

vapour, but had not been there to see. The entry to the grotto was found to be free. The snow had slid down towards the bottom of the valley, where it formed a thick layer. Beautiful stalactites hung from the roofs; perfect silence reigned; very dry ice appeared everywhere in the form of columns, slabs, inclined planes, &c. There was no water or snow anywhere, and the atmosphere was very still and cold.—*Id.*

STATISTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

—By the decennial census which has been completed since the breaking out of the civil war, it appears that the total population of the 34 States, 7 Territories and of the District of Columbia is 31,429,891, of which 3,949,557 are slaves. In 1850 the population was 23,067,262, of which 3,200,000 were slaves. The increase of the slave population is very small compared with that of free men. But that does not give the figures of the black and coloured free population. The rate of increase of the whole is about 31 per cent.

The State of New-York has the largest population 3,837,542; the State of Oregon the smallest 52,464.

New-Mexico is the most populous Territory—93,541, while Dahotas has the smallest population—only 4,939. The population of the District of Columbia (Washington and a small circuit around it) is 75,076.

The population of the seven confederate states, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Texas is only 4,567,891, of which 2,311,260 are slaves. To those however must now be added Virginia with a population of 1,596,983, of which only 490,887 are slaves, and likely also Tennessee with a population of 1,109,847, of which 275,784 are slaves, and Kentucky with 1,155,713, of which 225,490 slaves.

There are besides, several States and Territories that are doubtful or neutral; and giving the South the benefit of all possible contingencies in its favor, it may be said that the contest is likely to be at the most, one between six or seven millions of freemen from the Southern States, against fifteen or seventeen millions from the Northern and Western States. The odds are fearful as one may see.

—The census of Quebec and of Montreal, dividing the population according to religion and origin, is now complete and the results are as follow:—

The French Canadians and the natives of France in Montreal are 43,070, the natives of Great Britain and their descendants 43,745, and the natives of all other countries and their descendants 4,191. Nearly one half of the latter are French s, caking, so that the city may be considered to be equally divided between the French and the English speaking populations. The Roman Catholics are 60,099, the members of the Church of England 10,072, all other Protestant congregations 13,917, Unitarians 468, Jews 398, without any religion 52. The total population of the city within the limits is 31,000; the population of that part of the suburbs which is out of the city limits is 10,433, nearly all French Canadians and Roman Catholics, giving altogether 101,439.

The population of French origin in Quebec is 29,336, that of British origin 21,097, and the natives of all other countries 701. The Roman Catholics are 41,853, the members of the Church of England 5,679, all other Protestant religions 3,452, Unitarians 20, Jews 117, without any religion 8. The whole population is 51,134; the population of the suburbs out of the city limits is given as 10,850, the great majority of which are Roman Catholics of French origin and Irish Catholics, giving altogether 61,984. The population of Montreal in 1851 was 57,715, and that of Quebec 42,052 within the limits.

—The Mississippi River extends 2,100 miles from the frozen regions of the North to the sunny South, and with the Missouri river, is 4,500 miles in length. It would reach from New York across the Atlantic Ocean, or from France to Turkey and the Caspian Sea. Its average depth is fifty feet, and its width over half a mile. The floods are more than a month travelling from its source to its delta. The trappers can exchange the furs of animals caught by them on the Upper Mississippi for the tropical fruits gathered on the banks below. The total value of steamers afloat on the river and its tributaries, is more than \$60,000,000, numbering 1,600 boats, with more than twice the steamboat tonnage of England. It drains an area of 1,200,000 square miles, and washes the shores of twelve powerful States. In one single reservoir at Lake Pepin, between Wisconsin and Minnesota, 2,500 miles from the sea, the navies of the world might ride at anchor.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

—In France teachers find divers means of adding to their scanty pittance, which in that country are as slender as in Canada, and perhaps even more so. One of these means, and the most important is the rearing of bees. We translate the following extract from a French work published in Montreal by the late Amury Girod, adding that in the district of Montreal, and especially on Isle Jesus, many farmers avail themselves of this source of profit.

"The product of bees is considerable when the directions which I have given are followed out, for then no loss occurs. I shall make some calculations, taking as a basis one hundred hives. The cost of 100 hives at 21 francs is 2,100 francs. The number of swarms will be

at least one hundred, but as some may die in winter, or be otherwise lost, let only 60 be reckoned upon—60 at 10 francs is 600 francs. As a good hive will yield 10 or 12 lbs. of honey and the smallest only about 2 lbs., the mean weight must be adopted, say 6 lbs to each hive or 600 lbs. in all. The price of honey ranges from 40 to 80 francs per hundred, which at the mean rate—60 francs—is 3600 francs—Total 4200 francs. Thus as the profits amount to about 50 per cent., it will be seen that bees will repay the pains bestowed upon them."

