THE MONTANA POST.

D. W. TILTON, & CO., Editors & Proprietors. "My Country, May she Always be right, But My Country, Right or Wrong." TERMS:--$7,50 Per Year in Advance

VOL. 1. VIRGINIA CITY, MONTANA TERRITORY, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1864. NO. 15.

The Montana Post

D. W. Tilton, & Co.,

D. W. Tilton. Rev. R. Dittes.

PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office at the City Book Store, Corner of Wallace and Jackson Streets.

TERMS:

One copy, one year,	$7.50
One copy, six months,	4.00
One copy, three months,	2.50

Rates of Advertising.

Business cards, (five lines or less,) one year	$20 00
" " " " " six months,	15 00
" " " " " three months	10 00
One square one year, (ten lines or less)	40 00
One square six months " " "	25 00
One square, three months " " "	15 00
Quarter column, one year,	60 00
" " six months	45 00
" " three "	30 00
Half column, one year,	90 00
" " six months,	60 00
" " three months	45 00
One column, one year,	150 00
" " six months'	100 00
" " three months,	75 00

Regular advertisers will be allowed to change quarterly without additional charge.

All business communications should be addressed to D. W. TILTON & Co., Virgtnia City, M. T.

Job Printing of every description executed in a superior manner and at reasonable rates.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Territorial Officers.

Governor, SIDNEY EDGERTON, Bannack City;
Secretary, H. P. FORSEY;
Chief Justice, H. L. HOSMER.
Associate Justice, AMI GIDDINGS,
" " L. B. WILLISTON,
Atty. General, E. B. NEALY, Virginia City;
Marshal, C. J. BUCK,
Surveyor General, M. BOYD.
Auditor, JOHN S. LOTT.
Treasurer, JOHN J. HULL.
Notary Public, JOHN S. ATCHISON.
Assessor, T. C. EVERTS.

County Officers of Madison County.

County Commissioners, James Fergus,
" " Samuel W. Stanley,
" " Fred. K. Root.
Probate Judge, Thos. C. Jones.
Sheriff, Neil Howie.
Treasurer, Robert N. Hill.
Recorder, R. M. Hagaman.
Assistant Assessor 1st District, Jerry Cook.

Municipal Officers of Virginia City.

Police Judge and Ex-Officio Mayor, G. G. Bissell.
Members of Council, E. K. Woodbury,
" " Sam. Schwab,
" " James Gibson,
" " N. Ford.
Marshal, Jerry Nolan.

Masonic.

The regular communications of Virginia City Lodge, U. D., A. F. & A. M., are held on the 2d and 4th Saturdays in each month.

P. S. Pfouts, W. M.

Alex. Davis, Sect'y.

Church.

Preaching every Sabbath by Rev. A. M. Torrey, at 11 A. M. at the Court House. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. All are invited to attend.

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. L. McMath.] W. Y. Lovell.]
McMATH & LOVELL,
Attorneys at Law, Virginia City, M. T., will promptly attend to all professional business entrusted to their care. 1-3m

W. J. McCormick. W. Y. Pemberton. H. Burns.
McCormick, Pemberton & Burns.
Attorneys at Law, Virginia City, Montana Territory. Office in Content's Corner up-stairs. 1-6m

W. M. Stafford, R. B. Parrott, L. W. Borton,
Cal. Iowa. Col.
STAFFORD, PARROTT & BORTON,
Attorneys at Law, Office on Idaho street, opposite the court house, Virginia City, Montana Territory. 2-3m

H. Moleis,
Resturant, Virginia City, Montana Territory.—Meals served at all hours. Also the best of liquors. 1-3m

J. B. JUDGE,
Boot & Shoe maker, Virginia City, Montana Territory. The best of custom work always on hand. Give me a trial. 1-5m

JOSEPH CRUWIT,
French Baker, Nevada City, Montana Territory, would say to his numerous customers that he is always on hand to stuff the mouths of the hungry.—Give him a call. 1-6m

DR. H. N. CREPIN,
Physician and Surgeon, formerly assistant in the Hospital du midi in Paris, and attached to the New York Hospital, New York—recently from Dubuque, Iowa. Office in Virginia City, opposite the hay scales, main street. 1-6m

