

scholars is estimated at a million. The Colonial rulers receive £100,000, and nearly £50,000 go for the support and conveyance of captured negroes and liberated Africans, and the salaries of the Mixed Commission established under treaties with foreign powers for suppressing the traffic in slaves, besides the expense incurred in maintaining ships for this purpose.

The army consists of 138,117 men of all ranks, divided as follows:—Regiments, 128,212; depots in the United Kingdom of regiments in India, 8,983; general staff, 93; establishments, 543; educational do., 281. Of the total, 7,150 are officers; 13,454 non-commissioned officers, and 117,513 rank and file. The military service in Canada costs £608,000; in Nova Scotia, £193,000.

The navy comprises 765 vessels of all classes, of which only 93 are in commission, carrying 3,936 guns. Sixteen ships carry from 70 to 104 guns each; and the iron-clad fleet numbers eleven vessels, carrying 216 guns. Twenty-eight war vessels are building; one of which is an iron-clad. Both the aggregate of naval vessels and of commissioned ships is less than those of last year.

The British navy costs more than the American, according to the respective estimates for the year 1866-7. The former is kept up at a cost of \$50,000,000; the latter for \$43,000,000.

#### U. S. Rebellion Casualties.

The hospital records show the enormous aggregate of 253,000 Union soldiers who have died on battlefields and in hospitals during the war, to suppress the Rebellion. This does not include those who died at their homes of lingering disease contracted in the service.

#### Crimean Projectiles.

Official Records show the following as the number of projectiles used by the opposing armies and naval forces: French, 29,460,353; English, 15,000,000; Piedmontese, 50,000; Turks, 50,000; Naval Forces (Allied), 35,000; Russian, 45,000,000. Total, 89,595,363.

Killed and wounded by these projectiles: French, 50,336; English, 91,038; Piedmontese, 183; Turks, 1,000; Naval Forces (Allied) 2,000; Russian, 100,000. Total, 175,057. Only one projectile in 512 did any execution.

#### Galleries of the Louvre.

The *Paris Moniteur des Arts* gives the following Art statistics:—The galleries of the Louvre, exclusive of the Campana collection, contain nearly 2,000 pictures, viz: 560 Italian, 620 Flemish, Dutch and German, 700 French, and 20 Spanish. There are 12 Raphaels, 3 Corregios, 18 Titians, 13 Paul Veroneses, 9 Leonardo de Vincis, 5 Perugins, 4 Giorginis, 42 Rubenses, 22 Van Dycks, 17 Rembrandts, 18 Wouvermans, 54 Teniers, 2 Hobbemas, 11 Berghems, 10 Van Huysmans, 10 Holbeins, 11 Murillos, 42 Poussins, 24 Lesueurs, 16 Claude Lorraines, 4 Joseph Vernets, 13 Davids, 7 Girards, and 3 Gros.

#### Consumption of Coal in Great Britain.

The consumption of coal, including waste, in the United Kingdom, amounts to three times the quan-

tity expended in 1845. In the year 1845 the consumption in Great Britain, for domestic and all manufacturing purposes, was 31,800,000 tons, and there were exported in the same year, 1,800,000 tons. In 1865, however, there were consumed for domestic and all purposes of manufacture 87,000,000 tons, 9,000,000 tons being exported.

#### Cincinnati Bridge.

The great Cincinnati Bridge about to be suspended across the Ohio River will be the longest in the world, being over 2,000 feet longer than the Suspension Bridge over the Niagara River, and 540 feet longer than the Menai Bridge in England. Its total span will be 1,057 yards. The massive stone piers tower 110 feet over the floor of the bridge, and 200 feet above their foundations. One year is the period allowed for building it.

## Miscellaneous.

#### Pitch Lake of Trinidad.

A Trinidad correspondent of the *Trade Review* gives the following description of the celebrated Pitch Lake in that island:—

“This wonderful and singular natural formation is situated at a place called La Brea, and is about sixteen or twenty miles from Port-au-Spain, the capital of the island. Its area is between one hundred and two hundred acres,—that is the lake itself—but the same formation extends down to the sea shore, and even for some distance under the sea. The substance itself is a hard, black, shiny pitch—this is the appearance of that along the road to the lake, (which is about a mile from the shore) but that found in the lake—in some parts of it—is quite soft and almost liquid. But the most singular thing about this lake is, that all attempts hitherto made to find out the depth of this formation, have been futile, and that, too, from natural causes which I will explain. The men engaged in mining the pitch, work on the surface of the lake, which is comparatively hard, (except in some places, where, as I have already said, it is soft and liquid), with pick axes and spades, chopping out the solid pitch in good sized pieces; but the elasticity and expansibility of this substance is so great, that even when they have dug a pit, say to the depth of four or five feet, and perhaps six feet long, by five feet wide, in the course of a day, they will find on returning to their work in the morning, the walls of this hole approximating so closely as to be almost touching each other, and if left for four or five hours longer there is not to be seen the slightest trace of where the night before was a yawning pit in the surface, and thus no sensible diminution is visible in the quantity existing in the lake, even with the large amount annually removed, for shipment to foreign ports. Very considerable quantities of this pitch are annually exported to England, in vessels chartered for that purpose, from which oil is refined. It is also used for the ordinary purposes of gravel roofing. Of course the theories as to the cause of this singular formation, are various, but the most sensible one is that it is of the same nature as the