Geologists Think the World May Be Frozen Up Again.

The question is again being discussed whether the present phenomena of climatic observations do not point to the advent of a second glacial period, when the countries now basking in the fostering warmth of a tropical climate will be covered with a perpetual frost and snow of the polar regions. The researches of geologists have proved the existence in Greenland and other arctic lands of fossil palms and other tropical plants, which show that these regions were once covered with a rich vegetation which only equatorial climes can now produce.

Then came the great ice age, which buried this flora and fauna, and which still prevails at the polar extremities of the earth. Is this kingdom of ice and snow about to head its way toward the equator? From the auroral circles we have no data which supply an answer to the question, but it is asserted that the climate of Norway and Iceland is annually becoming more severe. Great masses of ice are frequently observed by navigators in far more northerly position during the summer months in the Arctic than was the case a few years ago, and the effect of these icebergs is to materially reduce the sea temperatures of the surrounding regions.

Iceland. The latter island in late years has been suffering so severely that corn no longer grows there. During the last two years, in fear of approaching famine, and a still colder winter is anticipated, the inhabitants are suffering from want.

The Influence of the Gulf Stream on the climate of Norway, which has not been less marked than on that of Iceland, has proved to the counties of Ireland and Scotland, is being effected by the great stream of water; theɏy cold masses of ice which it is the Gulf Stream to carry toward the eastern side of the North Atlantic, and thus prevent the great river which appears, however, to be rather a periodical occurrence, is a general one, the temperature increasing in intensity, and the existence of large ice-fields in the region of the Arctic Ocean and the Atlantic rather points to warmer weather, the tendency of the Gulf Stream. The usual intensity and extension of the region of cold. The fact is, we show that from time to time since the advent of man into the world, remarkable rigid Winters and torrid Summers, upset the calculations of learned geologists and ruffled the feelings of the inhabitants of the temperate zones. Several times the French have extended their dominion to come down from the heights of Europe and sea to the Mediterranean.

In 890 and 1234 the ice formed a severe barrier between the Mediterranean and the Greek, and in 1706 the ice was so cold that the sea was frozen from the Arctic to the Mediterranean. In France were frozen in the years 1305 and 1385, and ice drifted into the Mediterranean, in some places fifteen feet thick. The Winter of 1812-13 was memorable for its extent, and the Great Ice of 1854 was the most extensive in Europe. The Atlantic froze along the coasts of several leagues, and vessels were unable to pass the English Channel, so that four months in 1854, snow fell to the depth of a foot. From 1840 to 1874, there were at least seven days of snow in April in the twenty-five years of the Winter of 1801-2 the Susquehanna River was frozen over, and so hard that trains of the Philadelphia.

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