34. The White Charger,—by Wenderoth.—like Nos. 5 and 16 beautifully painted and spirited.

35. On the Delaware at Cochocton,—by S. R. Gifford.—This picture is faulty in that the trees from their color, and the columns of the clouds seem reflected in the sky. Mr. Gifford paints an unassuming and almost always a natural picture. His great love of harmony leads him, although the principle is right, into some errors.

36. New-York Harbor,—by F. H. Lane. Ships that look like ships, and water for them to float on, that looks like water.

37. Landscape,—by Oddie.—A sketch, yet beautiful, pictures of this small size should be painted with more care than larger ones, because they are viewed from a nearer point.

38. Bothwell Castle,—by H. J. Brent.—The execution of this picture is excellent, but the tint cold and icy. A little more warmth Mr. Brent would make your paintings much more pleasing.

39. The Coming Storm,—by Wier.—No better proof could be given of Mr. Wier being a close observer of nature, than this little picture. It needs no description to inform the beholder what the artist has attempted to depict.

40. Snowballing,—by C. F. Blauvelt—Another of Mr B's natural, truthful and yet spirited pictures. We like Mr. B's. paintings, they never lie, though they may come a little short, they never overdo nature.

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM AS A MOTIVE POWER.

Professor Page, in the Lectures which he recently delivered before the Smithsonian Institution, stated that there is no longer any doubt of the application of this power as a substitute for steam. He exhibited the most imposing experiments ever witnessed in this branch of science. An immense bar of iron weighing one hundred and sixty pounds, was made to spring up by magnetic action, and to move rapidly up and down, dancing like a feather in the air, without any visible support. The force operating upon the bar, he stated to average *three hundred pounds* through ten inches of its motion. He said he could raise this bar one hundred feet as readily as through ten inches, and he expected no difficulty in doing the same with a bar weighing one ton, or a hundred tons. He could make a pile driver, or a forge hammer, with great simplicity, and could make an engine with a stroke of six, twelve, twenty, or any number of feet.

A most beautiful experiment was the loud sound and brilliant flash from the galvanic spark, when produced near a certain point in his great magnet. Each snap was as loud as a pistol; and when he produced the same spark at a little distance from this point, it made no noise at all. This recent discovery is said to have a practical bearing upon the construction of an electric magnetic engine. Truly a great power is here; and where is the limit to it?

He then exhibited his engine of between four and five horse power, operated by a battery contained within a space of three cubic feet. It looked very unlike a magnetic machine. It was a reciprocating engine of two feet stroke, and the whole engine and battery weighed about one ton. When the power was thrown on by the motion of a lever, the engine started off magnificently, making one hundred and fourteen strokes per minute; though, when it drove a circular saw ten inches in diameter, sawing up boards an inch and a quarter thick into laths, the engine made but about eighty strokes per minute.

There was great anxiety on the part of the spectators to obtain specimens of these laths, to preserve as trophies of this great mechanical triumph. The force operating upon this great cylinder throughout the whole motion of two feet, was stated to be