# SCIENCE.

## Fifteenth Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

FOURTH DAY.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BUFFALO, August 18, 1866.

The Association met in General Session at 10 o'clock. The following gentlemen were elected members of the Association: Alexander Trippel, Metallurgist, New-York; H. Credner, New-York; Geo. W. Dean, esq., U. S. Coast Survey; R. W. Raymond, Mining Engineer, New-York; J. Trugley, Meadville; Gen. George G. Meade, Philadelphia; J. Warz, M. D., New-Orleans. Citizens of Buffalo—C. C. Wyckoff, M. D., W. S. Barry, J. Vought, F. S. Pease, Dr. A. N. Leonard, H. M. Pierce, B. S. Lyman, D. A. Mills, A. M. Clapp, A. P. Nichols, G. E. Hays, S. T. Harvey, E. E. Forbush, A. F. Wilmarth.

An invitation was received from the Manufacturers and Merchants of Buffalo to visit the docks and elevators of the city.

The President announced that sections of the Atlantic cable had been forwarded for the examination of the members of the Association.

The President, on behalf of the Association, expressed the gratification which the members felt in the hospitality extended to them by the citizens of Buffalo.

Dr. Gould then presented a paper on metric weights and measures, and at some length urged the importance of the system. He reminded the Association that 12 years ago it appointed a committee on weights and measures, which had met from year to year up to the time of the meeting of the Association at Newport in 1861, without reaching any conclusion. At this meeting he found himself the only member of the committee present. He alluded to the recent act of Congress in partially entering upon the metric system in the introduction of the new five-cent piece. With this coin in his pocket every man could readily determine measure and weight. By placing five of them side by side he would have exactly the *decimeter* (or the tenth part of a *meter*); three of them used as weights would given 1½ *grammes*, which slightly exceeds the half ounce. If a person wish to pay the postage on a foreign letter to any country in Europe he had only to place the letter on one side of a scale and the five-cent piece on the other, and he would at once have the weight of the letter and the price of the postage. He offered the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the Association welcomes with great satisfaction the recent action of Congress authorizing the employment of metric weights and measures, and taking steps facilitating the introduction of the decimal system, and that it congratulates the nation upon the important step, and hopes for further progress in the same direction.

*Resolved*, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, and to the Chairman of the Special Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, by which the recent laws were reported.

The Association then adjourned to meet in sections.

SECTION A.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Prof. Loomis read a paper on "The Period of Algol," of which I am enabled to furnish the following abstract:

In 1854, Argelander published (Art. Nach. v. 39 p. 241) a discussion of all the observations which had been made up to that date, for determining the period of the variations in the light of Algol. These observations were 168 in number, and he determined the length of a single period for several different dates from 1784 to 1854, from which it appears that during that interval the period of Algol had diminished about six seconds. In 1857 Argelander published (Art. Nach. v. 45 p. 103) the result of 36 additional observations which indicated a continued diminution of period, amounting to over seven seconds since 1784.

In 1859, Mr. Masterman published (Art. Jour. v. 5 p. 190) the results of 21 observations, which compared with Argelander's last result, indicated that the period of Algol was *no longer diminishing*.

During the past season, I have observed a few minima of Algol at New-Haven, and have combined them with such European observations as have been published in the Astronomish Nachrichten. Taking ten of the observations, which were made under the most favorable circumstances and correcting them for the light equation, they give for the mean Paris time of minimum, 1865, October 21, 15h. 10m. 29.48s., which compared with Masterman's result for 1859, gives a mean period of 2d. 20h. 48m. 51.5s., showing an increase of three seconds above the minimum, which occurred about 1855.

The following table shows the results of the later observations here referred to:

| Epoch. | Paris Mean Time of Minimum. | No. of Obs. | Observer. |
|---|---|---|---|
| * 4995 | 1854—Oct. 8. 5h. 30m. 27.0s. | 24 | Argelander. |
| * 7142 | 1856—Jan. 27. 4h. 40m. 38.1s. | 34 | Argelander. |
| * 7516 | 1859—Jan. 3. 13h. 17m. 13.4s. | 21 | Masterman. |
| * 8382 | 1865—Oct. 21. 15h. 10m. 29.4s. | 10 | Loomis. |

The following table shows the intervals between the preceding dates, together with the number of periods and the mean duration of a single period:

| Periods. | Intervals | | | | Mean Period | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 166 | 475d. | 23h. | 10m. | 11.1s. | 2d. | 20h. 48m. 51.5s. |
| 374 | 1072d. | 8h. | 36m. | 35.3s. | 2d. | 20h. 48m. 52.1s. |
| 506 | 248d. | 1h. | 53m. | 7.0s. | 2d. | 20h. 48m. 54.5s. |

The following on the mean period of Algol determined for different dates, since the first observation in 1784:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1784—May 27 | 2d. | 20h. | 48m. 59.4s. |
| 1793—July 11 | 2d. | 20h. | 48m. 58.4s. |
| 1818—April 12 | 2d. | 20h. | 48m. 58.2s. |
| 1842—September 19 | 2d. | 20h. | 48m. 55.2s. |
| 1849—June 17 | 2d. | 20h. | 48m. 54.9s. |
| 1854—December 7 | 2d. | 20h. | 48m. 53.2s. |
| 1855—June 3 | 2d. | 20h. | 48m. 51.5s. |
| 1857—July 17 | 2d. | 20h. | 48m. 52.1s. |
| 1862—May 29 | 2d. | 20h. | 48m. 54.5s. |

To a question from Prof. Hilgard in regard to the accuracy of the computations of the period, Prof. Loomis remarked, that they were to be considered accurate within the fraction of a second.