S. T. BUTLER,
Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler. Particular attention paid to repairing all classes of watches. Any part of any watch can be made new at this establishment, and warranted to give satisfaction.—Call and examine specimens of Jewelry made from the native gold. 1-1y

CALIFORNIA HOTEL,
Nevada City, Montana Territory.
LOUIS BELANGER, - - - - - Proprietor.
This hotel is situated on Main street, and in the best part of the City. The table supplied with the best the market affords, and the saloon furnished with the best liquors.
Rooms and beds can be had at reasonable prices. Charges for board moderate. 2

FOUND.
A CERTIFICATE OF TEN SHARES OF THE consolidated Silver Star Company. The owner by proving property and paying for this advertisement can have the same at the City Book Store, Virginia City. 4—tf

MECHANICAL BAKERY,
Cover street, Virginia City, M. T. Kendle & Vincent, proprietors. Keep on hand all kinds of bread, cakes and pies, which are going off like "hot cakes," at cheap rates. 1-6m

MONTANA BILLIARD HALL,
Virginia City, Montana Territory. Schwab & Fabulitz, Proprietors. 1-6m

BUSINESS CARDS.

IDAHO HOTEL,
Wallace street, Virginia City, M. T. J. M. Castner proprietor. The proprietor announces to his old friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to accommodate boarders by the meal, day or week at low rates. His table furnished with the best the market affords. 1-1y

LEWIS & HALE,
Manufacturers of Jewelry, Jackson street, Virginia City, M. T. Strict attention given to repairing all classes of watches, and warranted to give satisfaction. Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Jewelry. Every thing in our line made to order at low rates. 1-3m

COLORADO
HAIR DRESSING ROOM.
Hair Dyeing and Cutting Done in GOOD STYLE.
TOM. WHITE, Proplietor.
8—1y

W. F. Sanders. Jerry Cook.
SANDERS & COOK.
ATTORNEYS at Law, Virginia City, Montana Territory. 3—1y

Wm. DECKER.
Surgeon Dentist.
OFFICE IN POST OFFICE BUILDING. Patients visited at their residence when defired. tf—3

ROATH & CO.,
AMERICAN WATCHES JUST RECEIVED DIRECT from the manufactories.
Every description of Jewelry manufactured from the Native Gold. Call, Examine Specimens, and then judge.
Sign of the MAMMOTH WATCH
NEVADA CITY, Montana Territory.
Virginia City, Sept. 10, 1864. 3—6m

Wm. DECKER.
INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.
Real Estate and Mining Agency.
All business promptly attended to. Office in Post Office Building 4—tf

J. T. HENDERSON,
PAINTER AND SIGN WRITER.
Office on Cover Street, Virginia City.
5—5m

LIME AND BRICK.
BY
HENRY BAIER.
Also Flue Building, and all kinds of brick work one to order. 5—3m

Wm. CHUMASERO.
ATTORNEY AT LAW, VIRGINIA CITY, MONTANA Territory. Office, corner of Wallace and Jackson streets, at J. A. Ming's Store. 4—3r

Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon.
MUSTACHE AND HAIR COLORING.
South Side of Wallace Street, Va. City
LYONS & WHITE, Proprietors.
3—1y

JOHN S. ATCHISON,
NOTARY PUBILC.
REVENUE STAMPS AND BLANKS FOR SALE AT
ALLEN & MILLARD'S BANK.
VIRGINIA CITY, MONTANA TERRITORY.
4—tf

PEOPLE'S MARKET.
Wallace St., Next Door to Weary's New Bank.
MEATS, VEGETABLES, GAME, &c., &c., &c.
STEWART & BALL.
4—tf

LUMBER YARD.
Idaho street, Virginia City, M. T. James Gennall, proprietor. Keeps constantly on hand all kinds of the best lumber, which will be sold at low rates. 1-1y

STAR BAKERY AND SALOON,
Nevada City, M. T. Patrick Ryan, proprietor.—All persons wishing good bread are requested to call. Prices low. Also, beer furnished with the best of drinks. Here is the place to get an honest loaf, a cake or pie, and "something to wash it down." 1-6m

