their inscriptions. This cannot be explained except with the aid of the blackboard and chalk used by Dr. McIlvaine. He went on to say that the inscription of Behistun was put up by Darius, the son of Hydaspes, on the Western frontier of Media, on the great caravan route going eastward from Babylonia. It was cut upon a lime stone rock, rising perpendicularly to 1700 feet. Its name, Behistun, was a corruption of Boghistan, or the place of God—the sacred rock. A thousand years before Darius it had been mentioned by a Greek historian, who said that when Semiramis had completed the foundation of Babylon—which it was doubtful, however, if she ever did—she marched into Media and came to Baghistan, where she made a Paradise or garden, a mile and a half in circuit. This garden was placed on a plain with a fountain. This rock was sacred to Jove, and it rose up out of the garden 17 stadia. Having smoothed the lower part of the rock she sculptured there her own image, together with those of a hundred mercenaries, and wrote in Assyrian letters, that Semiramis, by the pack saddles of her followers piled up on the plain to the height of the mountain had ascended to the top of it. This would have been more difficult if the mountain had been as high as the historian stated. Semiramis did extraordinary things but this exploit was not now recorded there. Darius, however, caused the face of the rock to be smoothed, and where there were imperfections had them filled up with stones cemented with melted lead, so nicely fitted it was difficult that the joint could now be seen. The writing was 1300 feet from the ground, in a place so inaccessible that a commission sent out by the Prussian Government reported that it was impracticable to reach it. Col. Rawlinson, however, [illegible] the personal danger was so great that none but an antiquary would have ventured upon it. Access was probably attained to the place of the inscription by means of a succession of scaffoldings. When finished the inscription was covered with a silicious varnish harder than stone itself. The inscription was in a beautiful style of art, and was perhaps the finest in the world. Its position has kept it safe from the iconoclastic fury of the Mahometans. Indeed it eould probably not be destroyed by any modern means, except perhaps by artillery. The king also placed there his own likeness, with those of his chief friends, and the various pretenders who rose up against him, with the pretexts on which they proceeded. The rev. gentleman then proceeded to point the several letters and words formed by the arrow heads on a chart suspended over his head, and explained the manner in which the meaning of these words was made out by comparison with Sanskrit, Hebrew, and other Oriental languages. This it would be utterly impossible to give any idea of by letter press alone.

I am Darius, the Great King, the King of Kings, the King of Persia, the King of the Provinces, the son of Hystaspes; the grandson of Arsanes, the Archemenian.

The King, my father, was Hystaspes. Hystaspes' father was Arsanes; Arsanes' father was Ariarmnes; Ariarmnes' father was Zeispes, whose father was Archemens.

On that account we are called Archemenians. From antiquity we have been unconquered, from antiquity we have been Kings. These eight of my family who have been Kings before me. I am the ninth. For a very long time we have been Kings.

By the will of Ormazd, I am King. Ormazd granted me the empire.

These are the countries which have fallen into my hands by the will of Ormazd. I am King of them. Persia, Susiana, Babylonia, Assyria, Arabia, Egypt, the Island Dependencies of Ionia, and Sparta, Armenia, Caphadocia, Parthia, Darangia, Ana, Chorasnica, Bactria, Sogdiana; the Soceans, Sattagydes, Arachasia, and the Mecians; the total amounting to twenty three countries or nations.

Within these countries, whoever was of the true faith, him have I cherished and protected. Whoever was not of the true faith, him have I rooted out entirely. Therefore, these countries being given to me by the will of Ormazd have rejoiced. As it has been said to them by me, so has it been done by them both by night and day.

Ormazd has granted me the Empire. Ormazd has brought help to me. By the will of Ormazd I hold this empire.

This is what was done by me before I became King. He who was named Cambysses, the son of Cyrus of our family, he was King here before me. There was of this Cambysses a brother named Bartius. He was of the same father and mother as Cambysses. Cambysses slew this Bartius. When Cambysses had slain that Bartius the troubles of the State ceased which Bartius had excited. Then Cambysses proceeded to Egypt Whilst Cambysses had gone to Egypt, the State became corrupt from the faith. Then the lie became abounding in the land, both in Persia and in Media, and also in the Provinces.

Afterwards there was a certain man Gomates by name. He arose from Passiachades, the mountains named Acakadres, from thence on the 14th day of the month Viyakbama. Then it was, as he arose, he falsely said to the State, I am Bartius, the son of Cyrus, the brother of Cambysses. Then the whole State became rebellious. From Cambysses it went over to him, both Persia and Media, and also the Provinces. He seized the Empire. On the 9th of the month Garmassada, then it was that he thus seized the empire. Afterwards Cambysses unable to endure his misfortune died.

That Crown and that Empire of which Gomates dispossessed Cambysses, that Crown had been in our family from old time. After Gomates the Magian had dispossessed Cambysses of Persia and Media and the Provinces, he did according to his desire he became King.

There was not a man, neither Persian nor Median, nor any one of our family who would dispossess of the Empire Gomates the Magian. The state feared to resist him. He would frequently address the state, saying, beware lest it regard me as if I were not Bartius, the son of Cyrus. There was not any one bold enough to oppose him. Every one was standing obediently around Gomates the Magian until I came. Then I continued in the worship of Ormazd. Ormazd brought help to me. On the 10th day of the month, Bagayadish then it was who with the men who were my well-wishers, I slew that Gomates the Magian and the chief men who were his followers. The fort named Siktakates in the District of Media, named Nisœa, there I slew him. I dispossessed him of the empire. By the will of Ormazd I became King. Ormazd granted me the sceptre. (Darius was at this time a young man just eight and twenty years of age. Elsewhere in this inscription he piously commemorates the names of these his well-wishers. There were but six of them, all Persians and probably all Archemenians as well as himself. Both in their names and in the number of them the inscription agrees precisely with the account given by Herodotus. According to that author after the conspirators had slain the guards and entered the Palace, the imposter and his brother defended themselves like men who meant to sell their lives as dearly as possible. They wounded two of the well-wishers of Darius, so that one of them lost an eye before the brother of Bartius was slain. Then Bartius fled out into a Court of the Palace, where he was pursued by Darius and Gobryas, one of the persons who were united with him. Gobryas laid hold of the Magian first and held him in his arms, expecting Darius to strike; but it was pitch dark, and he hesitated for fear of killing his friend, when Gobryas called out, run your sword through us both then, for there is no time to lose. Darius struck and killed the imposter with his own hand, as he here states in this inscription.)

The Crown which had been wrested from our family that I recovered I established it firmly as in former times. The religious rites which Gomates the Magian introduced I prohibited. I re-established the sacred chants and worships. I confided them to the families which Gomates the Magian had deprived of these offices. I firmly established the Kingdom, both Persia and Media, and in the other Provinces, as in the days of old. Thus I restored that which had been taken away. By the will of Ormazd I did this. I laboured till I had firmly established our family as in the days of old. (The form of religion which he prohibited and which he calls the abounding lie was the worship of the two co-ordinate principles, the one good and the other evil, which the Magian had set up. No doubt it was this worship of the evil principle, *i. e.* the devil which [illegible] for which while he has kept the figures of the other pretenders to the throne in a standing posture he has represented himself as trampling upon the prostrate form of the Magian.

This (the following) is what I did after I became king.

He then goes on through eighty-seven paragraphs to give an account of the rebellions, battles, &c., of his reign. The leaders of the rebellion he punished with great severity, especially the later ones. After cutting off their ears, noses, and lips, keeping them thus mutilated, chained at his door until the whole nation could behold them, and afterwards causing them to be crucified or impaled.

He closes the record in these words:—

These are the Provinces which became rebellious. The evil one created lies, that they should deceive the State. Thou whoever mayest be king hereafter, exert thyself to put down lying. Thus my country shall remain prosperous.

Thou whoever hereafter mayest peruse this tablet, let it be known to thee that what was done by me has not been falsely narrated.

Ormazd is witness to me that this record I have faithfully made up of the performances of the whole.

There is much else that has been done by me, by the will of Ormazd, that upon this tablet has not been inscribed, lest it should seem to have been falsely recorded.

O my successor, that which has been done by me, conceal it not. If thou publishest this tablet to the World Ormazd shall be a friend to the, and mayest thou be of a long life.

If thou shalt conceal this record, thou shalt not be thyself recorded. May Ormazd be thine enemy, and mayest thou be childless. (He invokes dreadful curses on whoever shall deface the inscription.)

Thou, whatsoever King may be hereafter the man who may be a liar, do not cherish him, but cast him into utter perdition.

On that account Ormazd brought help to me, because I was not a false worshipper, nor a liar, nor a tyrant.

Here, then, was a man of Anglo Saxon, who had sat down before a stone, where an Assyrian king had engraved his ideas in a language long forgotten. He had studied the writing closely, until by degrees light dawned, and at length a full illumination was thrown over the subject. Then men shook hands as it were across a gulf of a thousand generations, and it was found that this ancient king was but the elder brother of our own race, derived from ancestors who once lived on the same plains, and fed their flocks on the same wilds of Central Asia, and spoke the same language as did our own forefathers.

Mr. L. H. MORGAN read a paper on this subject, describing the singular and complicated method of the descent of property and titles among the North American Indians, the inheritance always passing by the female instead of the male line. He mentioned several causes, which might be considered to account for this peculiar institution; but one was probably paramount—the desire for independence, and the wish to prevent any family from becoming strong enough to obtain to sovereignty—a thing altogether alien to the manners of the hunter state of mankind, and which had never in fact been discovered among the Indian inhabitants of the continent, all of which were governed by oligarchies maintained, but limited in power by means of this form of inheritance, and by the confederacy of several tribes—a form of polity which existed everywhere in North America.—Mexico might be cited as an exception; but if the institutions of the Mexicans had been thoroughly investigated it would probably be found that they were identical with those of the Iroquois. Institutions of this kind were remarkably permanent, and it would be very useful, in order to determine questions in ethnology, to ascertain what other sections had had institutions of the same kind. He had ascertained that they existed in South America, and in parts at least of the islands of the South Pacific.

GENERAL MEETING.

In the afternoon, at half-past 4 o'clock, a general meeting of the Association was held, Professor Caswell, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Chairman announced that the Standing Committee reported that the next meeting of the Association be held at Baltimore, the last Wednesday in April.

It was then proposed by a gentleman, that the next meeting of the Association should be held at St. Louis.

The Chairman ruled this motion out of order, when the original motion was put and carried unanimously.

Professor STEINER said, that it was with most unfeigned thanks he had to acknowledge the kindness of feeling with which the invitation from Baltimore had been accepted. He had been entrusted with the presentation of the invitation at the last meeting, and had then assured the members of the hearty good feeling which prompted it. He could only say now, that the same feeling existed as then. Baltimore would receive the members in such a way as to show she was true to her old reputation for hospitality, and never tired in extending courtesies and whole-souled welcomes to her visitors.

He hoped he would be excused in adding a word especially intended for the members from the British Provinces. Not only should they be received with kindness, but he would make bold to say that Baltimore would be pleased to aid in the rivetting of the bands of good fellowship and fraternal feeling, that were binding the neighboring countries together in such a way that no slight cause could separate them. This was the first step,—this meeting in Montreal. Over 400 Americans were here to assist in it. Let Canada and the adjacent provinces come to Baltimore in still greater numbers to strike while the iron is hot,—to meet as brothers in the cause of science, which was the cause of mankind.

He would now mention the fact of Baltimore being accepted as in itself peculiarly appropriate that the Societies who had invited them being of their own right entitled to aid in the great act of intern national courtesy. It was to this city that Peabody—the great American-English Banker—had given nearly $400,000 for the aid of Literary and Scientific subjects, selecting the Md. Hist. Society, which Prof. S. had the honor of representing, as the executors of his grand bequest, and bestowed rewards upon the specially meritorious in the School of Design of the Maryland Institute. Such bodies were proud to aid in the fraternisation of the two countries.