"New Method of Illuminating Opaque Objects Under Powers of the Microscope," was the subject of a paper by President Barnard. He states that when powers were used the distance between the object to be magnified was so small that it is often found impossible to illuminate it all. Sometimes this distance is so small that glass blown so thin as to be only 1-500 of an inch thick will interfere with the thorough observation of the object.

The only means now of illuminating under the circumstances is the so-called Lueberkuehn mirror—a conical plate, the inside of which is highly polished.

President Barnard made a series of experiments in placing a conical mirror or Lueberkuehn inside the lens above the lower glass in the series of object glasses (usually 3), in order that the light shall pass by the object and not illuminate the object itself. Dr. Barnard cuts out a small disk of black-lined paper about the size of the object. Outside of this sufficient light will pass to the mirror, and then down upon the object. He found that the size of the object glass was so small as not to permit light enough to pass through it, the object covering up too much of it. In order to obviate this, the lower or plano-convex lens was ground in a new way.

Prof. Perkins mentioned that he had proposed to perforate the shoulder of the main tube, or barrel of the microscope around the place where the object glass tube is screwed in, covering these holes, when not in use, by a gutta-percha. Above this he places his conical mirror, the light being reflected up from the mirror below, and then by the conical mirror upon the object below, thinking that, in this manner, the cloudiness might be obviated, and that it would be well to have as little light as possible pass up the tube to the eye, except from the object itself.

Dr. B. thought the suggestion valuable, and stated that he was still carrying on experiments in that direction.

"Statement of a New and Compendious Method for the Construction of Life and Annuity Tables, from the Returns of Population and Mortality," was the title of a paper by Professor E. B. Elliot.

Dr. Gould spoke in high praise of the value of the new method proposed.

SECTION B.

NATURAL SCIENCES.

The section was organized by the appointment of Prof. Winchell as chairman.

The first paper read was upon "The Proportional Dimensions of the Human Frame." Dr. Gould remarked that the Sanitary Commission conceived the idea of making anthropological examinations of soldiers in the field, with a view of furnishing the country with important facts which should live when the Commission should be no more upon this earth. The object of these examinations was to ascertain the effect of climate, locality and mode of life upon men; the average size and proportions of the troops of the United States, as compared with those of foreign countries; and of those of the several States as compared with each other; also, what size, form and weight of men are best adapted to the the different branches of the service, and the effect of each service upon the men. It was desirable to collect the statistics of the dimensions and proportions of the human race, since the most rigorous constitutions and the years of best development are to be found in the military service. The plan proposed by the Commission embodied some fifty-eight questions to be propounded upon the examination. The Dr. stated that in accordance with the plan proposed, some 23,000 examinations had been made and embraced blacks and whites, Indians, Irishmen, Frenchmen, Germans, and in fact men of every nation and condition. They found the men North and South differed materially in their conformation. The Maine man presented a different conformation in many respects to the man from Massachusetts, and the same fact was noticeable throughout the States. The results of the examinations would soon be ready for publication.

Professor Newberry remarked that a difference in locality also afforded a striking dissimilarity in the size of animals of the same species.

Professor Hall stated that what Dr. Gould had said in regard to Southern men and Western men being tall, reminded him of the fact that the difference in the hight of men in these sections presented the following singular state of things: That the Western men were longer in the body, while those of the South had the longest legs. [Laughter.]

Professor Glyalt of Bengall, N. Y., then presented a paper on the evidences of glacial action in South-Eastern New-York. He said:

The district which has come constantly for some years under my observation embraces the central portion of Dutchess County, the southern part of Westchester and Manhattan Island.

In central Dutchess, the hard slate exhibits extensively on its surface the parallel grooving and scratching, trending southward.

Every mass of rock, without exception, which I have noticed, which has not suffered superficial disintegration, and which is in such position as to have been exposed to the action of the moving ice and imbedded stones, exhibits distinct parallel markings.

In southern Westchester, and on New-York Island, the groupings and roundings of the Gneiss rock is familiar to all geologists who have had opportunity to observe it.

The Central Park promises, in several localities, the means of demonstration to the young student these wonderful effects of the great ice mass.

The tops of the Palisades also exhibit the grooving and shaping effects of the moving ice.

