tion, but on the contrary, the discoveries he has made seemed to have confirmed, in his mind, all that the Creator had made known to man in the Holy Scriptures. The effect upon all who heard him, was to beget in their minds a desire to know more of the man, and leaving the subjects and matter of his lectures to the reflection of his auditors, we shall proceed to answer, as well as we can, the question that has been so frequently propounded to us in the last few days, who is Professor Agassiz?

[For one not to know Prof. A. is to argue himself unknown.—Ed.]

A Coin Two Thousand Years Old.—An interesting discovery was made a few days since by a shepherd in a wood recently cleared, near Etain (Meuse). It is a coin of Philip, of Macedon, father of Alexander the Great, and therefore more than two thousand years old. It is in gold, and weighs eight grains. On one side is a head of Apollo crowned with laurel, and on the other a personage in a car drawn by two horses. Below is a kind of vase, on which is the word Philippou in Greek characters. Before the Roman invasion, Greek coins were current among the Gauls.—Galignani.

Rare Coin.—A great rarity in the shape of a coin has lately been sold at Paris, namely: a silver one struck off at Breslau in 1751. Among the persons employed at that time in the mint was an Austrian, who, out of hatred to Frederick II., of Prussia, who had taken possession of Silesia by right of conquest, conceived the idea of revenging himself on that monarch in the following manner: The motto on the coin, Ein reichs thaler (a crown of the kingdom), he divided in such a manner as to make it read, Ein reich sthal er (he stole a kingdom). The King ordered these insulting coins to be all melted down, but some few of them still exist.