Prof. S. concluded by stating that he must also extend an invitation to the Fair Canadians who had honored the meetings with their smiles, their kind attendance, to join their relatives in the approaching Baltimore meeting. Nearly 70 of America's fair daughters were here at this meeting, and he hoped it would not be considered presumptuous in him to assume the position of their *representative* and say, come let us meet as sisters, using one tongue and having thousands of interests in common. Not only would the South receive them with open arms, but who could foretell whether such visits would not result in *annexations* of the most agreeable and satisfactory kinds, which would assert in thunder tones the value of the oft repeated American sentiment,—"the Union for the sake of the Union."

The Chairman announced that the Standing Committee had selected the following gentlemen as the Officers of the Association for the ensuing year:—

President.—Professor Jeffries Wyman, M.D., Cambridge, Mass.

Vice President.—Professor J. E. Holbrook, M.D., Charleston, S. C.

General Secretary—Professor Wm. Chavenet, M.D., Annapolis.

Treasurer.—Dr. A. L. Elwyn, Philadelphia.

The following is a list of new members:—

James B. Toldery, M. D., Fredericton, N. B.

Dr. Van Courtland, Ottawa.

N. S. Whitney, Montreal.

Dr. F. C. Green, East Hampton, Mass.

Rev. Narcisse Cyr, Montreal.

Thomas B. Benedict, M. D., Trinity, La.

Samuel Fair, M.D., Columbia, S. C.

Rev. Mr. Sanderson, Montreal.

Mr. John Paton, Toronto.

H. H. Whitney, Esq., Montreal.

John L. Scripps, Chicago, Ill.

Wm Berezy, Daillebert.

Hon. Samuel Gale, Montreal.

Dr. Kittridge, Holyhoke, Mass.

David Murray, Albany, N. Y.

ARRIVALS TO ATTEND THE CONVENTION

MONDAY'S LIST—Fifth Day.

William Headlam, lumber merchant, Albany, New York,

J. Hopkins, lawyer, Ogdensburg, New York. [At the Ottawa Hotel.

F. C. Greene, physician, Easthampton, Mas. [At the St. Lawrence Hall.

William Spink, Cor. Mem. Montreal Natural History Society, Toronto.

Rev. J. W. French, Prof. and Chaplain in the U.S. Academy, West Point, [At the St. Lawrence Hall.

A. M. Gay, Principal of High School, Charlestown, Mas. [At the St. Lawrence Hall.

Dr. E. S. Carr, Prof. Univ., of Wis.

N. A. Fisher, Physician, Norwich, Ct. [At the Donegana.

Edward N. Kent, U.S. Assay Office, New York City. [At the Donegana Hotel.

John E. McElroy, merchant, Albany, N.Y.

J. Charles Mason, Burlington, Iowa. [At Mr. H. Stephens.

E. B. Cleghorn, Clergyman, New Orleans. [At the Ottawa Hotel.

C. Compte Grandpre, Montreal.

Rev. J. E. Sanderson, B.A. Montreal.

Nathaniel T Allen, Teacher, West Newton, Mass. [At the Montreal House.

Charles Fairchild, Student, Madison, Wisconsin [At Wm. Edmonstone's.

E.A. Mederedith, Assistant Provincial Secretary, Toronto, U.C. [At Dr. McDonnell's, Craig Street.

The number of names entered in the members book up till Monday afternoon was 445.

MR. J. B. GOUGH IN LIVERPOOL.

Mr. J. B. Gough the well-known temperance advocate, having arrived in Liverpool by the Niagara, on Sunday, the 26th, a public breakfast took place at ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, in Lawrence's Temperance Hotel, Clayton-square, for the purpose of enabling his many friends and admirers in Liverpool to welcome him back to this country. After the breakfast it was resolved to hold a public meeting to express to Mr. Gough the thanks which he deserved for the advocacy of the temperance cause, and the gratification it gave his friends to receive him again in England. Accordingly it was arranged that a meeting should take place in the Queen's-hall, and thither those assembled in the Temperance Hotel proceeded. The chairman, Dr. Eden, briefly opened the proceedings. Mr. Tweedie then presented to Mr. Gough, on the part of the Temperance National League, the expression of their welcome, not only conveyed in a formal address, but in a few earnest words. Mr. Neill M'Neil offered to Mr. Gough the welcome of the Scottish Temperance League.—Mr. G. Matheson, Secretary to the Liverpool Temperance League, presented an address to Mr. Gough on behalf of that body.

Mr. Gough then came forward, and was received with enthusiastic applause. Having expressed his warm thankfulness for the reception that had been given to him, he proceeded to say that there was a matter which it would be expected by the friends of the cause here and in America that he should allude to at his first starting. (Hear, hear.) If that matter was not settled, he would return to the United States in October, to labour with those who desired his service in another land; because if he was guilty of what had been charged upon him, of making a statement in a letter to a friend which was not true, he must be equally capable of making an untrue statement upon a platform, and therefore was not worthy to appear before the public. The sentence in his letter was, "The cause in this country is in a depressed state. The Maine law is a dead letter everywhere—more liquor sold than I ever knew before in Massachusetts, and in other states it is about as bad." This sentence was made the subject of several attacks upon him in the *Alliance* newspaper, some of which Mr. Gough read, and which sought, in very strong terms, to discredit his testimony. In some of these documents he was stated to have said that the Maine law was a dead failure, an expression which he declared he had never made use of, as he knew that the law was not a failure, and never would be a failure. (Cheers). Having brought forward and read a variety of statements from public men in America, Mr. Gough contended that, at the time he wrote, the Maine law was virtually a dead letter. He never believed it a failure, but, on the contrary, declared that even already a reaction for the better was beginning to take place. Mr. Gough concluded amid loud cheers, after having addressed the meeting for over two hours.

The Rev. Mr. Taylor proposed the following resolution:—"That this meeting cordially thank Mr. Gough for the explicit and conclusive evidence collected by him in vindication of the statements incidentally made in a private letter recently sent by him to England, and instead of feeling discouraged at the facts respecting America submitted by Mr. Gough, are persuaded that their publication cannot fail to be productive of great good, inasmuch as they are calculated to demonstrate the importance of the abstinence principle as the best cure for intemperance, and as the only safe basis for healthy legislation."

The Rev. Mr. Burrows seconded the resolution.

Judge Marshall, of Nova Scotia, opposed the resolution, on the ground that it spoke of "the depressed condition of the temperance and prohibition movements." He denied that any such depression existed, or did exist, in May last, and he disputed the correctness of the conclusions drawn by Mr. Gough and the gentlemen whose letters he had read. From his own experience he maintained that the Maine law had been successful.

A somewhat animated discussion took place, and the resolution, with some modifications, was adopted.

BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS.

WHITE TEETH, PERFUMED BREATH AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION—can be acquired by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS." What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when by using the 'BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Beware of counterfeits. Be sure each bottle is signed FETRIDGE & CO., N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists

Proprietors of the Woodland Cream.

LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,

Agents.

June 3 1857 1y mwf-130

☞ To the Subscribers of the Daily Herald.—We would thank Subscribers who do not receive their paper punctually, to inform us of the omission. We would also caution the public against purchasing papers from our carriers as they are not allowed to sell papers.

☞ We would remind our correspondents at a distance that we refuse all letters unless they are pre-paid.

ANIMOS NOVITATE TENEBO. OVID.

THE MONTREAL HERALD

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 1857.

☞See First Page.

Dr. Uhl and the Cunningham-Burdell Accouchement Case.—A great deal has lately been said in New York about the Hippocratic oath which, or the like of which, is taken by every regularly graduated medical man in Europe and in this country at the time he receives his diploma. The oath which Hippocrates is said to have administered to his disciples, has come down to us in the Latin translation of Celsus; a few fragments of the Greek original alone are preserved. The oath taken by modern physicians is substantially the same, but varies in some important respects, and of course in the omission of the names of the heathen deities. Hippocrates, the "Father of Medicine," flourished 400 years before Christ. *The following is the Hippocratic oath:*—

"I swear, by Apollo, by Esculapius, by Hygeia, and the other gods and goddesses of medicine, to keep religiously the solemn promise to which I bind myself. I shall look upon that man as my own father who shall have instructed me in the art of healing. I shall bring all my knowledge to bear in aiding his necessities in every respect. I shall consider his children as mine, and shall teach them medicine gratuitously, if they desire to embrace that profession. I shall act in the same way towards those who shall be bound by the oath which I take. Never will I suffer myself to be induced to administer a poisonous medicament, or to produce an abortion. * * My only aim will be to comfort and heal the sick, to keep inviolate their confidence, and to avoid even the suspicion of having abused it, especially in the case of women. In whatever position I may find myself, I will preserve silence with regard to things which I judge ought to be kept secret. May I be a religious observer of my oath, receive the fruit of my labours, and lead a happy life, constantly attended by the public favour. May the contrary be my fate if I become perjured."

Such is the oath, which certain professional purists allege Dr. Uhl has broken, in aiding the New York State authorities to expose and defeat the iniquitous scheme of Mrs. Cunningham to defraud the heirs of the late Dr. Burdell of their inheritance. For our part, we cannot see how this oath has any possible bearing on the subject. Will it be pretended that Mrs. Cunningham sought for Dr. Uhl's *professional* aid? The idea is preposterous. Mrs. C. invited Dr. Uhl to become her accomplice in crime. As a good citizen and honest man he was bound to communicate the infamous design of this woman to the authorities and to aid them in preventing its execution. Had Mrs. C. asked Dr. Uhl to supply her with the means of poisoning one of Dr. Burdell's heirs, would the Hippocratic oath have sanctioned his concealment of her design—his simple refusal—leaving her to seek for some other accomplice in the contemplated murder? Surely it could not, and the cases appear to us entirely analagous. Had Dr. Uhl kept silence and refused to aid the authorities in preventing the execution of her design, Mrs. C. would have obtained other aid and would in all probability have effected her infamous purpose.

How to Celebrate the Completion of the Atlantic Ocean Telegraph.—Professor Mahan, whose buff vest created such a sensation at the Court of St. James writes:—

After the line is completely secured, let a moment of time be agreed [illegible] terminus, as a central point, the command, *shout with a mighty voice*, shall be sent through Great Britain and her dependencies and the United States, wherever connecting lines may lead to. At this moment let all men who may be congregated for any purpose as merchants on 'Change, operatives, schools, &c., send up three simultaneous cheers. Let the two great kindred natiions, thus wonderfully linked together, at the same moment interchange grand national salutes from their chief naval and commercial harbors. Let bands of music and organs, on the side of England, play *Hail Columbia*, and the *President's March*; whilst, on our side, *God save the Queen*, and any other national English air, are simultaneously played. To these national manifestations of joy, at the inauguration of so eventful an epoch, let anything else be added that good taste may sanction.

Review.—Yesterday afternoon, about five o'clock, the 39th Regiment and the Royal Artillery assembled on the Champ de Mars for the purpose of witnessing the presentation of the Sardinian War Medal to Major Hudson, Adjutant Bennett, and Private McClusky, of the 39th Regiment. The whole was under the command of Colonel Bell, R.A., Commandant of the Garrison. The troops were formed in line, under the command of Colonel Munro, C.B., 39th Regiment. The Grenadier and No. 1 Company brought their right shoulders forward, and the Light Company and No. 6 left shoulders forward, thus forming three sides of a square; after which Major Hudson, Adjutant Bennett, and Private McClusky advanced to the centre, when Col. Bell, in a neat speech, expressed the pleasure it gave him in being made the medium of conveying those medals to the recipients, to commemorate their gallant and distinguished services during the late memorable war. Line was then re-formed, Queen's when the imposing ceremony of trooping the colour was gone through; after which the troops formed open column, and marched past in slow and quick time. Having re-formed line and gone through a variety of evolutions, they marched, headed by their fine band, back to their quarters.

Fires.—On Monday morning, about 1 o'clock, [illegible] belonging to the estate of Madame St. Germain. The dwelling adjoining was only saved by the activity of the firemen and the abundant supply of water. The damage, which is supposed to be from £20 to £30, is covered by insurance in the Equitable.