Such effects as the scratching, grooving, polishing and rounding are, one or more, to be seen, as he himself had noticed, on all fixed rocky manes, in whatever position, as to locality and elevation, which can be expected to exhibit them. From the observations of others, it is settled that similar effects are universal in North America within certain latitudes, and also on the eastern continent, as far as observed.

Prof. Jas. S. Newberry then read a paper on "The Glacial Epoch in the Valley of the Mississippi." The facts which Dr. Newberry reported may be epitomized as follows:

*First*: Throughout the northern part of the valley of the Mississippi and in the Lake Basin, whenever the superficial material is removed, the surface of the underlying rock, if protected from atmospheric influences, is found to be planed down smooth, or striated and furrowed in a peculiar manner, and evidently by one great cause.

The furrows spoken of are sometimes a foot or more in depth, and continuous for long distances; are excavated in vertical as well as horizontal surfaces; are generally parallel among themselves, varying in direction with the topography of the country, on the islands in Lake Erie, having the direction of the major axis of the lake.

*Second*: The valleys of most of the streams in this region, at the time the general surface was planed and furrowed, were excavated to a depth sometimes as great as 150 feet below their present stream-beds.

*Third*: Lying on the planed and grooved surface of the rocks, and partially filling the eroded valleys, are what are known as the "drift deposits," consisting of, first and lowest, blue stratified clays, with trunks and fragments of coniferous wood; second, yellow sands, clays and gravel, accurately stratified; third, bowlders, often of large size, generally of crystalline rocks brought from the far north—these latter often in groups, and lying on the surface of the ground; fourth, in a few localities in the interior of the glacial area, and in many along its southern margin, beds of unstratified gravel and bowlders are found, resting on the glacial surface, forming true "moraines."

The inferences from these and other facts given by Professor Newberry were as follows:

From the extent and uniformity of the planing of the rock surface—the continuity and parallelism of the furrows on horizontal and vertical faces—in short, from the absolute identity of these markings with those he had observed under glaciers, he could not doubt that they were formed by *ice*, and that in sheets and masses of great extent and thickness, moving slowly but constantly from the north toward the south as a general rule, but locally along lines of drainage or depression. At the west end of Lake Erie, the bearing of most of the glacial furrows was ten degrees north of east, and all the lake bottom, where visible, was marked by them. The basins of all the lakes had, like this, been all, or in part, excavated by this agent.

At a certain period, an elevation of temperature melted this continental glacier, and formed in its place a great inland lake or sea of fresh water, from which the stratified clays covering the glacial surface were deposited, and the sands spread over them.

The overlying gravel and bowlders were transported from the north; and, since the stratified deposits beneath them were everywhere undisturbed, they must have been floated down and dropped to their resting places from above. This could only have been done by icebergs, was their legitimate work, and just what they are every day doing on the banks of Newfoundland.

We have here, therefore, evidence that icebergs floated southward on this inland sea, receiving their loads of granite, greenstone, quartz, copper, &c., where they were detached from the parent mass in the Lake Superior country, discharging them on the southern shore, now the slopes of the southern margin of the lake basin.

The waters of this inland sea were gradually drained off, and its area diminished to that of its present representative; but the "lake ridges"—ancient beaches—which surround the lakes at different elevations, prove that at a comparatively late period the water surface in the lake basin was 100 feet or more higher than now, and all our lakes were united in one.

The cause which induced the formation of the great glaciers of the drift epoch was a depression of the mean annual temperature over the water shed, from which flow the Columbia, Yukon, McKenzie, Saskatchawan, St. Lawrence, Mississippi and its tributaries, by which the water that now forms these streams was arrested and accumulated in enormous masses of ice.

There was no general ice period, as south of a certain isothermal line, near lat 38°, no traces of glaciers are discoverable, and the fauna and flora of a temperate climate continued to exist.

An elevation of this part of the continent would be sufficient to produce all the phenomena of the ice period. It would provide a vast condenser of atmospheric moisture, and produce a degree of cold sufficient to convert the moisture into ice. The great depth of the river valleys prove that during the ice period the drainage was much more free than now, and it is difficult to account for the great depth of the channels of the Hudson, the Mississippi and the Columbia on any other hypothesis. A subsequent depression would supply the succeeding chain of events. The previous geologic history of the continent proves that similar oscillations of level were many times repeated.

On the western coast, evidence had been obtained by Prof. N. that the glaciers, which now occupy only a few high valleys north of the Columbia, once extended far south into California, and as low as 2,000 feet below the present snow line.

It was determined to postpone the discussion on the several papers relating to the glacial period until Monday morning, when a general interchange of views would take place.

The afternoon was devoted to an excursion on the lake, in which a large number of the members of the Association took part.

