

TABLE V.

Table shewing both total value of Canadian Exports and Imports, and the aggregate value of the Foreign trade of the Province from 1852 to 1861, inclusive.

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Total Value of Foreign Trade.
1852	\$14,055,973	\$20,286,493	\$34,342,466
1853	22,012,230	31,981,436	53,993,666
1854	21,249,319	40,529,325	61,778,644
1855	28,188,461	36,086,169	64,274,630
1856	32,047,017	43,584,387	75,631,404
1857	27,006,624	39,430,598	66,437,222
1858	23,472,609	29,078,527	52,551,136
1859	24,766,981	33,555,161	58,322,142
1860	34,631,890	34,441,621	69,073,511
1861	36,614,195	43,046,823	79,661,018

TABLE VI.

Table shewing the annual exportation of Furs and Skins from Canada, exclusive of the Hudson's Bay Company's Exports.

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
1853	\$127,694	1858	\$163,213
1854	69,357	1859	229,147
1855	115,260	1860	227,115
1856	207,753	1861	230,596
1857	154,879		

2. CANADA AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

We have been favored with a sight of the report of the Jurors of the late International Exhibition as it is now passing through the press, and we are pleased to notice the very laudatory terms in which the labours of Sir Wm. Logan, Mr. Chamberlin, and Dr. Hurlburt have been mentioned, the Canadian Department being characterized "as one of the most complete illustrations of the resources of a colony ever exhibited." Speaking of Class IV. sec. C, being on the vegetable substances used in manufacture, the report says:—

At no previous exhibition in this or any other country has so splendid and valuable a display of the products of forests and plantations been exhibited, not only when we consider the magnitude of the various collections sent from almost every country, but also in regard to the admirable care which in almost all cases have been shown in the preparation of the specimens of which they were composed. Science and commercial enterprise have gone hand in hand, and we have no longer to regret the absence of correct information respecting the producing plants and other important particulars, which rendered so much that was sent to the Exhibition of 1851 comparatively useless. Most of the collections now exhibited are labelled correctly, and not only do we find the scientific names of the trees attached, but in many cases valuable information respecting the qualities and quantities of the timber are given.

In point of size of specimens, excellent selection, and information given, the Upper Canada collection of woods is undoubtedly the finest in the Exhibition building. It is contributed by sixteen individuals, and consists of plank logs, square logs, transverse sections, polished specimens, veneers, and very extensive series of scientifically collected and named leaves, flowers, shoots, &c., &c.

This collection further derives much of its exactness and scientific value from the exertions of Dr. Hurlburt, who appears to have both systematically named and arranged the collections and contributed to their completion in various ways.—*London Canadian News.*

V. Papers on Physical Science, &c.

1. EXTRAORDINARY GEOLOGICAL STRATA.

The construction of the great fortification at Portland, to which we recently alluded, has laid bare to view some extraordinary geological formations. An English contemporary, speaking on this subject, says:—

"The sections of the wonderful geological strata which form the island of Portland are seen for the first time in the straight rocky walls of the ditch in all their curious variety. What is most singular is, that at regular intervals of 25 or 30 yards, and commencing

about 20 feet below the surface of the ground, are a series of vertical "faults," or gaps, about two feet wide, which, as far as can be judged, penetrate to the lowest substrata of the island and traverse it completely from north to south. In these extraordinary clefts human bones have been found with those of wild boars, and the bones and horns of reindeer,—not fossilized, but with all their osseous structure as perfect as if they were not 50 years old. Lower still in the oolite the bones of saurians have been brought to light with sharks' teeth, shells now only found in the Red Sea, huge ammonites of stone and copper fossil trees, and near the surface, Phœnician gold coins, ancient British weapons, Roman pottery, and the mysterious flints in the drift."

2. THE BEAUTY OF THE SKY.

It is a strange thing how little in general people know about the sky. It is the part of creation in which nature has done more for the sake of pleasing man, more for the sole and evident purpose of talking to him and teaching him than in any other of her works, and it is just the part in which we least attend to her. There are not many of her other works in which some more material or essential purpose than the mere pleasing of man is not answered in every part of their organization; but every essential purpose of the sky might, as far as we know be answered, if once in three days, or thereabouts a great black ugly rain cloud were broken up over the blue, and everything well watered; and so all left blue again until the next time, with perhaps a film of morning and evening mist for dew. But instead of this, there is not a moment of any day of our lives when nature is not producing scene after scene, picture after picture, glory after glory, and working still upon such exquisite and constant principles of the most perfect beauty, that it is quite certain it is all done for us, intended for our perpetual pleasure by the Great Being who made all worlds.

3. TELEGRAPH ROUND THE WORLD.

The world will probably be girdled by the electric telegraph during the present year. Communication has already taken place between London and Turnen, in Siberia, a distance of four thousand and thirty-nine miles. The wires will be extended to the Pacific in January, and telegraphic communication between London and New York, by way of Siberia and California, will be one of the marvels of 1863.

4. REMEDY FOR DIPHTHERIA.

A gentleman who had administered the following remedy for diphtheria says that it has always proved effectual in affording speedy relief: Take a common tobacco pipe, place a live coal within the bowl, drop a little tar upon the coal and let the patient draw smoke in the mouth, and discharge it through the nostrils. The remedy is safe and simple, and should be tried whenever occasion may require. Many valuable lives may be saved, the informant confidently believes, by prompt treatment as above.

VI. Biographical Sketches.

No. 4.—THE RIGHT REV. G. J. MOUNTAIN, D.D., D.C.L.

Dr. Mountain, Lord Bishop of Quebec, died at Quebec, at two o'clock on Tuesday morning. This intelligence is not altogether unexpected, as the declining health of his Lordship has been known for some time. He was born in 1789, in Norwich, England, the year in which the first French Revolution commenced. He was consequently aged 74. He came to this country with his father, the first Bishop of the English Church in Canada, when a boy, but was afterwards sent home to be educated for the Church. He studied at Cambridge and graduated at Trinity College in 1810; was ordained Deacon in 1812; and Priest in 1813. He served after his ordination in the Cathedral at Quebec. Was appointed Rector of Fredericton, New Brunswick, in 1814; and in 1817 Rector of Quebec and Bishop's official. In 1821 he was appointed Archdeacon, and in 1825 was deputed to go to England on Church business. After his return he was made Examining Chaplain to Bishop Stewart. He again went to England on matters connected with the Clergy Reserves in 1835, and while there, he was, in 1836, consecrated Bishop of Montreal. His diocese at that time really comprised the whole of Lower Canada, Bishop Stewart retaining only Upper Canada; and, shortly afterwards, he really had for a time both Provinces under his charge, for Bishop Stewart became ill and retired. His diocese therefore stretched from Labrador to the Red River Settlement; and he had this extended charge till 1839, when the present Bishop of Toronto, who is now full of years, was appointed. He afterwards had the whole of Lower Canada for a diocese, as Bishop