About half-past seven another fire broke out in a Grocery Store occupied by Mr. James Ford. It appears that at the hour in question Mr. Ford went into the cellar with a lighted candle, when an explosion occurred, setting fire to a puncheon of high wines, and enveloping the cellar in flames. Through the exertions of the Fire Brigade, and there being a plentiful supply of water, the fire was confined to the cellar. The damage is covered by insurance in the Equitable.

The Late attempt to destroy the "Providence House" at Toronto.—A man of the name of Lalor, a discharged soldier, says the *Toronto Globe* of Saturday, is under arrest, charged with the attempt to blow up the Providence Asylum in Power Street, on Tuesday night last. He will be brought up to-day before the Magistrate. Lalor is a Roman Catholic, and is charged with having done the deed under feelings of hostility against one of the sub-contractors on the building, who owed him money.

Geology.—Members of the Association will bear in mind that Professor Hall reads his Valedictory Address at half-past four o'clock this afternoon. The paper is an important and valuable one, and we hope to see a large audience present on the occasion.

We understand that American Engine Company No. 6, of New York City, Wm M. Tweed Foreman, are about to pay us a visit, and have engaged apartments at Coleman's, Montreal House. They will be accompanied by Dodsworth's celebrated Cornet Band. The Company will be received by the Montreal Fire Brigade. The Company will arrive here on the 9th September.

Fine Arts.—We have already invited the attention of our readers to the exhibition of Paintings, now going on in the Bonaventure Hall. We give below a catalogue of the works on exhibition:—

1 Fruit Piece—Hollen. Jas. Muir.
2 Gazette Reader. T. Gabler.
3 Beatrice Cenci—Mazzalini. Hon G Moffatt.
4 Loch Ford—Buchanan. D Lorn MacDougall.
3 Annunciation—after Carlo Dolci. W E Phillips.
6 Halloween in Scotland. M E Leprohon
7 French Coast Scene—Isaby, jun. D Lorn MacDougall.
8 Beatrice Cenci—Carlo Carloni. Colonel David.
9 Time Curing Love—Carlo Carloni. Colonel David.
10 Virgin and Child—after Murillo. Hon John Young.
11 Scotch Landscape—McCurdy. Hon John Young.
12 Sheep—T S Cooper. D Lorn MacDougall.
13 Portrait of an Officer—Wood. D Lorn MacDougall.
14 Scene in White Mountains with Deer—Hinckley. G Frothingham.
15 Marine View—after Claude, by Sasso. Jas Law.
16 Cleopatra—after Guido. J Workman.
17 Sheep—by Morris. Jas B Greenshields
18 Passage of the Jordon—by Nixon, R A. Jas B Greenshields.
19 Landscape and Figures. W E Phillips.
20 Nido d'Amore. Colonel David.
21 An Interior. S English.
22 Dogs—by Smith. D Lorn MacDougall
23 Flora (Florence)—after Titian. Hon John Young.
24 The Virgin—after Salvator Rosa. J Workman.
25 Fruit Piece—Mignon. J Workman.
26 Madonna—Copy. T B Anderson.
27 Landscape—do. W E Phillips.
28 Enrico Ottavo. Colonel David.
29 Dogs—Smith. D Lorn Macdougall.
30 Sheep—T S Cooper. D Lorn MacDougall.
31 Landscape. D Lorn MacDougall.
32 San Filippo Neri—Bronzini. Coln David
33 Landscape. W E Phillips.
34 Annunciation—after Carlo Dolci.
35 Cossacks. F Gabler.
36 Cattle—Cooper. J. B. Greenshields.
37 Landscape—Copy. J Walker.
38 The Queen—Sawyer.
39 An Interior
40 Marine View—Dutton. Mr. Dutton.
41 An Interior. A Urquhart.
42 Dog—Smith. D L MacDougall.
43 Cattle—Cooper. J B Greenshields.
44 An Interior—Falandeau. W E Phillips.
45 Landscape. Hon John Young.
46 Magdalen—after Carlo Dolci. J Workman.
47 San Petro da Guido. Colonel David.
48 Landscape and Cattle—Towne. D L MacDougall.
49 Cleopatra—Subtermannus. D L MacDougall
50 Lanscape—Copy. W E Phillips.
51 Fancy Piece—Zoll. J Gabler.
52 Landscape. W A Townsend.
53 Lake Fairlee, Vermont—Bartholomew. S English.
54 Marine View. J Muir.
55 Cattle Piece. D L MacDougall.
56 Cossacks—Schreyer. J Gabler.
57 Venus—Hock. Jas Ferrier.
58 Nymphs Bathing. W A Townsend.
59 Landscape. W A Townsend.
60 Bacchanalian Procession—Jordaens. James Ferrier.
61 Tintera Abbey—Barrett. J Frothingham.
62 Cavalier and Lady, Louis XIV—Bonnemaison. Jas Law.
63 Battle of Blenheim—Traitenan. Jas Ferrier
64 Marine View—Brooking. Mrs. McCulloch.
65 Farm Yard—David Cox, R A. W Cunningham.
66 Hawking Party—Andrews. D L MacDougall.
67 Interior—Falandeau. W E Phillips.
68 Do. Falandeau. W E Phillips.
69 Head. J W Warner.
70 Lady and Horse. J B Greenshields.
71 Evangeline—Kreighoff. S English.
72 The Mill—Chimbaux. D L MacDougall.
73 Destruction of Don Quixote's Library—Hellemacher. Jas Law.
74 View in the Tyrolese—Mordt. S English.
75 Landscape. W A Townsend.
76 Sportsmen in the Highlands—Passmore. J B Greenshields.
77 "Happy as a King"—Passmore, after Collins. J B Greenshields.
78 Macbeth and the Witches—Nixon, RA. Jas B Greenshields.
79 An Interior. W A Townsend.
80 The Music Lesson—Catherine Bruges. S English.
81 Landscape—Weber. T Gabler.
82 An Interior. W A Townsend.
83 John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough—Kneller. D L MacDougall.
84 Landscape—Jacobi. D L MacDougal.
85 Figures—Thiel. T Gabler.
86 Beatrice Censi—Guido. Hon J Young.
87 Landscape—Weber. T Gabler.
88 Landscape and Figures. D L MacDougall.
89 Landscape and Cattle. Do.
[illegible]
91 Female Head. J B Greenshields.
92 Battle Piece. Mrs D McCulloch.
93 Vanity and Wisdom. W E Phillips.
94 Old Water Mill, Borodaile, Cumberland. A [illegible]
95 The Riding School—Van Faleus. D L Macdougall.
96 The School—Jan Steen. D L MacDougall.
97 Incredulity of Thomas. E M Leprohon.
98 Interior of a Cavalry Stable. Jas B Greenshields.
99 The Miser—Elder. T Gabler.
100 Virgin and Child—after Murillo. T Workman.
101 Landscape. Hon G Moffatt.
102 Albanese and Child. Do.
103 Cattle. D L MacDougall.
104 Richard's Dream—Nixon, R A. W Cunningham.
105 Terrier—Kreighoff. S English.
106 Magdalen—after Carlo Dolci. T B Anderson.
107 A Calm—Campbell. D L MacDougall.
108 Scotch Landscape—McCurdy. Hon John Young.
109 Head. Mr Dutton.
110 Dogs—Smith. D L MacDougall.
111 Old Canadian—Kreighoff. S English.
112 Abraham and Isaac—Alloris. T Workman.
113 Marine View. J Workman.
114 Magdalen Reading—Edlinger. J Ferrier.
115 Hare and Partridge—Shrapnel. D L Macdougall.
116 An Interior. Mrs Dr Macculloch.
117 Titian's Favorite—after Litia. J B Greenshields.
118 Group. Mrs D Macculloch.
119 View on the Hudson. C Brown.
120 Fish. J Ferrier.
121 Highland Interior—Passmore. D L Macdougall.
122 Portrait of Sir Joshua Reynolds by himself. J Ferrier.
123 Horses—Capt Lutyens. D L Macdougall.
124 Mount Washington—Luthey.
125 Venice—Pritchett. D L Macdougall.
126 Sheep. Do.
127 Card Players. Hon G Moffatt.
128 Village Politicians—Priston. D L Macdougall.
129 A Head. G W Warner.
130 The Lovers. J Walker.
131 Sheep. D L Macdougall.
132 In the Hartz Mountains—Kleyn. J Gabler.
133 Heligoland—Nordgren. Do.
134 The Piper—Linci, after Teniers. D L Macdougall.
135 Landscape. W A Townsend.
136 do D L Macdougall.
137 do do
138 Female Flute Player. W E Phillips.
139 Cattle Piece—Woollett. D L Macdougall.
140 Dead Pheasant—Cumliffe. do
141 Two Landscapes. W A Townsend.
142 Magdalen—Aloris. T Workman.
143 Infant Christ—Aloris. Do.
[illegible]
145 Holy Family—after Raffaelle. T B Anderson.
146 Holy Family—Miniature. T Workman.
147 Interior, Music—A Urquhart.
148 Female Head. Mrs D Macculloch.
149 Portrait—Raffaelle. T Workman.
150 do Leonardo de Vinci. Do.
151 do Rubens. Do.
152 The Sybil. Hon J Young.
153 Interior and Figures—DeWilde. D L Macdougall.
154 Portrait Van Dyck. T Workman.
155 do Guido Reni. Do
156 do Titian. Do
157 Christ and the Doctors. H Joseph.
158 Ballyluilish in Argyleshire—J A Houston. Jas Law.
159 Venice—Pritchett. D L Macdougall.
160 Atala—Copy. Hon G Moffatt.
161 Horse Drinking—Wollostein. S English.
162 Mother and Child—Copy. J G Mackenzie.
163 Limekiln in the Highlands—McCulloch.—J Law.
164 Card Players—Caravaggio. D Lorn Macdougall.
165 Rainstorm on the Thames—Boddington.—R Atkin.
166 Atala—Copy.
167 Noon at Undercliff—A W Williams. Jas Law.
168 Poultry. Mrs Dr Macculloch.
169 Virgin and Child. Do.
170 Royal Family, woven in Silk. Hon Geo Moffatt.
171 Fruit—Hollon. G W Warner.
172 American Yacht. J Walker.
172½ Collection of Water Colors—by J Wallis. Hennings.
173 Street View in Winter. Mrs Dr Macculloch.
Between 173 and 174—Collection of Water-color Paintings, by Wallis.
174 Goats—Phillip Roos. Mrs D McCulloch.
175 Group—Watteau. Do
176 Clipper "City of Quebec." W Edmonstone.
177 The Senses—"Seeing"—after Teniers. W A Townsend.
178 The Senses—"Smelling." Do do.
179 The Senses—"Hearing." Do do.

(*To be Continued.*)

Errata.—In our short paragraph, yesterday morning, in reference to the transactions of the A. A. A. S., for "a service," read a soiree, and for "remedies," read memoirs.

American Association

FOR THE

ADVANCEMENT of SCIENCE.

FOURTH DAY,

Saturday Morning, August 15.

SECTION B.

NATURAL HISTORY, GEOLOGY AND CHEMISTRY.

On Saturday morning Section B. met in the District Court Room, at 10 o'clock, Professor HORSFORD in the chair.

PLEIOCENE FOSSILS.

