

senate. A third deals in light literature, with a sparing admixture of politics.—The *Russian Invalid* which told the tale of the loss of the Tiger, the other day, is a daily military newspaper. There is a government paper which appears once a week; and another which is published daily. There are also mining journals, trade journals, farming journals, and a "Finger-post to the police of St. Petersburg.... The number of newspapers and periodicals published at Berlin at present is 103. Of the political journals 45,450 copies are struck off, and 21,282 of them are subscribed for at Berlin. There is one journal for every nineteen of the population

ORIGINS OF NAMES OF AMERICAN STATES.—Maine, so called in 1638, from the province of Maine in France, of which Queen Henrietta Maria was then proprietor. New Hampshire, bought by the Plymouth Company from Capt. Masson, received its name of "Hampshire" from that County in England, of which Captain Masson was Governor. Vermont, so called by its inhabitants in their declaration of independence, Jan. 16 1777—Vermont. Massachusetts, from a tribe of Indians inhabiting the neighbourhood of Boston: the meaning of the word is "Blue Mountains." Rhode Islands, so named in 1044, after the Island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean. Connecticut, the Indian name of the principal river in that state. New York, after the Duke of York and Albany, to whom the territory had been conceded. Pennsylvania, in 1681 after Mr. Penn. Delaware, in 1703, from the bay of that name, on the shores of which this state is situated and where Lord Delaware died. Maryland, after Queen Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I., in Annals of Parliament, of June 30, 1682. Virginia, so named in 1584, after Queen Elizabeth. Carolina, so called by the French in 1564, in honour of Charles IX. Georgia, in 1772, after George III. Alabama, 1817, from the principal river traversing that state. Mississippi, in 1800, from its affluents and western borders: Mississippi, in Indian language, means a river formed of several rivers. Louisiana, so named in honour of Louis XIV. Tennessee, 1796; Kentucky, 1782; Illinois, 1809, from their principal rivers—Illinois, in the language of the Indians, means River of Men. Indiana, 1802, from its American Indian population. Ohio, 1802, from the name of its southern frontier. Missouri, 1821, from the river. Michigan, 1803, from the name of its lake. Arkansas, 1819, from its principal river. Florida, so named in 1572, by Juan Ponce de Leon, because its shores were discovered on a Palm Sunday, or "Pâques Fleuri."

The *Crystal Palace of Sydenham*, was opened by the Queen, with great pomp on the 10th of June. The following address, explanatory of the object in view, was presented to her Majesty.

"This undertaking, the inauguration of which your Majesty this day honours with your presence, originated in the wish to carry out the grand idea of the Great Exhibition of 1851. Private enterprise, appealed to in the interests of civilization, supplied the funds. The men whose names had acquired European celebrity in connection with the Crystal Palace of 1851, placed their services at the disposal of the directors in their respective departments. The enlightened patronage of royalty, the sympathy and support of public opinion, the generous co-operation of distinguished men in science and art, urged on the undertaking, and impressed it with a national character. The liberality of foreign governments threw open every museum, and afforded facilities never before known for acquiring a complete series of the finest works of ancient and modern art.

"Thus aided and encouraged, the original idea expanded into wider dimensions. It was resolved to attempt the creation of a palace and park which should be at once a fitting ornament of the greatest metropolis of the civilized world—an unrivalled school of art and instrument of education, and a monument worthy of the age and of the British Empire.

"With these views the directors embraced three leading objects in their undertaking—amusement and recreation, instruction, and commercial utility.

"The first object was sought to be attained by the creation of a new Crystal Palace, far exceeding the original structure of 1851, in dimensions and in architectural effect—of a terraced garden and park on a scale of magnificence worthy of the Palace—and of a system of fountains and waterworks surpassing anything which the world has yet witnessed.

"The educational object embraces a complete historical illustration of the arts of sculpture and architecture from the earliest works of Egypt and Assyria down to modern times; comprising casts of every celebrated statue in the world, and restorations of some of its most remarkable monuments.