PLANTER'S HOUSE
Corner of Idaho and Jackson Sts., Virginia City, Montana Territory.
WM. & JOHN A. SHOOT
(Formerly of the Planter's House, Hannibal Mo.)
PROPRIETORS.
THE ABOVE NAMED HOUSE, FORMERLY conducted by Wm. Sloan, Esq., having been enlarged and re-fitted is now open with every facility for the accommodation of Guests and Boarders. Comfortable rooms and beds are provided and the table is carefully furnished with the best the market and seasons afford.
Passengers for the early Stage Coaches can obtain good lodgings here and be waketed at the proper hour. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Wm. & Jno. A. Shoot,
4—tf Proprietors.

F. C. Cornell, M. D. S. L. F. Ward, M. D.
Drs. CORNELL & WARD.
PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS.
(Successors to)
Drs. BROOKE & GLICK.
Office on Jackson Street, below Wallace, Virginia City, Montana Territory. 1y—12

Hook and Ladder Company No. 1.
MEET regularly every Monday, at 7 o'clock, P. M., at masonic hall. By order of
Tom. Eagan, Captain.
5—tf

An Adventure in the Alps,

PROFESSOR TYNDALL DESCENDING A GLACIER.

Professor Tyndall sends to the London *Times* a narrative of a rather exciting adventure in the Alps. On the 3d of July, he and two friends, with a couple of guides, Jenni and Walter, ascended the Piz Morteratch. The ascent was accomplished safely, but not the descent, which was made along the Morteratch glacier:

"We at length reached the point at which it was necessary to quit our morning's track, and immediately afterwards got upon some steep rocks, which were rendered slippery here and there by the water which trickled over them. To our right was a broad couloir, which was once filled with snow, but this had been melted and refrozen, so as to expose a sloping wall of ice. We were all tied together at this time in the following order: Jenni led, I came next, then my friend H., an intrepid mountaineer, then his friend L., and last of all the guide Walter. After descending the rocks for a time, Jenni turned and asked me whether I thought it better to adhere to them or to try the ice slope to the right. I pronounced in favor of the rocks, but he seemed to misunderstand me, and turned towards the couloir. He cut steps, reached the snow, and descended carefully along it, all following him, apparently in good order.

"After a little time he stopped, turned, and looked upwards at the last three men. He said something about keeping carefully in the tracks, adding that a false step might detatch an avalanche. The word was scarcely uttered when I heard the sound of a fall behind me, then a rush, and in the twinkling of an eye my two friends and their guide, all apparently entangled together whirled past me. I suddenly planted myself to resist their shock, but in an instant I was in their wake, for their impetus was irresistible. A moment afterwards Jenni was whirled away, and thus all five of us found ourselves riding downwards with uncontrollable speed on the back of an avalanche, which a single slip had originated. When thrown down by the jerk of the rope, I turned promptly on my face and drove my baton through the moving snow, seeking to anchro it on the ice underneath. I had held it firmly thus for a few seconds, when I came in collision with some obstacle, and was rudely tossed through the air. Jenni at the same time being shot down upon me. Both of us here lost our batons. We had, in fact, been carried over a crevasse, had hit its lower edge, our great velocity causing us to be pitched beyond it.

"I was quite bewildered for a moment but immediately righted myself, and could see those in front of me half buried in the snow and jolted from side to side by the ruts among which they were passing. Suddenly I saw them tumble over by a lurch of the avalanche, and immediately afterwards found myself imitating their motion. This was caused by a second crevasse. Jenni knew of its existence, and plunged right into it—a brave and manful act, but for the time unavailing. He is over thirteen stone weight, and he thought that by jumping into the chasm a strain might be put upon the rope sufficient to stop the motion. He was, however, violently jerked out of the fissure, and was almost squeezed to death by the pressure of the rope. A long slope was below us, which led directly downwards to a brow where the glacier suddenly fell into a declivity of ice. At the base of this declivity the glacier was cut by a series of profound chasms, and towards these we were now rapidly borne.—The three foremost men rose upon the forehead of the avalanche, and were, at times, almost wholly immersed in the snow; but the moving layer was thinner behind, and Jenni rose incessantly, and, with desperate energy, drove his feet into the firmer substance underneath. His voice shouting, 'Halt! Herr Jeses, halt!' was the only one heard during the descent.