Bees, adds *l'Agriculteur*, cost nothing, as they feed everywhere without committing any depredation. The poorest can own hundreds of hives with only a small plot to enclose them, and our cold climate should not prevent us from keeping bees since they thrive well in Russia where the winters are even more severe.

—It is stated from Havana that the remains of Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of the New World, are again to be removed to a new and splendid cemetery, soon to be opened near that city. They are to be deposited in a silver urn, on which will be inscribed in letters of gold the most remarkable events of his great enterprise. A bronze statue is to be erected over them, representing the great discoverer in the attitude of revealing the grand mission of his wonderful life.

Columbus died Ascension day, the 20th of May, 1506, in about the 70th year of his age. His obsequies were celebrated with great pomp at Valladolid, and his body deposited in the Convent of San Francisco. Thence, nine years after, in the year 1515, it was removed to the Carthusian Monastery of Seville, where was likewise deposited the body of his son Diego. Twenty years after, in the year 1539, the bodies of both the admiral and his son were removed, with appropriate pomp and ceremonies, to the New World he had discovered, and interred in the principal chapel of San Domingo, Hispaniola. There they remained undisturbed for the period of 250 years.

In the year 1805, however, at the close of the war between France and Spain, all the Spanish possessions in the island of Hispaniola were ceded to France, whereupon a request was preferred to the French Governor to have the remains of Columbus removed to Cuba. The request was granted, and on the 20th day of December, 1805, the vault in the cathedral of San Domingo was for the first time in nearly two hundred years opened. "Within," says the record of the event, "were found the fragments of a leaden coffin, a number of bones, and a quantity of mould, evidently the remains of a human body. These were carefully collected and put into a case of gilded lead, about half an ell in length and breadth, and a third in height, secured by an iron lock, the key of which was delivered to the Archbishop. The case was enclosed in a coffin, covered with black velvet, and ornamented with lace and fringe of gold."

After appropriate funeral ceremonies, the body was taken on board the ship *San Lorenzo* and taken to Havana, where it arrived on the 15th of January, 1806. It was received in the most solemn manner, with all the honor given to a sovereign. "On arriving at the mole, the remains were met by the Governor of the Island, accompanied by his generals and military staff. The coffin was then conveyed between files of soldiery which lined the streets to the obelisk, in the Place d'Armes, where it was received in a hearse prepared for the purpose. Here the remains were formally delivered to the Governor and Captain General of the Island, the key given up to him, the coffin opened and examined, and the safe transportation of its contents authenticated."

The ceremony concluded, the solemn rites of the dead were performed by the Archbishop, and the remains of the great discoverer were again deposited in the wall on the right side of the grand altar of the Cathedral of Havana, where they have ever since remained, the object of reverence to all visitors of the island.—*Boston Traveller.*

—On a very conspicuous and beautiful green hill that overlooks the town of Cromarty, stand the Gaelic Chapel of the Established Church. At the east end of the chapel, and about thirty yards distant from it, Hugh Miller's monument has been erected. It is a massive column of freestone about 54 feet high, on which has been placed a statue, 10 feet high, of the great Geologist. The face is towards the east. He is standing bare-headed, with his plaid thrown over his shoulder. On his right side is a pile of books, seven in number, while he is holding another book in his hand, resting on the others. These no doubt refer to the number of works that he has published. In his left hand he is holding a specimen of stone which he is intensely examining. It is said to be a good likeness. It is rather a singular circumstance that when a monument was proposed to be erected to the memory of the devoted Dr. Thompson, who sunk in the Crimea, Hugh Miller pointed out the spot; and that the spot is the very one in which his own monument now stands. The doctor's monument was erected at Forfestinstead of his native town of Cromarty. The inscription is as follows:—"In memory of Hugh Miller, and in commemoration of his Genius and Literary and Scientific Eminence. This monument was erected by his countrymen. Born at Cromarty, 10th Oct., 1802, died 24th Dec., 1856." The cottage where Hugh Miller was born is in sight of his monument. His mother is still living in it, but has been bedridden for a length of time. She could never be persuaded to leave it to go to a better dwelling place.