

ing other observers to the southern regions. The path of the coming transit, and the points of view from which it would be observed by the astronomers sent by the several Governments, were shown by the aid of well-drawn maps and plans, and by the stereoptican. He also spoke of the part he had taken while in Europe in urging the necessity for the establishment of stations, and of early preparations being made in expectation of the event, in all of which he was happily successful. The lecture was heard with great attention throughout, and Prof. Proctor was heartily applauded when he closed his remarks.

PROF. PROCTOR'S LECTURE ON THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

Last evening Prof. Proctor delivered his lecture on the "Coming Transit of Venus," at the Cooper Institute, before a large and attentive audience. His clear and lucid explanations of the methods by which the transit of this planet across the sun's disc would be made useful in determining many important points which are as yet unsettled by astronomers, gave much satisfaction. He explained the different methods of taking the requisite observations as suggested by Halley and Delisle, illustrating them by diagrams. He also referred to the great importance of the exactness of the observations to be made, as upon them depended the estimate of all the dimensions of the planetary system. America, he said, had done more than her share in making preparations for this matter, as so many as seven stations would be occupied by North American observers in the northern regions, besides send-