"A kind of condensed memory, such as that described by people who have narrowly escaped drowning, took possession of me; and I thought and reasoned with preternatural clearness as I rushed along. Our start, moreover, was too sudden and the excitement too great to permit of the development of terror. The slope at one place became less steep, the speed visibly slackened, and we thought we were coming to rest; the avalanche, however, crossed the brow which terminated this gentle slope and regained its motion. Here H threw his arms around his friend, all hope for the time being extinguished, while I grasped my belt and struggled for an instant to detach myself. Finding this difficult, I resumed to pull upon the rope. My share in the work was, I fear, infinitessimal, but Senni's powerful strain made itself felt at last. Aided probably by a slight change of inclination, he brought the whole to rest within a short distance of the chasms over which, had we preserved our speed, a few seconds would have carried us. None of us suffered serious damages. H. emerged from the snow with his forehead bleeding, but the wound was superficial. Jenni had a bit of flesh removed from his hand by collision against a stone; the pressure of the rope had left black welts on my arms, and we all experienced a tingling sensation over the hands, like that produced by incipient frost-bite, which continued for several days. I found a portion of my watch chain hanging round my neck, another portion in my pocket—the watch itself was gone."

THE GUARDIANS OF THE FLAG.—W. H. Beard, in the East, has nearly finished a picture entitled "The Guardians of the Flag," of a patriotic character. On the rocky peak of a mountain, cloud-environed, from a rude staff supported by the rocks, the American flag floats,; and below it, on every side, a score of eagles, in various attitudes, are engaged in keeping watch and floats over it. Inscribed on the rock at the base of the peak, are the dates 1776, 1812, 1861 the first moss-grown and lichened; the last, sharp and well-defined.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The delegations from the following states to the next Congress stand about as follows:

Maine, 5 Union; New Hampshire, 3 Union; Vermont, 3 Union; Connecticut, 3 Union, 1 Democrat; New Jersey, 2 Union, 3 Democratic; Pennsylvania, 16 Union, 8 Democratic; Delaware, 1 Union; Ohio, 17 Union, 2 Democratic; Illinois, 11 Union, 3 Democratic; Maryland, 14 Union, 1 Democratic; Indiana, 8 Union, 3 Democratic; Wisconsin, 5 Union, 1 Democratic; Michigan, 6 Union; Iowa, 6 Union; Minnesota, 2 Union; Kansas, 1 Union; Kentucky, 3 Union, 6 Democratic; Missouri, 6 Union, 3 Democratic; West Virginia, 3 Union; total, 137 Union, 42 Democratic; Rhode Island 3 Union; Massachussetts, 10 Union; New York, 20 Union, 11 Democratic.

The majority of the popular vote for Lincoln is about as follows:

Maine, 18,000; New Hampshire, 2,500; Vermont, 3,030; Massachussetts, 7,000; Rhode Island, 5,000; Connecticut, 2,500; New York, 8,000; Pennsylvania, 15,000; Maryland, 5,500; West Virginia, 2,000; Wisconsin, 12,000; Ohio, 40,000; Missouri, 5,000; Minnesota, 6,000; Michigan, 15,000; Kansas, 2,000; Iowa, 4,000; Indiana, 25,000; Illinois, 30,000. These majorties do not include the soldiers' vote, which will probably add 60,000 to the aggregate majority.

Delaware gives McClellan 450; Kentucky, 25,000, and New Jersey 5,509.

Chicago, Nov. 16.

A gentleman in this city has a letter from a relative holding a high position in Sherman's army. A standing grand movement will be made on Savannah, for which point Sherman has already started, with thirty days rations.

New York, Nov. 16.

Richmond papers of Saturday last devote space to the discussion of Northern politics. The result of the election is considered to be a declaration that the Northern people will have four years more of war. Therefore, the Southern people are urged to think of war for an indefinite period. They desire to have no talk or trouble about questions of peace, and invite such men as Stephens, Brown and Boyce to resign.