Dr. DAWSON read a paper on the Newer Pleiocene Fossils of the St. Lawrence Valley. Having referred to the various kinds of marine fossils found in the Valley of the St. Lawrence, and the difference in size of other characters which they exhibited from that of the same forms of shell in the Arctic regions and present Gulf of St. Lawrence, he said that he did not think that the great difference of climate could be inferred from these fossils alone. Deductions of this kind could only be formed from regarding the varieties and the relative proportions which these different shells assume and take into account the difference of the depth of water and the difference of coast line on which these shells are found. The physical features as furnishing somewhat the elements of this solution are first the depth of water in which such shells may have lived. The shells on the American coast inhabit different depths, varying according to the nature of the bottom and the exposure. In the neighbourhood of Montreal we have on the mountain a deposit of these shells 470 feet above the level of the sea. An excavation was made into it some ago which convinced him completely that this deposit was a sea beach formed at the time when the notch visible in the mountain of of Montreal was a strait or bay. This deposit is 470 feet above Lake St. Peter. There is another such deposit on the shores of the Ottawa 410 feet above the level of the sea, which may have formed part of the same shore-level as that of the Montreal mountain. At this locality we have merely a few shore shells. The whole character of the deposit as described by the Canadian Survey is that of a shore. They had to enquire therefore in regard to such deposits. What was the character of the sea which had such a shore? The sea having such a shore must have extended as far as Niagara, and must have had a wide opening into the Atlantic. But it does not seem to have had communication with the Arctic sea in the north. The next important level at which they had sea shells was 100 to 120 above the Saint Lawrence. These beaches are exposed in this vicinity and they rest upon beds of exceedingly stiff clay of a calcareous nature. On the surface of this clay is a thin layer of sand full of shells—embracing 13 out of the 34 species that have been found in these deposits. This deposit on the surface of the clay is very clearly a surface deposit, because almost all the shells found in it are shore-shells, many of them never having been disturbed from their original position. While therefore we have a shore 470 feet, and another shore 100 feet above the level of the sea, it is very evident that these two beaches could not be contemporaneous. Below this shore, which is 100 feet above the level of the sea, there is a thick mass of senaceous clay, but as soon as your descend into this clay, you lose the sea shore shells. It is possible this clay was deposited in the bottom of the deep and still water, and thus became the bed of these shells, to which he had directed the attempt, and it was possible that this deep sea water, with its clay bottom, correspond with the beach or terrace which is found upon the mountain. In descending through this deep clay, you find boulder clay, from which it might be inferred that a great subsidence accompanied the deposition of the border clay. This subsidence must have gone on until there was a great depth of water, and the terraces were formed in the subsequent deposits. While they had the boulder clay full of boulders. There were in the clay above that very few boulders to be found. They have been apparently dropped in the still water from floating ice. In the same there are very few, but towards its surface they appear more numerous, and at the point at which the sea beach occurs, it is covered to a depth of seven feet with boulder sand.

Great subsidence, gradual and perhaps intermittent elevation, and possibly a second subsidence, are indicated by these facts. The conditions prevalent in the water area limited by shores 100 feet in elevation, and those of the area, whose shoes was 470 feet high, must have been very different from each other, and the more or less oceanic character of them was three different depths of water. When accessibly to currents and ice drift, and the amount of neighboring coast must all be reversed as elements in our conclusion. The author stated his belief that a more careful search of the N. Pleiocene fossils of Canada in their relations would throw interesting light on the real condition of the coast at that time, and in that of still older periods.

Dr. GOULD said he would like to make a few remarks in regard to the Geographical distribution of the shell. It had been inferred by Sir Charles Lyell from the shells collected by Major Napier at Beauport, that they belong to a much more Arctic climate than that in which they were found, showing that they had been brought [illegible] did not think that deduction could be borne out. He thought rather from the number of the specimens found they shew that they had been indigenous. The size of the shell [illegible] very small, much smaller than those in the north. It was admitted that the size of a shell does not depend upon its age, but upon its position. It is very much like a vegetable in that respect; it cannot travel for its food. Its size, therefore, depends upon circumstances favourable to its growth, such as food, climate and so forth. And if they compare these shells with those in the northern regions, and find that those are four or five times larger than the shells found here, they might infer that they did not come from the north. He, therefore, did not believe that the shells alluded to had belonged to a more northern climate.

After some remarks from Dr. DAWSON, in reply to what had been said,

Professor HITCHCOCK said, in reference to the terraces on the mountain referred to by Dr. Dawson, it appeared to him that they had been formed while the land was rising, rather than while it was sinking. The conclusion he came to was that the coast drift for the most part was formed while the land was sinking; that then the upper part of that abration took place which composed the coast drift, and that the modified drift was deposited while the land was very gradually rising. He had no doubt there might have been cataclymal conditions. He had given his views upon this subject in a work which the Smithsonian Institute had just published. As to the fresh water deposits at the west, he knew nothing professionally; but might they not be alluvial formations overlying those marine deposits. The country would be nearly covered with water—the water running to the north of the mountain chain would be cut off from that to the south, leaving only narrow passages connecting the two. In regard to the weight or the amount of depression of our continent, he held that wherever they could find such beaches composed of water from round materials which constitutes those old beaches pointed out on the Montreal mountain, the formation of these could not be explained by any local agency on the coast to so elevate it. They must have been connected with the present ocean. It is proof that the ocean had been there, even supposing there had been no shells. He could show old beaches that go up to a height of 2000 feet. He held that they had evidence in that, that nearly the whole of the northern part of this country has been subjected to this elevating movement.

Professor SWALLOW said, in regard to the drift of the Missouri, which he had examined with a good deal of care, would state one or two facts. First, they had found three distinct deposits, which had been formed under very different circumstances, of the surface of the earth, and at very different periods. The oldest of these, he thought, corresponded with the great deposits of our northern continents. In that deposit they had been unable to find any organic remains. He had searched in its exposures upon the Missouri river for hundreds of miles, but had [illegible] containing the same materials, of a finer character, and distinctly stratified, showing evident marks of rapid running water, which they had, in deference to the opinion of older men, called "Older Drift." In this deposit they found fresh-water shells of various kinds, and some teeth of mammalia, but none of the mastoda remaining. Then there was a drift further south, which contained none of the materials of the western drift, but was made up of local materials. They had above this "Older Drift" other beds, which contain mastoda remains. Now it could be shown along the banks and bluffs of the Missouri and other rivers that these three deposits are successive, and yet in that portion to which he had referred they had found no organic remains.

Mr. RAMSAY said this phenomenon was familiar to geologists on the other side of the Atlantic, and had no doubt occurred during what they were accustomed to call the glacial period.

Professor HITCHCOCK said it appeared to him that geologists had too limited ideas about the time that must have elapsed since the drift period. He could show, had he time, that the gulf between Ontario and Niagara Falls, had been worn backward by that river since the drift period,—so that, although there might have been great cold at the drift period in the climate, he did not think there was evidence of any extraordinary cold between the drift period and the present.

Professor GUZOT said he shown from the phenomenon in Switzerland that there was no necessity to admit of very great cold for a glacial period. A great amount of cold would not avail, because there must be an accumulation of snow masses, such as might take place now in the present climate of the United States, if you only increase ten-fold the quantity of rain during the year. That would have the effect of reducing the temperature, and the very absence of such summer temperature would make it sufficiently cold. All that is wanted is a disturbance in the diluvial tides, which is merely an atmospherical disturbance.

NORTH AMERICAN LAKES.

Mr. CHARLES WHITTLESEY read an interesting paper on the fluctuations of level in the North American Lakes. These fluctuations presented three distinct features. There was first the general rise and fall, extending through a long period of time; then the annual rise and fall which occurs regularly within a certain period of each year, and which he styled the annual fluctuation; then there was the third, a local, fitful, and irregular oscillation, lasting sometimes from three to five minutes, and varying in duration from one to twenty-four hours. He had no difficulty in explaining the general rise and fall of the Lakes, as they were merely the reservoirs for the drainage of the country of the surplus water, which passes thence by the St. Lawrence as a general opening to the sea. Mr. Whittlesey read a variety of statistics in reference to the range and extent of the two first named fluctuations, and said he was unable to find in these, or in the examinations he had made, any confirmation of the popular belief that there is a seven years rise and fall of water in the Lakes. He then directed attention to cause of the third phenomenon—the irregular fluctuations which occur without any particular known cause. Although these pulsations, as they might be termed, were the first to attract notice, they were the last to have received any attention. They occur in all conditions of the atmosphere, but whether produced by electro-magnetic influence or not he could not say, although he thought it not unphilosophic to look in that direction for their cause.

Mr. FILLMORE wished to know whether the rise and fall of the Lakes was uniform—that is, whether, for example, Lake Erie rises when Lake Superior rises.

Mr. WHITTLESEY could not say.

Mr. FILLMORE—What is the greatest extent of rise and fall?

Mr. WHITTLESEY—The difference is 4 feet 5 inches. Although in the port of Buffalo it amounted sometimes to fifteen feet, but that rise was accounted for by local causes.

Mr. HYATT—How frequent do these fluctuations occur?

Mr. WHITTLESEY—There is no regularity about them; but they are much more frequent in June and July than at other times, and more in thick weather than in clear weather.

Dr. DEWEY, of Rochester, said the fluctuations of Lake Ontario for eleven years past, have not exceeded 4 feet 6 inches. This corresponded very nearly with the statistics given by Mr. Whitlessey in regard to Lake Erie. He had been able, for the last eleven years, to record the fluctuations at the mouth of the Genessee. He then alluded to the fact of local causes producing the greater rise at Buffalo than at any other place on the Lakes. In regard to the theory of the seven years rise and fall, he said the principal evidence in its favour was the testimony of the Indians. He did not wish to discredit the accuracy of Indian observation. But they all knew well that no trust could be placed in any such theory, unless regular measurements were made, and data given and compared. Last year it was maintained along the south shore that the Lake was lower than it had been for 15 years, and the most convincing proo's were adduced. A schooner grounded in the mouth of the Genessee, in water well known to have been 15 feet a few years ago, and other proofs equally potent were adduced. But the measurements at Rochester show that the Lake was not so low last year by six inches as it was the year before, and at Oswego it was not so low by 8 inches as it had been for previous years. He could not, therefore, entertain any such conclusion unless given to him in such substantial data as that furnished by Mr. Whittlesey. At the mouth of the Genessee river where it is perfectly open, the fluctuations of a fitful kind rise from two to four feet, they continue for an hour to move. They occurred at Rochester two years ago, and at Oswego on the same day pretty nearly at the same hour. A vast quantity of lumber which was lying in the harbour borne up by a boom, and when the fluctuation came the boom broke and the logs broke loose and went out to sea greatly to the the alarm of the owners. They got boats ready to endeavour to save them, but before they got near another wave washed the raft back to its former position. These fluctuations had been accounted for by volcanic action at the bottom of Lake Ontario. (Laughter.) This, if they could account for it, would be a capital solution of the difficulty. A great many people believe that volcanic indications were met with along the coast. He had never yet seen any. He had seen a tornado sweeping across the Lake, and from the effects it produced he thought they had in that one of the causes of these fitful convulsions.

Mr. FILLMORE referred to the rise of 15 feet in Buffalo which had been mentioned; Buffalo being situated at the foot of the Lake was more subjected to a sudden rise if the wind blew long in one direction.

THE LAURENTIAN SYSTEM.

Mr. HUNT read a paper on the parallelism between the Rocks of the Laurentian and Silurian system. This was a continuation of the able paper on the same subject read the previous day by Mr. Hunt.

This paper called forth a good deal of discussion, but it was too technical to be easily followed.

BRITISH ROCKS.

Mr. RAMSAY read a paper on the physical break and the break in succession of life in the British Rocks, illustrated by large diagrams. The discussion of the subject was postponed by the hour for adjournment.