## THE COOPER UNION.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES—FINANCIAL STATEMEMENT—THE SCHEME OF EDUCATION—REPORTS FROM THE VARIOUS CLASSES—INTERESTING PARTICULARS IN REFERENCE TO THE FEMALE DEPARTMENT—THE REMOVAL OF THE PICTURES AND CLOSING OF THE FREE ART GALLERY—A FREE CIRCULATING LIBRARY CONTEMPLATED IN CONNECTION WITH THE UNION.

The seventh annual report of the Trustees of the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art, just issued, contains many items of interest in connection with that most useful institution. The Union has supplied a great educational want in this city, and with its sphere of usefulness constantly increasing, it is pleasing to know that its facilities are commensurate with the growth of its field of labor. In his letter to the Trustees, seven years since, when by deed of trust the real estate and building was transferred by Mr. Peter Cooper to the Trustees, Mr. Cooper remarks: "I desire to make this Institution contribute in every way to aid the efforts of youth to acquire useful knowledge, and to find and fill that place in the community where their capacity and talents can be usefully employed with the greatest possible advantage to themselves and the community in which they live." To this end the Institution was established, and to this all the revenues derived from the stores, offices and lecture halls have been devoted. A thorough scheme of education and study has been perfected, which, after five years, leaves but little to be required for the education of a workingman.

The school is divided into two departments—Scientific and Art. Algebra, geometry, trigonometry, theoretical and practical mechanics, natural philosophy a d chemistry are taught in the former, while in the Art division the pupils undergo a course of instruction in architectural drawing, mechanical drawing, and drawing from cast and life. In this department eight instructors are employed. There is also

A FREE NIGHT SCHOOL,

which is under the superintendence of Prof. Joseph G. Fox, of whose untiring energy in the discharge of his duties the report speaks highly.

The number of pupils who entered the night classes at the beginning of the term was 1,571. The number who remained until the close of the term was 952, of whom 646 received certificates after being examined. Appended to the report is a list of those receiving certificates. These certificates comprise two classes—the first being for regular attendance and superior qualifications, while the second is awarded for diligent attention to study. A Committee of Examiners are appointed to conduct the examinations, which are of a exceedingly interesting character. Their report, which is given with the general report, states that the class in solid geometry and trigonometry bore an excellent examination, under somewhat embarrassing circumstances. The committee also express themselves as delighted to see the interest manifested by the pupils in the study of descriptive geometry.

A diploma is granted to those pupils who pursue their studies in the Union for the space of five years. This diploma specifies the branches of learning studied, and the standing of the candidate. During the present term the following pupils graduated, viz: Frank Curtis, Green Curtis, David Ferguson, Heywood Myers, and Miss H. H. Polmer.

The expense of maintaining the Free Night School for instruction was, according to the Treasurer's Report, $4,155 63, and the other expenses for lighting, cleaning, heating, attendance, &c., properly chargeable to this department, will make its total cost about $7,500. Assuming the average number of pupils at 1,000, the cost per head for the term of six months has been $7 50.

FINANCES.

The receipts and expenditures of the Cooper Union from January, 1865 to January, 1866, were as follows: Receipts, including $3,522 41, balance on hand January 1, 1865, $30,686 34; expenditures, $28,638 07. The original cost of the property, as it was received from Mr. Cooper, was $630,000, and since it came into the possession of the Trustees there have been received and expended the sum of $166,191 84, making a total outlay for building and instruction, of $796,191 84, the whole of which, except $1,600, have been derived either from the founder or the revenues of the property.

THE FEMALE ART DEPARTYENT.

In connection with the Union, as required by the deed of trust, there is a free school for the instruction of repectable females in the Arts of Design. Since its inception the school has grown with wonderful rapidity and now numbers 200 pupils. The leading aim of the school is so to educate females in drawing and painting and their application to the arts of design, as to enable them to earn an honorable and comfortable livelihood, in congenial occupation, such as teaching, engraving, designing, coloring photographs, illustrating books, &c. The result in many respects has exceeded the most sanguine anticipations. The cost of maintaining the school for the last year has been $4,104 44 for instruction, and allowing for the other expense properly chargeable to the school, the actual cost of instructing each pupil has been fully $30, showing a much greater cost than the pupils of the night school. During the year the Trustees have received from F. A. Lane, esq., a donation of $1,000, as a prize fund.

This money has been invested in United States 5-20 bonds, and the income thereof, amounting to $60 in gold, has been appropriated as a prize for the most deserving pupil in the third year class. They have also received the sum of $100 from W. P. Palmer, esq., and the Goodhue fund of $500 is invested in United States 5-20 bonds. In addition to the free night classes and the Female Art School, regular instruction is given four days in each week in music, under the direction of C. Jerome Hopkins. The classes have numbered 400 pupils, and have been limited to ladies and boys.

On Saturday evenings there is a literary class under Prof. Frobisher, which numbers 120 members.

THE READING-ROOM,

which constituted the leading object contemplated in the trust deed, has been visited during the year by 291,760 readers. Two hubdred and fifty-nine magazines and journals are kept on file.

