

ANALYSIS OF THE LEASOWE WATER.

By Joseph Danson, F.C.S., Student in the Liverpool College of Chemistry.

[An account of this mineral spring is given in vol. i, p. 105 of the Society's Proceedings; but the following more minute analysis has been furnished, through the kindness of Dr. Muspratt.]

	Grains per Imp. Gall.
Chloride of Sodium	76.62
Chloride of Calcium	16.76
Sulphate of Calcia	23.60
Carbonate of Calcia	10.67
Carbonate of Magnesia	6.60
Sesquioxide of Iron held in mechanical suspension98
Organic Matter, Potassa, Silica, &c., &c., &c.	10.73
	145.96

ORIGIN OF THE NAME "HISTORIC SOCIETY."

At the Seventh Ordinary Meeting, in reply to an inquiry, Dr. Hume explained the origin of the name of the Society. The meetings relative to the Society had gone on uninterruptedly, and minutes of the proceedings had been duly taken from December 27th, 1847. At these meetings the objects of the Society were fixed upon, subsequently embodied in the eleven heads given in the Prospectus. Circulars were issued in the name of the originators, dated from the beginning of February 1848. On Friday, 11th February, at the meeting of the Proprietors of the Royal Institution, the Rev. Dr. Raffles, in his address as President, suggested the formation of a local Society for the collection and preservation of documents, to be called the Historic Society, as in numerous cases in America. This is nearly equivalent to the first of the objects, which the originators proposed to themselves. It was accordingly resolved to adopt this specific name with a generic sense, partly in compliment to Dr. Raffles, whose suggestion was made quite independently. The Society is indebted, therefore, for its name to one gentleman, for its principles to three, and for its success thus far to the kind and successful efforts of all.

NOTE TO MR. BEAMONT'S PAPER.

In an Appendix to *The Stranger in Liverpool* (xxxix), after some account of the raising of the Liverpool Blues, the writer says,—“The regiment, on the 15th November, 1745, began their march for Warrington, and quartered in several villages in Cheshire. The first duty they were engaged in was taking down several bridges between Lancashire and Cheshire, to prevent the progress of the rebels.”