The Whig is confident that before the close of the month, Grant will have made a grand combined land and water attack on Richmond.

The Tribune's special says the report gains currency that Fessenden will be succeeded by Walker. Stanton's illness is so severe that his physician has advised him to abandon official anxieties.

New York, Nov. 16.

The Herald's special says, the reported capture of Agusta, Georgia, by Sherman, is treated here by the military authorities as a pure canard, there being no information here to make the slightest foundation for the rumor. Even if Sherman was marching in that direction, he hasn't yet had time to reach Agusta, and there is no expectation of hearing from him for several days, except through rebel newspapers.

Cincinnati, Nov. 16.

A Nashville special says, the rebel army, numbering 30,000 is still concentrated in the victnity of Florence. One corps on this side of the river. The condition of the roads prevents active military operations and the rebels remain comparatively quiet.

New York, Nov. 16.

The Commercial's special says, Butler had an interview with the President to-day. It is reported that he has been assigned the command of an important expedition, and will not return to the army of the James. His speech in New York is warmly commended.

Richmond papers say, Sherman was at Atlanta on the 7th.

New York, Nov. 17.

The Richmond Whig contains a rumor that Hood has taken Decatur, Alabama, and captured the garrison of 8,000 troops, half of whom were colored. On the 8th, a rebel attack on Huntsville, Alabama, is also reported.

The Montgomery Mail of the 17th, expects an early advance on Agusta or Macon by Sheridan. The Richmond Examiner ridicules the idea of any such movement.

Brig.-Gen. Tyler has forwarded to the War Department, Washington, the black flag captured from Early's command in August.

The efficiency and activity of Sheridan's cavalry are shown by the fact that the first division, under Merritt, captured during the present campaign, 29 pieces of artillery, 2,000 prisoners, 18 caissons, 100 wagons and ambulances, and 14 flags.

The rebel newspapers contain Forest's account of the destruction at Johnsonville. Four gunboats, 14 steamers and 14 barges are claimed as having been burned, consuming an immense amount of valuable property. This may be believed, as the report claims that a good portion of the immense stores at Johnsonville have been destroyed, but we have since learned that Johnsonville is still in the hands of the Union forces, and but a small portion of the army supplies were burned.

The bombardment of Charleston and Fort Sumter is reported to be still continued with steadiness. Seventy-two Union war vessels and 78 transports are reported at Hilton Head.

The Richmond papers of Monday say that on the 9th Hood's army was at Tuscumbia and Sherman at Atlanta.

Superintendent Kennedy, of the Metropolitan police, having become aware that certain extensive forgeries were committed in this and other States about six weeks since, gave the case to the detectives to work up. They have, since then, been diligently engaged and with very satisfactory results. Four principal operators have been arrested, one of whom turned States' evidence yesterday, and gave testimony against others. The whole series of forgeries is supposed to involve the sum of about one quarter of a million.

The Times' Nashville correspondent says Beauregard's headquarters are at Corinth; Hood, with Cheatham's corps is at Florence, his camp extending on the North side of the river as far as Tuscumbia. S. D. Lee's corps is at Jackson, Stewart's is at Corinth, Jacinto, and Rienze, 15 miles from each other on the Mobile and Ohio road. The entire rebel army, which a year ago numbered 75,000 veterans, cannot now muster over 40,000, including Forest's and Wheeler's cavalry, and Dick Taylor's.

The same correspondent says, our loss at Johnsonville will not exceed a million of dollars. The facts are, that on the night of the 4th, Forrest planted a battery of 10 guns opposite Johnsonville. Next morning he knocked to pieces 3 tin clads, and seven transports. The next day he shelled the town 48 hours and then left. Meanwhile a portion of Wheeler's cavalry appeared south of the fort, but finding it strong and well garrisoned they returned to Florence. During the shelling, every bridge but one was struck, but only two were burned.

Cairo, Nov. 12.

Officer from Memphis reports that Gen. Canby has died from the effects of his recent wound, while en route to New Orleans.

Washington, Nov. 17.

The Richmond papers of Tuesday make no mention of Sherman's move, which fact is regarded here as an evidence that he has met with success.