The library is slowly increasing, mainly by the addition of the serials from the reading-room, and bound into volumes. It is now purely a reference library, but the Trustees have for a long time been considering and maturing a plan for the increase of the library, and making its treasures available for general circulation. Their idea is to form a society of associates, who shall take charge of the Reading-Room and Library, in substantially the same manner as the clerks manage the Mercantile Library—and which in that case has been productive of so much good to the class for which it is designed. This Society will be open to the public for membership, at moderate annual dues, the whole of which will be expended on books, inasmuch as the room and light will be furnished by the Cooper Union, free of charge. Members only will have the right to take out books for home use, but the public will have the right, as now, to use the Reading Room and Library, free of charge. The management will be confided to a council, one half of whom shall be graduates of the Cooper Union, and the other half be elected by the members at large. The rooms now occupied by the Picture Gallery, seven in number, will be assigned to the use of the association, and it is designed to open them as a place of resort for the members for conversation, and such rational amusement in the way of games of chess or draughts as is afforded in well-conducted social clubs. Suitable and simple refreshments, furnished at a reasonable price, might also be provided, and the whole arrangement made so attractive and agreeable that young men who desire to maintain a good character and proper associations will always find in these rooms suitable recreation and proper companionship. One room will be fitted up for the reading of essays and papers, and efforts will be made to secure the familiar discussion of all new and interesting topics in science and art by the leading authorities of the day.

THE FREE ART GALLERY

is closed, and the pictures have all been removed. The number of visitors to this gallery annually has been 200,000, showing how really and absolutely the want of a National Art Gallery is felt, and how it would be appreciated.

The Cooper Union was never intended to supply this want, and the whole of its space is now required for other and more practical uses. The report gives interesting and complete statements in reference to the rules and projected improvements connected with the institute, and the names of those who have graduated and hold certificates. It will well repay perusal, and demonstrates that New York has no more useful institution than the Cooper Union.

## Fenian Meeting in Brooklyn.

A meeting of the Irish Republic Circle of the Fenian Brotherhood was held last evening at their headquarters in the Eastern District. Although their proceedings are conducted in secret, it is evident that active measures to advance the liberation of their beloved isle are in preparation, and will soon assume gigantic proportions. Failures, disappointments and dangers seem not to check their zeal or dampen their enthusiasm for their loved cause. The meeting was full and enthusiastic.

## THE TURF.

TROTTING AT THE FASHION COURSE—TELEGRAPH AND JOE HOOKER.

The trot yesterday at the Fashion Course was not so well attended as it is customary for this favorite place of resort. It may be that the admirers of fast stock have been surfeited with the lengthened programme which took place at Buffalo last week, or that many have not yet returned, but pushed on Westward to attend the various exhibitions promised for the next month or two. Another reason might be advanced, that the management have scarcely long enough advertised the affair, as many were unaware of this race until reading the morning papers of yesterday.

As usual, when aught is going to transpire on this track, the weather was all that the most fastidious could desire, bright and joyous, with a delightful cool breeze, without even dust.

For persons desirous of passing a pleasant afternoon, enjoying fresh air and beautiful agricultural scenery, there is no place among our numerous close resorts that can surpass this popular place of resort. By crossing the East River at Thirty-fourth-st. you can make connection with the Flushing Railroad, and be landed in 20 minutes within less than half a mile of the track. The walk from the station is pleasant in the extreme, being bounded on one side by lovely shade trees and on the other by green meadows or the waving fields of luxuriant crops; but if pedestrianism is not the forte of the visitor, it is seldom where anything is going on, that an omnibus is not in attendance.

The arrangements at the Course are always deserving of the greatest praise, order being always preserved. At Saratoga, Paterson, &c., a large attendance of the fair sex characterizes these race meetings. Why, therefore, should it not be so at the Fashion and Union Courses?

In the first heat Telegraph had the pole and start, but breaking soon after, resigned the lead to Joe Hooker. At the quarter-post the last-named opened out the distance to a lead of five lengths; 300 yards further on he broke, and Telegraph, settling better to his work, passed him at the half-mile post, and obtained a lead of four lengths before the nameake of the redoubtable hero could be pulled down to his work. At the three quarter post Lovett's horse was still leading by the same distance, and it became apparent that but for accident or mistake the heat was his. Nothing of the kind occurring, he was landed an easy victor; the General again going off his feet, and coming almost to the score on the run.

On the second heat, after several false starts they got away, Telegraph with pole and lead. Joe Hooker broke badly before passing the turn, so that the former horse led at the quarter-pole by eight lengths. The position of each remained unchanged to the finish, when Lovett came in holding hard winner of two heats.