Professor RAMSAY said the subject to which he intended to direct the attention of the Association was one which had necessarily engaged the attention of Geologists ever since it became an established fact that there was such a thing as order in the superposition of Strata, each formation being characterised by its peculiar suite of organic remains. It was found that genera and species had long succession, and had several times been extinct on the face of the earth. It was an easy way of accounting for this to sup-[illegible] from the face of the earth, and then there was a new creation. Few geologists now believed this, [illegible] one species died out another was created, so that had we all the links perfect there would be a gradual dovetailing—a perfect passage of one formation into the other. The diagram before them he had constructed to aid himself in investigating this subject. It was constructed purely with reference to the formations in the British islands, and the various fossils found in these various formations. But the same general laws would be found to obtain, in a modified manner, in other localities. The first division on the diagram is the singular flags, where we have the first development of organic life. In these we have twenty species and fifteen genera. Eight of these are trilobites. Apparently the succeeding Lower Silurian rocks resting upon them with perfect conformity. There is no appearance of the break in the series; yet we find only find five genera and one species pass into the next strata. What then was the reason for this extinction of species and the sudden appearance of a great number species, he could not say. He brought this subject before the Association to hear, if possible, some suggestions as to the illustration of this important question. In the Lower Silurian we have 445 species and 150 genera; in the Upper Silurian 464 species and 150 genera, while 14 genera pass from the Lower into the Upper, and 43 species. There is here a considerable link, yet the break is remarkable, and is marked by strong physical unconformity. In the Devonian we have 415 species and 113 genera. There is apparently a much more gentle passage from the Upper Silurian to the Devonian than from the Lower to the Upper Silurian, yet only 8 species and 60 genera pass into the Devonian. In the Carboniferous we have 1646 species and 302 genera. The passage from the Devonian to the Carboniferous is easy, yet only 58 species and 43 genera pass into this formation. It is a remarkable circumstance that there is sudden and great decrease in the development of life. In the Permian we only 157 species and 73 genera, while only 37 genera and 5 species pass from the Carboniferous into the Permian. When we reach the bunter sandstone formation we have no fossils at at all in Britain, so that there the break is complete. In the Keuper we have 18 species and 15 genera. In the Sias 454 species and 129 genera; of these there pass into the Oolite 62 genera and 6 species. In the Lower Oolite we have 994 species and 224 genera, 89 genera and 36 species of which pass into the Middle Oolite. The Middle Oolite yields 107 genera and 264 species, and the Upper Oolite 130 genera and 218 species. From the Middle to the Upper Oolite there pass 30 genera and 9 species, while 36 genera and 5 species pass from the Oolite to the Cretaceous; 49 genera and 16 species pass from the Lower Cretaceous to the Upper Cretaceous. In the Upper Cretaceous times we have a great development of life, viz., 1275 species and 314 genera. In the Middle Eocene we have 977 species and 274 genera. We have no Miocene in Britain. In the Pliocene we have 631 species and 202 genera; [illegible] With respect to physical breaks in the foregoing formations, the Permian rocks lie quite unconformably on the Carboniferous, and the New Red on the Permian; and though in any one locality where the marine Cretaceous beds lie direct on the Oolite, they appear conformable; yet the local occurrence of of the intervening breaks in Purbeck and Wealden beds shew the enormous lapse of time that lay between; and it was argued that bether strata similar lapses of time may have intervened, probably marked by the occurrence of great rivers, the deposits of which have not been preserved. The most perfect sequence of formations, even over large areas, was only a collection of fragments. Mr. Ramsay then referred at some length to the Glacial Epoch. It was generally believed that the whole of the British territory, if we except perhaps some of the mountains in the north part, had been submerged during the Glacial Epoch. We find marine shells of an Arctic type at 1,300 feet above the level of the sea. This of itself would not be a demonstrative proof that our country had a cold climate during that time; but proof is quite perfect of glaciers having existed at that period. He had recorded it as his opinion that the chief causes of the extinction of the species, and the changes of the species, and their different formations, were to be found in the great changes in the physical geography, such as large tracts of land being for a length of time out of water, and being again submerged; and also from climatal changes, which might be due to changes in physical geography.

Professor DANA said he had listened with great interest to Mr. Ramsay, and would merely make a single remark in reference to the relative thickness of these several formations. He supposed the carboniferous formations in England were seven times as thick as the Peruvian, and if the time of formation corresponded to its thickness, that would reduce the number of fossils about seven times.

Professor RAMSAY said the thickness of the carboniferous formation of Britain was 2,300 feet. In Germany the thickness was very much greater; the cretaceous formations generally are about the same as the carboniferous,—and by far the greater portion of the carboniferous contains no fossils at all.

Prof. HITCHCOCK was exceedingly gratified with Mr. Ramsay's remarks. It appeared to him sound doctrine. But he wished to say a word in regard to the manner in which he was impressed in 1850 with the evidence of glacial action in Wales. Happening unexpectedly to be in the mountains of Wales that year, he had not posted himself up in regard to the views of British geologists on that subject. But he had not been there more than two days before he saw the most distinct evidence that glaciers had descended these valleys. When he went down to Edinburgh and attended the meeting of the Geological Association, he was called upon to say a word or two, and then, although he had not the pleasure of being introduced to Professor Ramsay, (Mr. Hitchcock) said to him, that when the British surveys were completed they would have a map of the glaciers of Snowdonia.

Professor RAMSAY said he had constructed a map on the same principle as that referred to Professor Hitchcock, at the time. (Applause.)

Professor GUYET was pleased with the paper which had been read, and considered that in order to the opinions there brought out receiving their full value, similar comparisons ought to be made in all other parts of the world. The physical changes that have occurred, as limiting or giving the ground for paleontological divisions, are certainly of the utmost importance. But the question remains, How far do these agencies extend over the world? He did not believe that such examinations would change much the great Epochs that now obtain; but it would be of great consequence to know that there is no other power than that of God which could create a new species; and, therefore, these physical changes may be ordained and arranged for the manifestation of that power. In that sense, he saw in these physical changes the very means employed by the Creator to work out his plans.

Professor DAWSON made a few remarks upon the subject and said, that as many of the members of the Association were desirous to join in the Excursion to the Island, he had just risen to move that the further discussion of this subject be postponed till Monday morning.

The motion was agreed to, and the Section adjourned at half-past two o'clock.

FIFTH DAY,

Monday Morning, August 17.

SECTION B.

After assembling, this Section adopted some resolutions for shortening discussion, and it was resolved, that papers which through want of time might not be read, should be printed along with the proceedings of the Association.

The Section then, for the better disposal of business, organised into sub-Sections.

In the sub-Section, devoted to Geology and Natural History, Prof. SILLIMANN was chosen chairman.

Prof. PIERCE read a note on the Formation of Continents by the Action of the Sun. He remarked that the principal lines of the continent were great circles, tangent to the polar circle. This was especially the case with the coasts of the Pacific ocean. He illustrated this on the terrestrial globe. He then pointed out the same fact as regarded the eastern coast of Africa, the eastern coast of Hindostan, the eastern coast of Asia, the eastern coast of North America, the western coast of Hindostan, the line of the Eastern Archipelago, the western coast of America, and (perhaps) the western coast of Africa. Any one might perceive these remarkable facts by elevating the pole of the terrestrial globe 21½ degrees above the horizon and then causing the globe to revolve. The northern line of South America, a portion of the coast of Africa, a portion of the Central American coast, most of the Pacific Islands, &c., were portions of great circles, tangent to the tropics. Prof. Pierce said this seemed to indicate that the sun had something to do with the formation of continents. Indeed the sun had very great influence even now, and when, at the formation of the earth the mass was in a fluid state, the difference of one or two degrees might make all the difference whether congelation should take place at one time during the day or not. And the action of the sun, in allowing the mass to cool or grow warm, to congeal or solidify, would cause a tendency to the formation of lines of cleavage in the mass or crust of the earth. These lines of cleavage were all that geologists required to enable them to account for the formation of chains of mountains and lines of coasts. The solidifying of certain portions of certain continents would account for the formation of ocean currents. These would probably account for the solidifying of Europe, last. And this would again account for the very irregular surface of that continent. The only criticism the Professor feared, was that founded on the hypothesis of Elie de Beaumont, who had believed the great continental coast lines to be the extensions of great circles passing along certain of the European coasts. Professor Pierce said he might make an observation as to a claim which had been set up for prior discovery of this remarkable coincidence. (By Dr. Winslow.) So far as the facts were concerned, the writer (Dr. W.) had in no portion of his work made any pretension to the allusion that the lines of the continents were tangential to the polar circles. The book (of Dr. W.) was printed, and any one could see it and judge whether his (Prof. P.'s) ideas were stolen. With regard to the conglomeration of vapors, (of which Dr. W. had treated,) he could only say that if there was any truth in the Dr.'s theory, there was none in his. He however thought that the Dr.'s theory was only worthy of the institution to which the Dr. had wished to consign one of their most beloved members. (Hear, hear.)

Prof. GUYOT had heard of the theory with the greatest pleasure. It had taken him quite by Mediterranean seas, between the northern and southern continents. They had yet to determine whether these tangential lines were simply accidents or appearances, or really facts founded on laws, and proceeding from some great cause which (as he was disposed to believe,) remained to be investigated. Whether these causes were astronomical, as contended by Professor Pierce, or terrestial, as others might believe, also remained yet to be solved. It had already been ascertained that the great lines of elevation were all at right angles, and that triangles were the fundamental typical form. He dilated upon the fact that the volcanic formations were found around the great zones of sinking, and there were formed also the first lines of the continent as indicated by Professor Pierce This would go to substantiate a view he had long supported, that the present continents were not new formations in place of others depressed and sunk beneath the ocean, but the only ones which had ever existed, though modified in form by various causes.

Prof. DANA remarked that the lines on which the islands of the Pacific ocean were distributed were hardly parallel. This, however, might not controvert Prof. Pierce's theory, for in addition to the lines of cleavage, the lines of contraction would have to be taken into account.

In answer to Prof. Hall,

Prof. GUYOT said he did not consider the great lakes of America to be produced by depression, but by denudation.

Prof. HALL further asked if Prof. Pierce's theory would account for the great N. E. currents which had formed the Laurentine rocks, the (Mississippi) drifts, and for the direction in which all the sedimentary deposits had been brought over the surface of the continent.

Prof. PIERCE said certainly. And with regard to Prof. Guyot's remarks, he would observe that in most mathematical researches concerning circles, when one system of circles was investigated, there was another system observable—polar to the first. Of this nature might be the circle or zone of the Mediterranean seas referred to. The Arctic circle was one of the system of circles polar to the main continental lines, and the coasts about it seemed could all be referred to this system. So could also the land, which seemed to coincide pretty nearly with the antarctic circles. Moreover the sun certainly had an influence in determining the position of the magnetic pole—which again might exert a certain influence in the leading lines of the continent.—He had brought the subject forward. As to the use or value of his theory, he could not speak. He wonld leave that for the geologists to decide. It seemed, however, (if true) to show a connection, hardly dreamt of, between geological and astronomical science.

Prof. HORSFORD read a paper on a new method of determining the Commercial value of Saltpetre.

The further discussion of Prof. Ramsay's paper was then proposed to be taken up.

Prof. HITCHCOCK suggested that Prof. Ramsay should give an abstract of what he had [illegible] portant one, and there might be several now present who were not aware of what had been said.

Prof. HALL said, although he wished very much to discuss that question, and had a paper on the list which would bring it up again, he intended to move, that as there are a large number of papers which are not likely to be read unless they proceed, they take up that question at a certain time when those who are anxious to have it discussed may be prepared, and that in the meantime they proceed with the papers.

Professor RAMSAY was quite prepared to postpone the subject altogether as there were so many original papers on interesting subjects to be read.

A motion was made and carried to postpone the discussion until half-past two o'clock.

CHRYSOLITE IN BASALT.

Professor HUBBARD read a short paper on the occurrence of Chrysolite in Basalt.

SHARK'S TEETH IN THE MISSISSIPPI.

Professor WORTHEN read a short paper on the occurrence of Shark's teeth in the drift of the Mississippi.

CONTINENT OF AFRICA.

Professor GUYOT gave a very interesting description of the physical structure of Africa, founded on the examinations of Dr. Barthe, Dr. Livingstone, and other recent travellers.

ANCIENT CURRENTS OF DEPOSITION.

Professor HALL read a paper on the Direction of Ancient Currents of Deposition and the Source of Materials in the Older Palæegoric Rocks, with remarks on the Origin of the Affalachian Chain of Mountains.

This paper was of some length, and a good deal of discussion ensued, a brief sketch of which will be given in to-morrow's issue.

SOME PHENOMENA OF ICE.