The rebel Senate and House had a secret session on Monday, at which it is surmised the question of arming the slaves was discussed.

It is reported that the President seriously contemplates issuing another proclamation of amnesty.

Louisville, Nov. 17.

Private reliable news, dated Rome, Georgia, 16th, says the destruction of manufactories, mills, and other buildings of value to the enemy commenced yesterday. The extensive rolling mills, stables, and storehouses were destroyed by order of Gen. Corse. Some places of minor importance were fired by the soldiers, but the number of private residences destroyed was very small. The enemy attacked our pickets while engaged in the destruction, but were driven off.

On Tuesday last, the bulwarks of Atlanta were attacked by 1,500 cavalry, who were beaten off with but little difficulty.

A rebel committee reports the following destruction by Sheridan: 30 dwelling houses, 450 barns, 31 mills, 3 factories, and 1 furnace were burned. A hundred miles of fencing, 100,000 bushels of wheat, 50,000 bushels of corn, and 6,000 tons of hay were destroyed. A thousand and seven cattle, the same number of horses, and 4,000 hogs were carried off.

The Montreal Gazette publishes Young's commission from the rebel government, authorizing him to organize, for special service, a company not to exceed 300 in number, from those who belong to the Confedrate service.

The Herald's special says the necessity of adopting a fixed policy in reference to the proposed return of the seceded States, is vigorously pressed upon the administration. Banks and other Generals now here, represent that assistance and protection to Union men in Louisiana, Arkansas, and Georgia, in changing the system of labor heretofore existing in those States, will secure not only their return, but their permanent adherence to the Federal Union.

The Times' special with Sheridan says, guerillas still infest the roads, rendering the movements of wagons impossible without a strong escort.

New York, Nov. 18.

The Herald's special says, there is every probability of commissioners being soon appointed by the President, if they have not already been, to present peace propositions to the rebels.

The Herald says we have important intelligence from the Shenandoah, that the rebels have again fallen rapidly back towards Staunton.

Deserters who have come into our lines say that Early's force in the vicinity of Fisher's Hill, broke camp on Sunday morning and commenced a retrograde movement. On Sunday evening his pickets along Cedar Creek were also withdrawn, leaving apparently only a small detachment of cavalry in Sheridan's front. Early's entire army in the valley is now estimated at 30,000, several thousand being unarmed, as they are conscripts whom he has recently gobbled up and whom he expected to supply with weapons by capturing them from Sheridan's men.

On Tuesday, between Martinsburg and the front, a party of guerillas, disguised in national uniforms, were met by some of the second regular cavalry, whom they familiarly accosted and rode along with them in conversation some distance. Suddenly, at a preconcerted signal, they drew their weapons and shot ten Union soldiers and escaped. The following day 150 of Mosby's men attacked 15 or 20 of the 27th cavalry, killing 2, wounding 2, and making prisoners of the remainder.

The rebels are said to have been recently gathering supplies for the Shenandoah army in West Virginia.

Among the prisoners captured by our cavalry in the fight of last Saturday, were about 30 officers. The rebel losses were about 350; our loss is about 170.

The Times says, a scheme for the destruction of steamers on the Pacific coast by a gang of pirates, who concected the plot at Havana, under instructions from Mallory, the rebel Secretary of the Navy, has been frustrated. They were to be under the lead of Thomas A. Hogg, of the rebel navy, who left Havana with 16 or 20 men for Panama. They were to get aboard the steamer Guatemala, but arrived too late. The scheme was known in Panama and it was expected they would take the Salvador, which was the next that sailed. Preparations were made for their capture, and it is possible they have attempted the scheme and been taken. With one of these steamers, they hoped to capture a specie bearing vessel, and then prey on the Pacific commerce.

New York, 18.

Richmond papers say that Sherman left Atlanta on the 12th, moving northward, though they doubtless mean by that eastward on a northerly line.

The Herald's Orleans correspondent says our forces have been removed from the post on the Atchafalaya river, not being needed there any longer.

Important information has been gained by a scouting expedition near Natchez. Four blockade running schooners, laden with cotton, have been captured off the Texas coast.