*Third Heat.*—Joe Hooker this time went off with the lead, and Telegraph broke before he had gone many strides; he however was pulled up and going steadily, collared his adversary at the quarter-post; when he was about to take the front he again went off his feet, and the little horse looked like a winner; at the half mile McMann led by 3 lengths and at the three-quarter by 2. The supporters of the General were now sanguine, and their chances looked good, but on the home-stretch a little above the distance pole he broke, and the big horse who was in close attendance, rushed to the front, and was landed a winner.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Telegraph | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Joe Hooker | 2 | 2 | 2 |

*First Heat*—44 first quarter.....1:30 half mile.....2 39 mile.
*Second Heat*—44 first quarter.....1:29 half mile.....2 31 mile.
*Third Heat*—45 first quarter.....1:29 half mile.....2 30 mile.

The track in parts was very heavy in the best of order, so that some excuse may be made for the slow time made.

## I. O. OF O. F.

### Installation of the Grand Officers—Address by P. G. Sire Kennedy and Others.

SECOND DAY.

The R. W. Grand Lodge of the State of New-York re-assembled yesterday morning, pursuant to adjournment, P. G. Sire Kennedy in the chair.

After the admission and initiation of a number of new members, and the approval of the bonds of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer elect, the installation of M. W. Grand Master John Medole of Knickerbocker Lodge, No. 22, of New-York, was proceeded with.

Previous to installation of the Grand Officers, P. Grand Sire Kennedy addressed the Order as follows:

REPRESENTATIVE AND BROTHERS—I hope it will not be regarded inappropriate for me to say a few words on the important occasion of this installation. Standing as I do before you an elder member of the fraternity than many of those now present, I necessarily recollect some features of the progress of the Order; and it may be proper to say that I have been connected with it some 22 years, and a member of the Grand Lodge during nearly the whole of that time. When I joined the Order, it was in a depressed condition, and lacked vitality. Although the first Lodge ever organized in the United States was organized in 1806, in this city, it kept up a sort of life; but it was revived in 1819, shortly after the first Lodge was organized by Thomas Wilder in Baltimore, but still it was in an unhealthy condition, and never had any life. In 1843 this Lodge received some invigorating material from Baltimore, but it was never healthy. On the 4th of June, 1843, Columbia Lodge No. 1 received its charter from the Grand Lodge of Maryland, then the Grand Lodge of the United States. The Grand Lodge of the State of New-York then started with but one single Lodge behind it, but the next year another Lodge was organized in Dutchess County, and soon after another. Another Lodge was started in Albany, and Hope Lodge No. 3, speedily followed by Strangers' Refuge Lodge No. 4, but it died off several times, and even now there is an application to be brought before us for its revival. In 1845 the Order in this State had reached ten Lodges, and the charter was about being granted for an eleventh Lodge. In 1850 we had seventeen Lodges; but in 1852 a conflict arose about the location of the Grand Lodge, and it was removed to Albany without authority of the Grand Lodge of the United State. In 1857 it was, however, removed back to New-York City. Then a new vigor became infused into the Order, and in three years 29 Lodges were in the State, all but one—Clinton Lodge No. 7—in a healthy and vigorous condition. At this time I was elected by my brethren Grand Master. The numbers of our members had increased from 1836 to 1840 to some 3,000. The Order continued to prosper; but prosperity was a dangling to us, for as we prospered we became jealous of each other. We became proud, and the result was the division of 1846. The Grand Lodge of the United States in 1849 sanctioned this division. I opposed it from the first with all the force in my power everywhere. I also opposed it on the floor of the Grand Lodge of the United States, but they deemed it wisdom to let us separate. We have reaped the benefit of this separation. We have dwindled down on one hand, but on the other hand we have gained peace and got rid of partisan matters, which should never have entered into our midst, for in the efforts of outvoting one another we took in every one whom we were not absolutely compelled to reject. Lodges were instituted in places where they should have never been permitted to exist. We have now gone through the trial. I must acknowledge that I was not in favor of the reunion, for I feared that we might not harmonize, as I do indeed still. I took no active part, and advised every one who asked my advice to be governed by the will of the majority. I could not favor this, but now when it has taken place, I hope it will be a success and our Union will be permanent and nothing but a fraternal spirit will prevail, coupled with a spirit to up old each other.

These remarks were received with loud applause.

Grand Master Medole on being inducted I to his Chair made the following remarks.

WORTHY PAST GRAND SIRE: Were an incentive to the zealous discharge of the official duties necessary, it is offered by the honor conferred on me of receiving this charter and badges of office at the hands of so distinguished a Brother as yourself, whose long and meritorious services have been justly rewarded by the highest honors of the Order, and whose presence among us on this occasion gives another proof of your constant and unwearying solicitude for the promotion of the holy cause in which we are engaged.

