

man. Dr. Antisell then called attention to the Mosaic account of the creation, and the harmony with which the succession of events, as described there, tallied with the teachings of science. Both of them pointed to a chaotic mass of land and water—then to the production of clouds in the atmosphere, and a line of separation between these and the water on the surface of the globe—then to the appearance of masses of dry land, and the formation of deep seas, or the “gathering together of waters,” as it was termed by Moses—then came the growth of grass, herbs, and trees. In these points, science and the Mosaic account harmonized, in the order of appearance of the animal life—first, inhabitants of the seas; then those of the air; and, lastly, those of the land. The disagreement laid in the time allotted for their development. This question of time, Dr. Antisell said he would revert to on a future occasion. He was listened to, throughout his discourse, with breathless attention, and his plain and unaffected demonstrations of the science of geology elicited much applause. The lectures of Dr. Antisell must be regarded as masterly and popular expositions of this interesting branch of science, and may well contrast with the flimsy productions with which the public have been recently supplied.

Keeping Time with the Telegraph.

We witnessed a curious experiment yesterday at Morse's Telegraph office, which we had before heard of but had never seen. It was nothing less than the ticking of the clock in New York city heard and seen at this end of the line. The experiment was most perfectly performed, the regular vibrations of the pendulum in New York being registered on the paper at precise intervals, and heard by striking the pen-lever at the same instant.

This is done by an operation similar to telegraphing itself. It is well known that the bringing in contact of the positive and negative poles of the batteries, forms what is termed a circuit and produces characters at the pleasure of the person so bringing them together. One of these wires is connected by a very fine wire to the pendulum of the clock, partaking of its motion; the other is fastened to the side of the clock, so that the pendulum shall strike it in swinging back and forth. When the pendulum strikes, the two wires being brought together, a circuit is formed and a stroke of the pendulum makes a dot upon the paper, and this is repeated as often as the pendulum strikes the wire in the side of the clock; so that the ticking of the clock in New York is heard even more distinctly in Buffalo than in the office where it is placed.

Last evening a similar experiment was successfully tried between Bangor, Me., and Milwaukee, Wis., by connecting the wires of Morse's and Speed's lines at this point and then proceeding as mentioned above.

A clock ticking at one place, and being heard between 2 and 3000 miles away, is certainly something curious in this age of marvels.—*Buffalo Express*.

HOME-MADE GAS.—Mr. Bower, of St. Neots, Hants, (England), has constructed and patented an apparatus for making gas from coal, so small as to be adapted for private houses and inns, where ten or more lights are required. It is enclosed in an iron frame occupying but little space, and may be managed by the errand boy. Beautiful gas is said to be made by this plain at the paper manufactories of Messrs. Towgood, Cambridge, at a cost of one shilling and sixpence per 1,000 cubic feet. The patent consists of getting hydrogen gas from steam (generated by the

same fire that heats the retort,) and converting that vapor into gas which otherwise would be converted into tar.

GERMAN SAUSAGES.

Eminent Physicians have stated it as a well known fact, that the bodies of animals which are diseased are capable of communicating fatal diseases to the human species; and Dr. Paris observes, that experience has shown that such animal poison is particularly energetic in those parts that are commonly called offals, in which term are included the intestines. To account for the deleterious changes of which those parts appear by this to be occasionally susceptible, it is not in the least necessary to suppose that the animal died in a state of virulent disease. We are informed by Dr. Kerner, of Wurtemberg, that the smoked sausages which constitute so favourite a repast in his country, often cause fatal poisonings. In one instance thirty-seven persons died out of seventy six who had eaten them; and though the most able chemists analysed the meat, no trace of any known poison could be discovered. The following details respecting this remarkable fact are from Professor Graham's work on Chemistry. In Wurtemberg the sausages are prepared from very various materials. Blood, bacon, brains, milk, bread and meal are mixed together with salt and spices; the mixture is then put into bladders or intestines, and after being boiled is smoked. When these sausages are well prepared they may be preserved for months and furnish a nourishing savoury food, but when the spices and salt are deficient, and particularly when they are smoked too late or not sufficiently, they undergo a peculiar kind of putrefaction, which begins at the center of the sausage. Without any escape of gas taking place, they become paler in colour, and greasy in those parts which have undergone putrefaction, and they are found to contain prelacetic acid or lactate of ammonia, products which are usually found during the putrefaction of animal and vegetable matters. The death which is the consequence of poisoning by putrefied sausages succeeds very lingering and remarkable symptoms. There is a gradual wasting of muscular fibre and of all the constituents of the body similarly composed. Sausages, in the state here described, exercise an action upon the organism, in consequence of the stomach and other parts with which the come in contact, not having the power to arrest their decomposition; and entering the blood in some way or other; while still possessing their whole power, they impart their peculiar action to the constituents of that fluid. Similar effects have occurred in Paris, and it has been conjectured that animal matter in peculiar states of disease or decomposition may constitute an actual poison. hitherto not understood, and only evinced by casual effects. Sir Benjamin Brodie remarked that on several occasions he has met with evidence of the acrid and poisonous nature of dog's meat, as sold in the streets of London, which manifested itself by producing ulcerations of a peculiar and distinct character on the hands, accompanied by swellings in the axilla (armpits).

NATSMITH'S PILE-DRIVING MACHINE.—We witnessed on Saturday the first introduction of this machine in London, and we are indebted to Messrs. Hutchings and Co. of St. Mildred's-court, for being present at one of the most interesting and enterprising inventions that has been brought into action for superseding the old method of driving piles. The works under the superintendence of Mr. Kendel, the engineer, are at the West India Docks, and a pile of 25 feet in length was driven into the ground in the short space of eight minutes, which by the old process