The following paper was read on Saturday, but the report was crowded out of yesterday's impression:—

Prof. HENRY road a paper on "Some Phenomena of Ice." He said that they were in the habit of receiving all sorts of communications and curiosities at the Smithsonian Institution; and more questions were put them than many very wise men could hope to answer. One cold day in winter, a countryman was shown into his office, who said he had travelled 20 miles to bring him a curiosity. He proceeded to unpack it, and instead of an animal, as he had expected, he found it to be a milk pan filled with frozen water. On the top of the ice in it was a strange formation, created without apparent cause. A crystal of ice protruded from it in a slightly oblique manner, in shape almost like an isoceles triangle, with its sides somewhat curved. This crystal was found to be hollow. After ordering a drawing to be made of it, the matter was laid aside for subsequent consideration, and not again taken up until questions were subsequently put to him respecting the cracking of ice in very cold weather. It was well known that in the process of the solidification of melted metals, and the freezing of water, the crystals are produced in the direction of the surface from which the heat escapes. In the freezing of the water in a vessel of this sort, the crystals run in nearly horizontal lines, crossing each other at an angle of 60 degrees. The water, freezing first from the sides and bottom of the vessel, left in the centre and top a triangular space, which the yet unfrozen but expanding water found too small for it. It rose above the level of the ice, therefore; its edges freezing there again, the same phenomenon recurred, and the crystal was built up. Ice having once been formed, however, followed the law of all other bodies, contracting with cold and expanding with heat. Thus it was that in very cold weather the ice was found to crack open sometimes with a loud report, the cracks taking place in the parts of least resistance, generally the narrowest portion of the body of water frozen over. The crystals formed on the surface of large bodies of water in the process of freezing were nearly perpendicular, the cooling surface being that exposed to the cold winds. This was easily seen as the ice decayed, and the ice separated the one from the other. The subsequent expansion of the ice by the recurrence of warm weather sometimes brought the edges of the fissures together, and crushed the newly-formed ice into a heap or mound. This same effect upon frozen earth had caused in some places during the past winter the cracking of the ground with loud reports, which had alarmed people in the vicinity.

Some discussion ensued as to the hollowness of the crystal, which did not seem satisfactorily accounted for. It was suggested, however, that the enclosed water must have found means of escape ere the solidification was complete.

Dr. HILL called attention to some experiments he had made to determine the semi-fluidity of ice. He had placed a slab of ice upon two supports (one at each end), with a moderate weight upon its middle. It continued there for a long time, through many changes of the atmosphere, till both upper and lower surfaces were scooped out by thawing and wasting, yet no deflection was visible. He had subsequently taken another piece of ice, and so placed it over a fulcrum as to apply a very considerable weight, and it was bent in 15 minutes, and retained the shape thus given. He produced the same result with icicles. The fact that long-continued moderate pressure produced no effect, while sudden force bent the ice, was conclusive, he thought, against the theory of its semi-fluidity.

INDIA.

From the London Times, August 1.

The London *Times* of the 1st instant, the day the Canada sailed, has very full particulars of the news from India, from their own correspondent and from Indian papers. The weight of testimony favors the belief that Delhi had not been captured when the mail left. The statement of its capture, afterwards contradicted, was as follows:—

"Delhi was stormed and taken June 12th, with great slaughter to the mutineers, the remnant of whom took refuge within the palace, the lofty but decayed walls of which could afford them but a temporary refuge."

The mutinous regiments are stated to be hastening to the support of their brethern in Delhi, but notwithstanding the comparative smallness of the English army, not a doubt is expressed of the eventual capture of the place. The *Times* correspondent says.

"But let it be remembered that the game to be played out at Delhi is one which it is impossible to over estimate the value of stakes, the and one, therefore, not to be lightly taken in hand, nor to be conducted otherwise than in a cautious, if also in an alert and vigorous mood I have no fear but that the blow will be struck soon enough for the security of the empire. And when the retribution has come as come it surely will, when the puppet king of Delhi is taken or slain, when the streets of his capital are choked with dead, and every English bayonet is bent and bloody with the strife, then you will read the ghastly tale of the atrocities perpetrated in the accursed city, unsurpassed in kind, as will, I think appear, by anything recorded in history of the cruellest sack of a captured town, and will rejoice that your murdered countrymen and countrywomen are fully if fearfully avenged."

The same correspondent gives some details of the new mutinies and massacres:—

"But to complete the catalogue of mutinies and disarming known up to the present moment. When I closed my last I calculated that, in one pany. I now count upwards of 40,—perhaps as high as 46. In Rohilcund probably all the four regiments are gone, certainly the two at Bareilly—the 18th and 68th, with the 8th irregular cavalry and a company of native foot artillery. Most of the officers have escaped, it is belived, to the hill station of Nynee Tal or elsewhere, but the brigadier, Sibbald, is said to have fallen, and many civilians are missing. Cawnpore, we believe, has been saved by the arrival of the 84th and of the 64th, the latter from Bombay. But the 12th native infantry has mutinied in Bundlecund, and at Allahabad the 6th native infantry, which has been loud in its protestations of loyalty, and of its desire to be led against Delhi, rose and murdered Captain Bird, the fort adjutant, and all the Europeans they could lay hands upon. The rest took refuge in the fort, where they are still in safety, the mutineers having marched for Delhi. At Benares the 37th native infantry mutined on an attempt being made to disarm them. Joined by the 13th irregular cavalry and the Sikh regiment of Loodhiana, they killed Captain Guise of the cavalry, and attacked the guns of the European Company of artillery, but were repulsed by a discharge of grape, and by the resolute attitude of a handful of the Queen's 13th and of the Madras fusileers. At Azimghur the 19th mutinied, and shot their adjutant, lieutenant Hutchinson. At Ghazeepore the 65th has been disarmed. At Jaunpore the detachment of the Loodhiana regiment also followed the example of the head-quarters at Benares, killed Mr. Cuppage, the civilian, and badly wounded Lieut. Mara, the commanding officer. All this in the Benares district. The rest of the Dinapore division has been quiet, with the exception of one deplorable occurrence at Rohner. Major Macdonald, Sir Norman Leslie, and Dr. Grant, three officers of the 5th irregular cavalry, were attacked one evening when sitting on the verandah of the major's house. Sir Norman was killed on the spot, and the other two severely wounded. The assassins, at first supposed to be disbanded Sepoys, belonged, it now appears, to their own regiment, and have been given up for execution by their comrades. The Barrackpore or Presidency division, as you will hear more fully from Calcutta, was so much agitated as to render it advisable to disarm all the troops at headquarters, consisting of the 2d, the remaining three companies of the 34th, the 43d, and—the loyal 70th, which the authorities, with the treachery of the 6th before their eyes, probably thought "doth protest too much." Our 78th Highlanders, so lately facing Persian guns at Khooshab, and the companies of the 37th, brought up from Ceylon, superintend the proceedings. At Calcutta the native militia force was disarmed and volunteer corps raised. The king of Oude was arrested, and his alleged complicity with the rebels may, if proved, somewhat affect the case, which is being pressed at home by the august lady in the New-road.

Turning back to the northwest we pause for an instant in Oude to see the gallant and able Sir Henry Lawrence grimly busy in hanging the mutineers at Lucknow, with loaded fieldpieces and lighted port fires on either side of the scaffold, and to hope that there is no truth in the report that he has been forced to abandon the capital, and fall back upon Cawnpore. Passing rapidly through the Doad, nothing new has happened to detain us, though it will take an army from Allahabad or Cawnpore one of these days to restore it to tranquillity. Crossing the Sutlej we find, as I have already intimated, Jullunder deserted by its native forces, the 6th light cavalry and the 35th and 61st native infantry; and Phillour vacated by the 3d. Throughout the Punjab the flying column, of which the nucleus and main strength are the 52d light infantry, has been doing its work well. No further outbreaks have taken place. Many mutineers have been hanged or blown from guns at Peshawur, Ferozepore, Lahore and Mooltan. Near the first of these stations the 64th native infantry have been disarmed; at the last the 62d, 69th, and a native troop of horse artillery.

It remains to consider the position of the great tract of Central India to the southward and westward of Delhi, with its numerous indepent chiefs. Approaching this district from the north, I have first to note that the contingent of the Jheened Rajah has been doing true and loyal service under the walls of Delhi. In his neighborhood are the British stations of Hansi and Hisar. Here the Hurrianah light infantry battalion has mutinied, killing, it is feared, Lieut. Barwell and other Europeans. The levies of the Rajah of Bhurtpore, to whom was committed the charge of keeping open the road betweeu Delhi and Agra, proved faithless, and their officers, Captains Nixon and Munbee, of the Bombay army, scarcely regained Bhurtpore with their lives. The Ulwar Horse are, it is feared, equally false.

Of the United Malwa Contingent the cavalry regiment has gone. Despatched, the head-quarters of it, from Mahidpoor to follow up and attack the Neemuch mutineers, itself mutinied, slew its officers—Brodie and Hunt—and, returning to camp, endeavored, but in vain, to induce the infantry and artillery to follow their example. The other wing stationed at Indore abandoned their quarters, but without committing any act of violence. Ajmere is safe, garrisioned partly by the flying Bombay column from Deesa, partly by the Mhairwarra battalions. The deserted station of Nusseerahad has been reoccupied by the Bombay Lancers. But what is Scindia doing? This is a question of grave moment, and one not readily to be answered at present. We know that the 7th infantry regiment of his contingent mutinied at Neemuch. We know that the telegraph wire has been cut near Seepree, and all regular communication with Agra, beyond Indore, interrupted; and we have reason to believe that both at Seepree and at Augur the regiments of the contingents have risen.

Indeed, I know that fears are entertained in the best informed quarters that the whole of the contingent (which consists of four companies of artillery, two regiments of cavalry, and seven of infantry) have turned against us, with the exception of three companies which garrison the isolated fort of Asseeghur in this presidency. Then, what will Scindia do? Will he be allured into believing that our power is on the wane, and into declaring against us, or will he, at the head of such troops as may remain faithful, resist the strong temptation, and oppose disloyalty even to the death? Like his fathers before him, he is a sturdy little Mahratta; he is young and active, riding his fifty or sixty miles a day when necessary; and energetic, too, as he showed on one occasion, when his then newly-raised artillery hesitated to fire upon a body of the old levies who had refused to disband. Scindia jumped off his horse, seized a lighted portfire from the hand of a gunner, and himself discharged the first gun."

The Bombay papers give the following particulars of the revolt at Benares:—

"At 6 o'clock on the evening of the 4th the brigade was ordered out for the purpose of disarming the 37th regiment, who were known to be disaffected and in correspondence with people in the city. The men were ordered to appear on parade without their arms. Some companies obeyed and did so, but others refused to give up their arms, and commenced firing at the officers. This appeared to be the signal, for the rest of the regiment then ran to the bells of arms; the guns, however, began to pour in the grape so sharply, that they were glad to beat a retreat; only a few of the most determined rebels still kept up a fire from the right wing at the officers. The Sikh regiment all this time remained quiet on parade, passive spectators of the scene; but at this crisis they loaded by order of Col. Gordon. An ominous change then came over them. The cavalry first turned, and then with the Sikhs poured in a deliberate volley on the officers standing around, three of whom fell. The artillery in return gave them a shower of grape, which sent them flying off the parade.

The mutiny of the Bhurtpore Levies under the command of Captain Nixon, and that of the Malwah Contingent of Mehidpore, have come to supplement our difficulties. The former troops were supposed to be actuated by the best feelings towards us, forming part of the body guard of his highness the Maharajah of Gwalior. Immediately the news of the Neemuch disturbances reached Captain Nixon, he set out with the Bhurtpore Levies, accompanied by Captain Gore Munbee, of the Bombay engineers, who though senior in army rank to Capt. Nixon, waived all etiquette in the matter, and placed himself under that officer's command. They had only proceeded a couple or three marches, when the men refused to be taken against the mutinous Bengal Sepoys, and set the authority of Captains Nixon and Munbee at defiance.—These officers had to fly for their lives, and in doing so passed through districts where they were frequently fired upon by the insurgents, and after many hair-breadth escapes, were fortunate enough to get safely to Bhurtpore.