REPRESENTATIVES: To be elected, as I have been, by the unanimous vote of the two jurisdictions, to the most exalted position in the gift of the Order in this State, is to me an honor of which I may well feel proud and which I shall hold in the highest estimation. I am aware that the office is one of great labor, high responsibilities and of many delicate duties; that I may be frequently called upon officially to decide matters wherein it will be impossible to please all of the parties in interest. I shall, however, endeavor to discharge the duties devolving upon me impartially and conscientiously, permitting nothing to interfere with the integrity of my decisions, and keeping prominently in view the best interests of our beloved Order. Although not a stranger to the duties and requirements of the honorable station which I am now about to occupy, yet I am distrustful of my abilities to meet satisfactorily the demands upon me in dispensing law and legislation so at variance with that under which I have derived my experience. I am free to admit, that there are many in this body, who are far more competent in every respect and whose superior intellect and attainments would have added greater dignity to this office. Being fully conscious that I have not the wisdom, prudence and experience which so eminently distinguish many of those present, I shall, therefore, rely upon your generous forbearance and support, hoping that I may be able to satisfy the reasonable anticipations of my friends and partially relieve the solicitude of those who may be in doubt, feeling assured that all my efforts in that direction will be cheerfully seconded. I shall not permit anything to be introduced here that is calculated to do injustice to the great principles which we profess, or to retard the progress of our noble institutions for whose interests we are here to legislate. I take this occasion to publicly tender my acknowledgments to the Representatives and to the Past Grands throughout the State for the very flattering vote accorded to and the distinguished honor conferred upon me in the recent canvass.

This address was received with marked applause, after which the Grand Master installed the following Grand Officers:

William Gould of Buffalo Lodge No. 37, Buffalo, Deputy Grand Master; George J. Gardner of Onondaga Lodge No. 79, Syracuse, Grand Warden; Dewitt C. Langdon of Magnolia Lodge No. 166, Brooklyn, Grand Secretary; Jacob Russell of Ark Lodge No. 28, New-York, Grand Secretary.

The following Grand Officers were appointed by the M. W. Grand Master, confirmed by the Grand Lodge, and installed:

The Rev. J. Dunbar Houghton of Winona Lodge No. 323, Grand Chaplain; E. S. Ralphs of Empire Lodge No. 64, New-York, Grand Marshal; John W. Cole of Trojan Lodge No. 27, Troy, Grand Conductor; Jonas R. Knapp of Tompkins Lodge No. 9, Grand Guardian; Charles McDonald of National Lodge No. 30, Grand Herald.

After the installation, the Standing Committees for 1866-67 were nominated and confirmed as follows.

*Committee of the State of the Order.*—Representatives Kennedy of Getty's, No. 11; Smith of Buffalo, No. 37; Froment of Mount Sinai, No. 374; Madden of Rensellaer, No. 53; Hamilton of Olive Branch, No. 31; Sanders of Cortlandt, No. 6; English of Eureka, No. 177; Blatchfield of Homer, No. 280; Delanoy of Highland, No. 65.

*Committee of Elections and Returns.*—Representatives Stern of Germania, No. 13; Fonda of Genesee, No. 3; Savage of Enterprise, No. 36; Terwilliger of Syracuse, No. 18; Cowan of Herwan, No. 63; Rowe of Tonawanda, No. 145; Williams of Athenian, No. 268; White of Albion, No. 212; Vandervoort of Hancock, No. 321.

*Committee on Finance.*—Representatives Lent of Greenwich, No. 40; Clark of States Rigots, No. 151; Millard of Brookhaven, No. 248; Lacy of Hope, No. 1; Story of Diamond, No. 140; Judson of Principle, No. 170; Ralphs of Empire, No. 64; Donn of Shenandoah, No. 95; Douglass of Knickerbocker, No. 22.

*Committee of Correspondence.*—Representatives Marvin of Principle, No. 170; Smith of National, No. 30; J. H. White of Albion, No. 212.

*Committee on Appeals*—Representatives Barnard of Montauk, No. 327; Swanton of Atlantic, No. 50; Emerson of Jefferson Union, No. 124; Gamble of Warren, No. 253; Pople of Pacific, No. 85; Snyder of Hermans, No. 404; Terwilliger of Syracuse, No. 18; Hosie of Magnolia, No. 166; J. J. Sauer of Golden Rule, No. 245.

*Committee of Laws of Subordinates*—Representatives Pitts of Mercantile, No. 47; Carpenter of Central City, No. 211; Lewseck of German Oak, No. 82; Cole of Trojan, No. 27; Fraden of Columbia, No. 1.

*Committee on Petitions*—Representatives Gibson of Salem, No. 45; Dorsey of Ark, No. 28; Willston of Onondaga, No. 79; Moses of Beacon, No. 228; Fox of Humboldt, No. 380; Preston of Middletown, No. 142; Loeb of Point Gratiot, No. 493; Beck of United Brothers, No. 32; A. M. Bennett of Shenandoah, No. 95.

A motion was carried to insert the addresses of M. W. Bro. Kennedy and Medole in full on the minutes.

On motion, the Grand Lodge fixed as the place of meeting in 1867, the City of Syracuse.

After transacting a large amount of routine business, of no interest but to the members of the fraternity, the Grand Lodge adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

CORRECTION.—We are requested to State that the Grand Representative of the Grand Encampment to the Grand Lodge of the United States is Bro. Royal G. Millard, not Milan as printed yesterday.

## THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

RETURNS OF THE FOURTH DISTRICT—COLLECTIONS ON MANUFACTORIES, LOTTERIES, THEATERS, LICENSES, BILLIARD ROOMS, LIQUOR DEALERS, ETC.—NEARLY THREE MILLIONS MORE COLLECTED THIS YEAR THAN LAST.

The Fourth Revenue District embraces the Third, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Wards. Mr. P. C. Van Wyck is the Assessor, and Mr. J. F. Bailey the Collector. Deputy Collectors are Messrs. E. L. Childs, A. C. Vail, and G. W. Wendell. Cashier, H. Ingalls. The amount of revenue collected in this District, not including incomes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, will be found subjoined:

| | |
|---|---|
| JULY, 1865—Total collection on manufactures | $445,423 33 |
| Gross receipts from express companies, insurance companies, lotteries, railroads, auction sales, &c. | 6,934 13 |
| Licenses of manufacturers, dealers, hotelkeepers, billiard rooms, liquor dealers, butchers, tobacconists, &c. | 435,214 63 |
| Penalties, &c. | 996 92 |
| Total collections on manufactures, &c., for July | $887,569 01 |
| AUGUST, 1865—Total collection on manufactures | 434,915 91 |
| Gross receipts from express companies, insurance companies, lotteries, railroads, auction sales, &c. | 23,970 15 |
| Licenses of manufacturers, dealers, hotelkeepers, billiard rooms, liquor dealers, butchers, tobacconists, &c. | 391,921 41 |
| Penalties, &c. | 64 68 |
| Total collection on manufactures, &c., for August | $850,872 55 |
| SEPTEMBER, 1865—Total collection on manufactures | 737,917 82 |
| Gross receipts from express companies, insurance companies, lotteries, railroads, auction sales, &c. | 13,454 75 |
| Licenses of manufacturers, dealers, hotelkeepers, billiard rooms, liquor dealers, butchers, tobacconists, &c. | 140,619 53 |
| Penalties, &c. | 692 69 |
| Total collections on manufactures, &c., for Sept. | $892,685 79 |
| OCTOBER, 1865—Total collection on manufactures, &c. | 722,716 36 |
| Gross receipts from express companies, insurance companies, lotteries, railroads, auction sales, &c. | 20,777 60 |
| Licenses of manufacturers, dealers, hotelkeepers, billiard rooms, liquor dealers, butchers, tobacconists, &c. | 51,162 82 |
| Penalties, &c. | 524 40 |
| Total collections on manufactures, &c., for October | $795,181 38 |
| NOVEMBER, 1865—Total collection on manufactures, &c. | 651,189 53 |
| Gross receipts from express companies, insurance companies, lotteries, railroads, auction sales, &c. | 14,969 87 |
| Licenses of manufacturers, dealers, hotelkeepers, billiard rooms, liquor dealers, butchers, tobacconists, &c. | 6,[illegible] 10 |
| Penalties, &c. | [illegible] |
| Total collections on manufactures, &c., for November | [illegible] |
| DECEMBER, 1865—Total collection on manufactures, &c. | [illegible] |
| Gross receipts from express companies, insurance companies, lotteries, railroads | [illegible] |
| Licenses of manufacturers, dealers, hotelkeepers, billiard rooms, liquor dealers, butchers, tobacconists, &c. | [illegible] |
| Penalties, &c. | [illegible] |
| Total collections on manufactures, &c., for December | [illegible] |
| JANUARY, 1866—Total collection on manufactures, &c. | [illegible] |
| Gross receipts from express companies, insurance companies, lotteries, railroads | [illegible] |
| Licenses of manufacturers, dealers, hotelkeepers, billiard rooms, liquor dealers, butchers, tobacconists, &c. | [illegible] |
| Penalties, &c. | [illegible] |
| Total collection on manufactures, &c., for January | [illegible] |
| FEBRUARY, 1866—Total collection on manufactures, &c. | [illegible] |
| Gross receipts from express companies, insurance companies, lotteries, railroads | [illegible] |
| Licenses of manufacturers, dealers, hotelkeepers, billiard rooms, liquor dealers, butchers, tobacconists, &c. | [illegible] |
| Penalties, &c. | [illegible] |
| Total collection on manufactures, &c., for February | [illegible] |
| MARCH, 1866—Total collection on manufactures, &c. | [illegible] |
| Gross receipts from express companies, insurance companies, lotteries, railroads, auction sales, &c. | [illegible] |
| Licenses of manufacturers, dealers, hotelkeepers, billiard rooms, liquor dealers, butchers, tobacconists, &c. | [illegible] |
| Penalties, &c. | [illegible] |
| Total collection on manufactures, &c., for March | [illegible] |
| APRIL, 1866—Total collection on manufactures, &c. | [illegible] |
| Gross receipts from express companies, insurance companies,