"In science, geology, ethnology, zoology, and botany, receive appropriate illustrations; the principle of which, has been to combine scientific accuracy

with popular effect, and in its ultimate development the directors are bold enough to look forward to the Crystal Palace of 1854, becoming an illustrated encyclopædia of this great and varied universe, where every art and every science may find a place, and where every visitor may find something to interest, and be taught through the medium of the eye to receive impressions, kindling a desire for knowledge, and awakening instincts of the beautiful.

"Combined with art and science, industry receives its due representation. The Industrial Exhibition is based on principles of commercial utility, taught by the experience of the Great Exhibition of 1851. The advantage to national interests of a place where the best products of different industries and localities could be seen and appreciated, was no less manifest than the importance to individual producers of such an unrivalled means of publicity, and the conveniences to buyers and sellers of such a world's fair for the exhibition and inspection of goods, and the transaction of mutual business."

Description of the New Crystal Palace at Sydenham.

"The building above the level of the floor is entirely of iron and glass with the exception of a portion at the north front, which is panelled with wood. The whole length of the main building is 1,608 feet, and the wings 574 feet each, making a length of 2,756 feet, which, with the 720 feet in the colonnade, leading from the railway station to the wings, gives a total length of 3,476 feet; or nearly three-quarters of a mile of ground covered with a transparent roof of glass. The length of the Hyde-park building was, 1,848 feet, so that, including the wings and colonnade, the present structure is larger than its predecessor by 1,628 feet; the area of the ground floor, including the wings, amounts to the astonishing quantity of 598,396 superficial feet; and the area of gallery flooring of building and wings to 245,260 superficial feet, altogether 843,656 superficial feet. In cubic contents the Palace at Sydenham exceeds its predecessor by nearly one-half. The width of the nave or main avenue is 72 feet, which is also the width of the north and south transepts, and the height of all three from the floor to the springing or base of the arch, is 68 feet; the height from the flooring to the crown or top of the arch being 104 feet, just the height of the transept of the old building. The length of the north and south transepts is 336 feet respectively. The length of the central transept is 384 feet; its width 120 feet; its height from the floor to the top of the louvre, or ventilator, 168 feet; from the floor to the springing of the arch, 108 feet; and from the garden front to the top of the louvre, 208 feet, or six feet higher than the Monument of London.

"The flooring consists of boarding one inch and a-half thick, laid as in the old building, with half-inch openings between them, and resting on joists, placed two feet a-part, seven inches by two and a-half inches thick. These joists are carried on sleepers and props eight feet apart. The girders which support the galleries and the roofwork, and carry the brick arches over the basement floor, are of cast-iron, and are 24 feet in length. The connections between the girders and columns are applied in the same manner as in the building of 1851. The principle of connection was originally condemned by some men of standing in the scientific world; but experience has proved it to be sound and admirable in every respect. The mode of connection is not merely that of resting the girders on the columns, in order to support the roofs and galleries; but the top and the bottom of each girder are firmly secured to each of the columns, so that the girder preserves the perpendicularity of the column, and secures lateral stiffness to the edifice. Throughout the building the visitor will notice, at certain intervals, diagonally placed, rods connected at the crossing, and uniting column with column. These are the diagonal bracings, or the rods provided to resist the action of the wind; they are strong enough to bear any strain that can be brought to bear against them, and are fitted with screwed connections and couplings, so that they can be adjusted with the greatest accuracy.... The roof, from end to end, is on the Paxton ridge-and-furrow system, and the glass employed in the roof is 1-13th of an inch in thickness (21 oz. per foot). The discharge of the rain water is effected by gutters, from which the water is conveyed down the inside of the columns, at the base of which are the necessary outlets leading to the main drains of the building.... The first gallery is gained from the ground floor by means of a flight of stairs about 23 feet high; eight such flights being distributed over the building. This gallery is 24 feet wide, and devoted to the exhibition of articles of industry. The upper gallery, is 8 feet wide, extending, like the other, round the building; it is gained from the lower gallery by spiral staircases, of which there are ten. Round this upper gallery, at the very summit of the nave and transepts, as well as round the ground floor of