At Allahabad the mutiny broke out on the 4th inst., when the "loyal" 6th regiment, which had volunteered to proceed to Delhi against the rebels only a few days before, became the assassins of their own officers, and then marched off to join the mutineers, after burning the church and every bungalow in the place and looting the treasury. The whole number slaughtered amounted to 26. The Irregular Cavalry and the Ferozepore regiment are said to have remained loyal, and the fort being garrisoned by a few English troops, is probably safe. A correspondent of the *Phœnix* writes:—

Allahabad is in a most wretched state. All the houses are in a dilapidated state from cannonading. Not a single bungalow has been left untouched; nearly all are burned down to the ground. Upwards of three thousand prisoners have liberated themselves, and are committing all sorts of outrages. Not a single European or Christian remains outside the fort. It is to be feared that few have escaped. Mr Arsher, the commissioner's head clerk, is the only person saved in his and his brother's family. Peeroomull, the great banker, has been plundered and his house is in a most ruinous state. The Dacoits have obtained their object everywhere by attempts at incendiarism first, and while the people were engaged in quenching the fire the Dacoits made away with the booty. The way from Gopeegunge and Jhoonsee is occupied by a class of banditti who have plundered innumerable people, and made some of them return to Mirzapore with a rag only on their backs.

At Jullundur the mutiny broke out on the 8th, but we know little beyond the fact that the rebels were driven out of the camp with considerable loss, and were being pursued and cut ing to the Allowallah Rajah.

The mutiny of the 17th native regiment is a subject for grave reflection. It is abundantly clear that the cartridge question had nothing to do with it in this case. The men were possessed with the lawless desire for plunder, and the officers were in command of a set of undisciplined scoundrels, who were ready to shoot them or to cut their throats if they stood in the way of realizing it. The illustration which this incident affords of the state of the Bengal army it is impossible to heighten by any comment, and we place it as it is before our readers.

At Jhansi, were was stationed the left wing of the 12th regiment of native infantry, the mutiny broke out on the 5th instant. There is or was an intrenched magazine at this place defended by two guns, and a few Europeans in the place made good their retreat into it for the time. We heard yesterday, however, of the massacre of the whole of these unhappy victims under the usual circumstances of atrocity which have characterized these fiendish murders throughout. Our correspondent writes from Kamptee, June 20—

"News has just reached us that the mutineers at Jhansi have taken the fort, where all the Europeans had taken refuge, and murdered all, men, women and children. Among others, Skene, deputy commissioner, and his family; Gordon, 10th Madras native infantry, assistant-commissioner, killed; 21 of the scoundrels, before they got into the fort, killed him. Jubbulpore still quiet, but the 52d Bengal native infantry there say, if they hear of any European troops coming there they will proceed to extremities. The officers sleep in the men's lines—poor victims! Nothing has been done there. All that we know concerning the rising at Jaunpore is that the cavalry regiment stationed there had mutinied and murdered their commanding officer—Lieut. Mara."

The disarming of the troops at Calcutta, Barrackpore, and Mooltan was simply a measure of prudence, called for unquestionably in the present emergency, and probably hastened at the two former places by governmental intelligence which has not yet been made public. We simply know that the ex-king of Oude is implicated in the business, and has been arrested by the government, and all his retainers, some 700 or 800 men, disarmed. A fakir, who was sentenced to be hanged at Calcutta for tampering with the troops, is said to have made the revelations which have led to this important conviction, long entertained by us, and now we imagined well ascertained.

The mutiny of Baroilly seems to been a very tragic affair. All the bungalows are burnt to the ground, and we are in uncertainty, up to the time of going to press, of the fate of 40 Europeans known to have been there, of whom nearly one half were women and children.

The outbreak at Shahjehanpore seems also to have been very bloody, and characterized by circumstances of peculiar atrocity. It is said to have occurred on the evening of Sunday, the 7th instant, during divine service, when the church was surrounded, and every man, woman, and child murdered, a detachment of mutineers being told off to fire the cantonment, and slay the people in the bungalows.

Concerning the mutiny at Cawnpore, we are also in much uncertainty. Part of her Majesty's 10th regiment and a battery of European artillery were fortunately on the spot, and a repetition of the tragedies at Bareilly and Shahjehanpore prevented. There seems, however, to have been several days fighting, but the mutineers were eventually driven out of the place. Many on our side are said to have fallen.

At Gwalior, all that we know is that the Contingent had mutinied; and, as this consists of seven regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, and five companies of artillery, the defection of this army is most serious. The Maharajah protected our ladies and the officers, who have all arrived safely at Agra. The soldiery demanded that they should be given up, but the prince stood firm and rescued them.

We have now got to the end of this terrible list, and feel that any attempt to heighten its significance by comment would be misplaced. The empire is passing through a most terrible crisis in its history, and we are looking with much anxiety for reinforcements of European troops.

We are informed that Lord Elgin has determined to direct all the troops for China to proceed to Calcutta. On the 7th instant, his lordship and General Ashburnham were at Penang. The despatch of a considerable force to China from home at this juncture is truly providential; and as no difficulty will be experienced in intercepting we hope to have the force soon in Bengal.

Our Government (Bombay) has despatched a mission to the Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius, under a captain, requiring him to bring up as large a force as can be spared from those colonies to our assistance, and it is thought probable he may succeed in getting a reinforcement of 4000 or 5000.

We have intelligence that our 1st fusiliers have arrived at Mooltan, and so secured the quiet of that part of the Punjab, and her majesty's 64th and 78th, which left this a month ago, at Calcutta; as also the battery of Madras horse artillery, which sailed in their company. Sir Patrick Grant, who has been appointed to the command at Bengal, arrivee at Calcutta on the 17th ult.

Our latest advices from Delhi are not encouraging. General Barnard was waiting reinforcements on the morning of the 27th, having repelled several sorties with success and inflicted severe loss upon the rebels. The following despatch has been received from the general relating the success on the 8th ult:—

Delhi Cantonments, June 8.

Sir—The forces under my command marched from Alipore at 1 A. M. this morning, and on reaching Baidlee Serace found the enemy strongly posted in an entrenched position, which I have the satisfaction to inform you we carried after an engagement of about three quarters of an hour, and proceeded to take up our present position, which we found to be over disputed ground the whole way, and finally a well defended line of defence from the Singnal Tower to the Hindoo Rao house. Our troops behaved with the greatest gallantry and persevering endurance, and after facing very determined resistance, drove the enemy within the walls of Delhi All this was accomplished by 9 o'clock in the morning. Our loss has been comparatively trifling only one officer being killed; but I regret that officer is Col. Chester adjutant general to the army, who was esteemed by all for every qualification that could adorn the soldier. I have not been able to ascertain the particulars of our loss, or capture of guns, but I fear I cannot estimate the former under from 40 to 50 killed; the number of guns taken to be about 16 to 18.

CORRESPONDENCN.

To the Editor of the Montreal Herald:

Montreal, 17th August, 1857.

Sir,—You observe that Dr. Winslow's letter in the *Boston Traveller* offers a "curiously, singular and singularly curious" comment upon my statement made in your columns before I knew of the letter in the *Traveller*, that Dr. W. had acknowledged to me in rapturous terms, his sense of the novelty and value of Peirce's observations. The only explanation of the discrepancy which I can make is this, that Dr. Winslow's letter to me was written before the publication of the Albany proceedings, while he was cool and ready to do justice, and that his letter to the *Traveller* was written after that publication, while smarting under a sense of the injustice done to himsslf by the omission of his papers and their titles; and thus unwilling or unable to do justice to others. It will be manifest to any unprejudiced reader of Dr. Winslow's letter that the sense of injury in the non-publication of his papers has blinded him to truth. So far from Peirce's ideas being any plagiarism from Dr. Winslow's, the two conceptions are totally dissimilar, and Peirce's attaches itself almost inevitably to that puckering scheme of Prof. Dana's, which Dr. Winslow brands as atheistic Whatever may be the injustice done to Dr. Winslow by the rejection of his papers from the published volume of the A. A. A. S., he is certainly guilty of far more serious injustice in accusing Peirce of stealing an idea from his books, or papers, which, is not to be found there, and which Dr. W., in the very letter of accusation, afterwards, by implications, condemn as atheistic.

That Other Member.

Sea-Bathing.—The fine steamer "Mayflower" will take the place of the "Saguenay," and perform the usual trip to Kakowna and River Saguenay for the remainder of the season. This fine steamer will be under the command of that popular gentleman, Captain Sinard, who takes the officers and crew of the steamer "Saguenay" with him.—Agent at Quebec, J. Laird, Esq.

The Exhibition of Paintings at Bonaventure Hall was honored yesterday by a visit from Mr. Fillmore, ex-President of the United States, with a party of friends, who were received and conducted round by a deputation from the Committee. The party appeared pleased with the attention shown, and expressed their gratification at our display of progress in the higher requirements of life.

The regular Weekly Meeting of the Montreal Young Men's Christian Association will be held this evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Rooms, No. 77 Great St. James Street.

Rape.—A colored man named Crawford, residing in Sherbrooke, was arrested upon the cars at the Durham Station, on Tuesday, charged with rape, on a young girl about 13 years of age. Crawford, who is a powerful negro, up to a recent date kept a barbers shop in Great St. James Street in this city.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM MEXICO BY THE EMPIRE CITY.

In the *Prensa*, of Havana, we find dates from Mexico to the 28th of July. [illegible] in Lower California, rebelled against the military leaders of that country. Considerable skirmishing had resulted, and the mutineers were still at large on the 6th.

The revolutionists Miguel Correa Bravo, who was captured by the troops of General Alvarez, was shot in Chilpaneingo.

The elections had all gone in favor of Comonfort, and the result was rejoiced at greatly, salutes of 21 guns being fired at all the principal cities and towns. Scandalous rumours had been circulated against Comonfort, and among other accusation it was said that he intended to sell the Isthmus of Tehuantepec to the Americans.

It is thought that additional light will soon be thrown upon the Sonora filibustering expedition. All Crabbe's correspondence had fallen into the hands of the Mexicans, and is soon to be published.

The diligence was robbed on the 14th, in broad day light, in the centre of the city of Puebla, and no arrests were made.

Rev. Benjamin Davies, Ph. D., L. L. D.—Among the passengers by the steamship *Indian* which sailed this forenoon from Quebec for Liverpool, are the Rev. Dr. Davies and family, for many years residents of Montreal. Dr. Davies came to this city in the fall of 1838, and assumed the duties of President of the Canada Baptist College. His sterling qualifications as an Oriental scholar soon became known, and after a few years residence he received an invitation to become President of Stepney College, London. He occupied this post for only two or three years, when he resigned and returned to Canada. Soon after, he became Professor of Classical Literature in McGill College, Montreal, the duties of which he discharged with distinguished ability, and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. But the Doctor was not in his element—he is a Baptist—and naturally liked to be among "his own people;" and we presume for that reason principa lly he lately accepted an invitation to become Professor of Classical and Oriental Languages in the Baptist College, Regent Square, London.

Many persons of all denominations regret the departure of Dr. Davies from Montreal; and sure we are, that he carries with him the kindliest wishes that he and his family may have a safe and pleasant voyage across the Atlantic, and a long life of usefulness and happiness in his native land.—*Pilot of Saturday.*

The Reason for Eight Silk Dresses.—"Maria," said a lady to her colored chambermaid, "that is the third silk dress you have wore since you came to me; pray how many do you own?" "Only seven, miss; but I's savin' my wages to buy anoder." "Seven? What use are seven silk dresses to you? Why I don't own so many as that." "Spects not, Miss," said the smiling darkey, "you doesn't need 'em so much as I do. You see you quality white folks every body is quality, but we better most kind ob cullud pussons has to dress smart to 'stinguish ourselves from common niggers." So critics who denounce the present extravagant style of dress, be lenient! And, when the pharaphernalia of hoops and flounces, silks, velvets, and laces is very astounding, think: Well poor things! they must do something to 'stinguish themselves from common folks.

Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food invariably restores health, without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, as it saves fifty times its cost in other remedies and removes indigestion, [Dyspepsia,] Flatulency, Constipation, Nervous, Bilious and Liver complaints, Cough, Asthma, Consumption and Debility. We extract a few out of 50,000 testimonials of cures, which had resisted all medicine.

Cure No. 4208.—"Eight years' dispepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps, spasms, and nausea, have been effectually removed by Du Barry's delicious food in a very short time.—Rev. John W. Flavell, Ridlington Rectory, Norfolk."

No. 52,421.—Col. H. Watkins, of Grantham, a cure of gout; Mr. Joseph Walters, Broadwell Coliery, Oldbury, near Birmingham, a cure of Angina pectories; and 50,000 other well known individuals. 1m mwf DC 169

Preservation of the Hair.—The following notice is from a St Louis paper:

"Upon Prof. O J. Wood, of St. Louis, fortune has conferred the honor of having discovered a balsamic preparation, which not only promotes the growth and beautifies the hair in a high degree, but restores it when it is gone, or turns it back to its original color after it has become gray, fastens it to the scalp, and effectually destroys such cutaneous eruptions as may have been engendered by the use of dyes, essential oils, and other injurious applications. The many respectable testimonials which are offered in its favor, from every part of the country in which it has been introduced, leaves no loop for the sceptic to hang a doubt on. The great demand for this article in the Eastern States has induced the proprietors to establish a depot for its manufacture and sale in the city of New York. It is supplanting all other specifics for the hair, and enjoys a popularity which no other has attained. Buy it—test it—and rejoice that your attention has been directed to it."—(*Missouri Democrat.*)

Sold here by all the Druggists.

August 8, 1857. r tts-187

Trade and Commerce.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.—Aug. 15.

The crops have come forward in abundance, and if not so cheap as at former periods, are more accessible to persons of limited means than they have been of late years. There is a healthy feeling in commercial circles, and a fine Fall trade is confidently expected. The money market remains easy, and the demand is fair; we quote first class paper 9@10 per cent, and second class do 10½@12 per cent.

We are told that emigration to the West is beginning to tell upon some of the large towns in New-England, and even in our own State. We do not think that this substraction of population from the East is to be regretted. In densely peopled cities and towns, life is a perpetual struggle. The vast majority are condemned to incessant toil for the wherewithal to obtain the mere necessaries of life. The young and adventurous naturally chafe at the gloomy prospect of laboring unremittingly without further return than the pittance of the day. The West offers to this class almost irresistible temptations. There land is cheap, the demand for labor constant; a virgin soil promises teeming fruitfulness, and industry and perseverance are absolutely sure of success. The man who goes west with a firm resolve to avail himself to the utmost of the advantages offered to him; who works diligently, is entirely certain of amassing a competence which he may enjoy in maturer age. Hence we are far from discouraging those who seek to better their fortunes by emigration Westward, and could wish that thousands, as well South as North, who are wasting the energy of manhood in fruitless efforts to win wealth in our large Cities and fretting over disappointed hopes and frustrated ambition, would try another and more distant field of labor, where competition is less formidable, and where brains and muscles are generally in good demand, and their possessors richly compensated.

Review of the New York Market,

For three days preceding.

Candles,—Adamantine remaiu without change; sales 2000 bxs within our range.—Sperm and Patent continue to be sold ahead at 42 and 52 cents.

Coffee.—The only noticeable feature in the market since our last, has been the bringing forward by auction of some 9500 bags Rio, of which 7768 were disposed of to the Trade, the sale going off with good spirit at satisfactory prices, and, as we understand, even beyond the valuations. We notice by private 810 bags Rio at 11⅛@11¾ cents; 125 Maracaibo, 12⅞@12⅝; 100 Jamaica, 12¾; 40 White Laguayra, 13½@14¼; 228 Triage Laguayra, 9½; 150 Government Java, 17; 992 mats do, 16½, 4 mos.; 500 pockets Singapore, 14¼, 6 mos.; and 1290 bags St. Domingo, for export, 12 3-16, cash; By auction, 7768 bags Rio sold at 10⅜@12⅜c, average about 11½, 4 mos. At Boston, 1000 bags St. Domingo sold at 12 cents, cash; and 3000 pockets Java, 16½, 6 mos.

Fish.—There is less activity, but with light stocks prices generally are well sustained.—Sales 2000 qtls. French Dry Cod at $4.37½@4.50, duty paid; 1000 do Beverly, $4.12½@4.50; 4@500 barrels mackerel, $12.25 for No. 2, and $8.25@9 for No. 3—there are no No. 1 here; and 10,000 bxs smoked herring, which are in better supply, 55 cents for sealed and 35 for No. 1. Pickled herring remain dull.

Fruit.—There is a fair demand, and we notice sales of 550 bxs Layer Raisins at $4.75@5; 100 do bunch, $4.37½; 40 cases Prunes, in glass jars, 16; 90 do plums, in glass jars, 13; 7000 ℔ German do, 10; 20 bales French Walnuts, 8; 7 cases Leghorn citron, 23; 51 bags Sicily soft shell, 17½; 50 do Tarragona soft shell, 21½; 25 bxs shelled, 28; 10 cases sardines, 26, for half-boxes; 100 bags filberts, 7¾; 150 do, resales, 8; 530 do Brazil nuts, from second hands, 7¼, now held at 7½, 4 mos.; 1500 bushels Wilmington pea nuts, $1; 1200 Antigua pine apples, $8 ℘ C; 5 to 6000 Brahama do, first and second cuttings, $7.50; a small parcel Turkish prunes, 12 cents; 15 to 20,000 ℔ State dried apples, 12½ cents; 2000 ℔ Southern, 11½, cash; and 50 cases Turkey figs, on terms we did not learn.

Hardware—We have to notice considerable animation since our last report. The Western trade are in market, but, as yet, are purchasing light; it is likely, however, that they will find themselves short of goods before their season is over, which will carry out fall trade long past its time—as they will be compelled to send orders for goods to meet their sales. The Southern merchants are buying as hitherto, and the principle activity in the Hardware trade may be traced to buyers from that direction.

Lead—Pig is quiet, but held with firmness; we have only to note a further sale of 50 ton Spanish, to arrive, at $6 10, time and interest.

Leather—The market for Hemlock Sole continues excessively dull, with moderate receipts and sales. The stock continues to accumulate, and prices nominally one cent lower. Oak is rather quiet, at previous rates. We notice sales [illegible] weights, at 27@29, 3 mos; and some Oak at 37 cents. We have no change to note in French Calf or Salted sheep Skins.

Molasses—The market remains dull, the demand being light; sales 90 hhds Cuba Muscovado at 48@52 cents; and 57 bbls do, 47, 4 mos.

Nails—Cut and Wrought continue as noticed in our last.

Oil Cake—Sales have been made of 350 bags Western Thin Oblong at $35, cash, and 70 do City, on private terms.

Oils—Whale is firm, and prices have an upward tendency, but we hear of no sales—stock in the country Saturday, 80,000 bbls. Sperm, too, held firmly, and though quiet, full prices are realised—stock in the country Saturday, 41,500 bbls. Linseed has continued in good demand, and prices have again advanced, with sales of 75,000 gallons American at 78@80c., and 15,000 do English, 80@81, cash, both closing at the outside figures. We notice besides, 25 qr casks Olive at $1,25 6 mos; 350 bxs, $4,25 @$4,37½ for pints, and $3,25, 4 mos; for quarts; 55 bbls Bank Cod, $17@$18, cash; 100 do Straits, and 10,000 gallons Red, on private terms. Camphene, 50 cents.

Paints—In Trieste Vermillion there has been a speculative movement, with sales of 50 kegs, on private terms. We have only to note besides, 30 kegs American Red Lead at 8 cents, 6 mos.

Rice—Is dut firm; with sales of 300 bullbut tcs. at $5.25@5.75, cash.

Salt—There is no improvement in the demand, and though the arrivals are light, the market remains depressed; the sales are an invoice of 1800 sacks Ashton's Liverpool fine at about $1.40, and a cargo Turk's Islands, 22 cents, 4 mos.

Saltpetre—Crude continues in request, and we notice sales of 950 bags, in Boston, to come here, at 9@9¼ cents; and 600 do nitrate soda, part 4½, 6 mos. At Boston, 1500 bags crude saltpetre sold at 8½@9¼c, 6 mos.

Spices—Sales have been made of 50 cases Penang nutmeg at 65@70 cents, 6 mos.; 25 do Mace, and 15,000 ℔ African ginger, on terms we did not learn.

Spirits—There is but little demand for foreign, and we can learn of no sales of importance. Domestic Whiskey has declined to 29½ cents, with sales of 2000 barrels Ohio and State Prison.

Sugar—The advices of financial troubles in Havana, with a panic and decline there of ½@¾, and, in some instances, one rial ℘ arrobe, have had a very depressive influence on our market, and, as some of the largest holders have evinced a desire to realize, prices have become quite unsettled, and may be written ¼@⅜ of a cent lower, the chief decline being on refining grades, the better qualities being held with much steadiness. The demand has been chiefly from refiners, to meet the inquiry for sott refined. The Trade have bought sparingly, but, as noted above, grocery kinds have been the least depressed. Melado has been bought freely for refining, but prices have favored buyers. The sales include 3657 hhds Melado at 5½@6⅝c, nearly all at 5¾@6, 4 mos; 20 cks Dutch crushed, 14¼, 6 mos; 3215 hhds Cuba, 8¾@8⅝; 130 do and 50 brls Porto Rico, 10@11¼; 70 hhds, for export, 8½@9, in bond; 10 trcs and 31 brls Laguayra, 8½: 279 bxs Havana, 10½@11¾; and 100 do, for export, 8⅜, in bond, 4 mos. At Boston, 9376 bags Mauritius sold at 9¼c, 6 mos, for refining at Baltimore, and a cargo of upwards of 12,000 do Manila, to arrive, on private terms.

Tallow—Since the large transactions noted in our last the market has been quiet, and closes with rather less buoyancy; sales 30@40,000 ℔. prime at 12¼@12½ cents, cash.

Tea—The market for both Green and Black, especially Oolong, is very firm, and there is a fair enquiry, but the transactions are small.

Tin—Pig has been very quiet; some small sales Straits and English have been made at 35 cents cash. Banca is very scarce, and prices favor sellers; small lots have sold as high as 39@40 cents, cash; 250@300 slabs sold to arrive at 35@36, cash, now held at 37. Plates have been quite active at hardening prices; the sales are 7@800 bxs. ⅛d X at $11,62½@11,83; 1050 do. I. C. Coke, $9,87½@10, these are now scarce, and held at $10,12½@10,25; 3000 do. Coke Terne, part $9,12½, stock reduced, and holders very firm; and 800 do. Charcoal Terne, $10,75, now held at $10,75@11, all 6 mos.

Tobacco—The market is quiet for Kentucky, but, with favourable advices from New Orleans, there is a better feeling here. Sales 103 hhds. Kentucky at 9@20 cents; 235 bales Havana, 36@45; and 120 cases Seed Leaf, 15@45, usual terms.

Exchange—The market was firm, for the Baltic, but the business was very moderate. We quote Bills on London, 9⅞@9¾ ℘ cent. prem.; France, f.5.17½@f.5.16¼; Antwerp, f.5.16¼; Amsterdam, 41@41¼; Hamburg, 36½@36⅝; Bremen, 78⅞@79; Frankfort, 41½.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

The Dry Goods Trade is gradually improving, and the season promises well. Most kinds of staple Cotton goods have slightly appreciated, owing to the high cost of the raw material, which has reached an attitude never before attained. Most of the mills at the Eastward are working on short time, and the popular belief is, that, by reducing the supplies, goods must go up. Much solicitude is felt among the manufacturers, at home and abroad, about the magnitude of the incoming Cotton crop. Eng-