ports from Fort Benton show that throughout the month the Missouri was higher, perhaps, by four feet than was ever before known, which was attributed, by the observer at that place, to the unusual quantity of melting snow. The changes in the river below Yankton seem, however, not to have been, as yet, materially affected by the high water of the Upper Missouri, but were almost entirely due to the local rains in the Northwest; the rise due to the melting snows of the Rocky mountains will probably affect the lower river during July. The melting snows have caused similar extraordinary floods in Oregon.

Freshets.—The heavy rains that occurred in South Carolina and Georgia during the middle of the month gave rise to one of the highest stages of water on record at Savannah, and probably thoughout that region. The observer at Gainesville reports eight lives lost and damage to the extent of $1,000,000. The observers in Kansas report waters high in consequence of excess of rain. The observer at Corning, Mo., reports that destructive floods followed heavy rains. The observer at Asheville, N. C., reports on the 17th a great freshet in the French Broad river, and on the same date floods are reported from Lenoir, N. C. The observer at Neillsville, Wis., reports the extreme rise of Black river this spring eight feet.

Ice in Lakes and Rivers.—The observer at Ashland, Wis., reports that the navigation of Lake Michigan was interfered with by ice up to the 14th. Lake Superior, at Duluth, was obstructed by ice until the 25th; the harbor was clear on the 28th.

WATER TEMPERATURES.

The table on Chart No. II gives the maximum and minimum temperatures of the water near the bottoms of rivers and harbors. The lowest minima temperatures reported are 40° at Marquette and Eastport; 32° at Duluth; 48° at Burlington; 50° at Portland, Me. The highest maxima are 92° at Punta Rassa; 90° at Key West; 89° at Jacksonville and Norfolk; 85° at Montgomery and Augusta; 84° at Charleston and Mobile; 83° at Nashville. The largest ranges of temperature are 24° at Burlington; 17° at Omaha, New York, Keokuk and St. Paul; 16° at New London, Pittsburgh and Norfolk; 14 at Alpena, Augusta, Leavenworth and Wood's Hole. The least ranges are 7° at Detroit and St. Marks; 6° at St. Louis; 5° at Chicago, Milwaukee, Mobile and Savannah; 4° at Eastport and 3° at Wilmington.

ATMOSPHERIC ELECTRICITY.

Aurora.—Auroras have been faint, ill-defined, and often the observers have been doubtful as to the true nature of the phenomena. They are reported as follows: On the 3rd and 4th, at Corning, Mo.; 7th, Eastport, Me.; 10th, Litchfield, Mich., Fort Sully, D. T.; 11th, Duluth, Minn.; 12th, Dodge City, Kan., Pike's Peak, Col.; 13th, Pike's Peak, Col.; 18th, Pike's Peak, Col.; 23rd, Cleveland, Ohio, Eastport, Me.; 26th, Eastport, Me.; 27th, Le Roy, Wis., Malone, N. Y.; 29th, Abington, Ill., Carthegena, Ohio, Duluth, Minn.; 30th, Eastport, Me.

Telegraphic Ground Currents—were noted on the 15th at Colorado Springs; 3rd and 27th, at Philadelphia; 16th, 27th and 28th, at Pike's Peak; 17th, 23rd and 28th, at Santa Fé.

Lightning.—In order to obtain an approximate idea of the number of thunder-storms during the month, a count has been made of every case recorded at the 445 stations of lightning or thunder, whether near to or distant from the station; by including silent or distant lightning, it is presumed that the record for each station may be assumed to represent all cases that occur within a radius of fifty miles, and although in many instances the same storm having been observed at several stations will therefore be counted more than once, yet, on account of the fragmentary nature of most records, it is safe to presume that the sum total for the whole country, which is 1,344, is below rather than above the truth. The chronological distribution of these cases is given in the following statement: On the 1st, 38; 2nd, 40; 3rd, 53; 4th, 37; 5th, 7; 6th, 34; 7th, 27; 8th, 25; 9th, 58; 10th, 82; 11th, 64; 12th, 47; 13th, 23, 14th, 47; 15th, 39; 16th, 34; 17th, 24; 18th, 15; 19th, 24; 20th, 53; 21st, 43; 22nd, 39; 23rd, 67; 24th, 63; 25th, 96; 26th, 68; 27th, 84; 28th, 41; 29th, 39; 30th, 33. The geographical distribution is shown in the following statement: For the Atlantic and Gulf States—Maine, 37; New Hampshire, 28; Vermont, 33; Massachusetts, 56; Rhode Island, 2; Connecticut, 22; New Jersey, 32; Delaware, 7; Maryland, 24; District of Columbia, 8; Virginia, 38; North Carolina, 52; South Carolina, 9; Georgia, 29; Florida, 22; Alabama, 17; Mississippi, 46; Louisiana, 41; Texas, 18. For the Appalachian region—New York, 110; Pennsylvania, 40; West Virginia, 14; Kentucky, 22; Tennessee, 56. For the interior—Ohio, 74; Indiana, 38; Illinois, 91; Iowa, 111; Missouri, 19; Arkansas, 6. For the western plateau—Nebraska, 43; Kansas, 65; Indian Territory, 3; Wyoming Territory, 1; Colorado, 11; New Mexico, 21. For the northern boundary—Michigan, 38; Wisconsin, 31; Minnesota, 11; Dakota, 22; Montana, 1. For the Pacific slope—Idaho, 4; Nevada, 4; Utah, 1.