The Tribune's special says, owing to the continued prostration of Secretary Stanton the wide spread desire of the people, the President has tendered the position of Secretary of War to Gen. Butler. It is said, the General, for the present at least, has declined the honor.

It is asserted that Admiral Farragut is to be Secretary of the Navy. It is said that our government will insist upon a reparation or apology from the Brazilian Government for firing on the U. S. flag. If our cruisers were contravening her laws, she knows where to find us and how to adjudicate her claims, but the act of opening fire upon our vessels will be rebuked.

Sebastopol as It Is.

The London *Times* of a recent date, in the course of a review of Todleben's work on "The Crimean War," contains the following sketch of Sebastopol as it is to-day:

The scientific New Zealander who may have completed his sketches of St. Paul's, and have wandered over the works of that modern Babylon which sent out General Cameron to conquer his Maori forefathers, will probably be driven by his thirst for knowledge to extend his explorations, and to visit scenes made famous by the people who civilized his race. The Romans were almost as much interested about the site of Troy and the history of the great seige as were the German and English professors of the last century. In his rambles the Maori *savant* may be shot out of a pneumatic tube, or descend by his private parachute, on a little angle of the world whereupon just ten years ago was turned in breathless expectancy the gaze of the great English people. What he will see we cannot even pretend to conjecture. The traveller would now behold wide-spread ruin, and the solitude and calm which succeed the tempest of battle. Great ruins never die. The Tartar araba and the official's drosky roll over the plateau where the fresh springing vines rise up amidst a rude necropolis. Stately forts still frown over the deep calm fiord in which lie the bones of a navy as if waiting for its resurrection, and crumbling quays, shattered towers and broken shells of houses mark the margin of the waters on which once floated the armaments of a giant aggressive power. A few gray-coated soldiers clamber over the heaps of broken masonry, and creep in and out of the dilapidated barracks and shot-riven dwellings. Listless flat-capped and booted citizens saunter slowly through the city of the past. A group of boats in the centre of the harbor is engaged in endeavors to raise to the surface the hull of some rotted ship. All semblance of power is departed. Encircling this scene of desolation and violent decay, rounded knoll and deep ravine, and undulating plain, all seamed and dented with grass-grown earthworks, spread from the sea to the great cleft in the plateau through which rolls the stream of the Tchernaya. Within that narrow front once white with the tents of the Western Powers, where the thunder of cannon never ceased day after day, and the lightning of battle flashed from cloud to cloud and leapt from hill to hill for long, long months, the herdsman now peacefully tends the flocks which browse fatly in the enriched ravines, and all that strikes the ear is the plover's whistle mingled with the lowing of the kine.

Geoligical Speculations.

Prof. Agassiz, in the *Atlantic Monthly*, comes to the conclusion that the continent of North America was at one time covered with ice a mile in thickness. The proof is that the slopes of the range of the Alleghany range of mountains are glacier-worn on the very top, except a few points which were above the level of the icy mass. Mount Washington, for instance, is over six thousand feet high, and the rough, unpolished surface of its summits, covered with loose fragments, just below the level at which glacier marks come to an end, tells us that it lifted its head alone above the desolate waste of ice and snow. In this region then, the thickness of the sheet cannot have been less than six thousand feet, and this is in keeping with the same kind of evidence in other parts of the country; for, wherever the mountains are much below six thousand feet, the ice seems to have passed directly over them, while the few peaks rising on the heights are left untouched. The glacier, he argues, was God's great plow, and when the ice vanished from the face of the land, it left it prepared for the hand of the husbandman. The hard surface of the rock was ground to powder, the elements of the soil were mingled in fair proportions, granite was carried into the lime regions, lime was mingled with the more arid and unproductive districts and a soil was prepared fit for the agricultural uses of man. There are evidences all over the polar regions to show that at one time the heat of the tropics extended all over the globe. The ice period is supposed to be long subsequent to this, and next to last before the advent of this earth.

A NEW volume was lately published in England, from the pen of H. Friswell, entitled "About in the World," but it has been announced by the newspapers as About "On the World," a supposed translation of a new work by Edmond About.