

present inhabitants, who established themselves in Constantinople in the fifteenth century.

Austria is another form of the German word *ost-reich*, signifying East country.

Germany is said to be derived from the latin formation of the word *Wahr-mann*, war-man or soldier; the Germans were considered a warlike people by the Romans.

Holland, signifying hollow or low-land.

Belgium derives its name from its ancient inhabitants, — the Belgic Gauls of the Romans.

Denmark, Danc-mark—the region or territory of the Danes.

Prussia is said by some to derive its name from *Borussia*, a tribe of sarmatians, by others from *Po-Russia*—near to, or adjoining Russia.

Russia,—from *Rutzi* or *Routzi*—signifying foreigners,—adventurers.

Polynesia, signifying many isles.

Africa is of doubtful origin: it is said to be derived from a Greek word signifying *without cold*.

America derives its name from Americus Vespucius, a subsequent discoverer to Columbus, whose name it should have been called, in honor of that great man.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE CANADIAN REGIMENT.—The Prince of Wales has performed his first public act, by presenting colors to the regiment raised in Canada, and called the 100th, or Prince of Wales' Royal Canadian Regiment of Foot. His Royal Highness made the following speech:—

Lord Melville, Colonel de Rottenberg, and officers and soldiers of the 100th Regiment.—It is most gratifying to me that by the Queen's gracious permission, my first public act, since I have had the honor of holding a commission in the British Army, should be the presentation of colors to a regiment which is the spontaneous offering of the loyal and spirited Canadian people; and with which, at their desire, my name has been specially associated. The ceremonial, on which we are now engaged, possesses

a peculiar significance and solemnity, because in confiding to you, for the first time this emblem of military fidelity and valor, I not only recognise emphatically your enrollment into our national force, but celebrate an act which proclaims and strengthens the unity of the various parts of this vast empire under the sway of our common Sovereign. Although, owing to my youth and inexperience, I can but very imperfectly give expression to the sentiments which this occasion is calculated to awaken, with reference to yourselves, and to the great and flourishing Province of Canada, you may rest assured that I shall ever watch the progress and achievements of your gallant corps with deep interest, and that I heartily wish you all honor and success in the prosecution of the noble career on which you have entered.

PROGRESS OF PHOTOGRAPHIC DISCOVERY.—To paint a picture by a sunbeam is certainly a beautiful art, but to give permanence to the picture has required all the resources of modern chemistry. Like every other art, the progress of improvement has been gradual from small beginnings to splendid results. The old alchemists knew that certain substances turned from black to white by exposure to the sun; but they did not seek out the cause of the change. The chemists of the eighteenth century went further, and Wedgwood and Davy advanced yet another stage; but it was M. Niepce, a Frenchman—first by himself, and then in conjunction with M. Daguerre—by whom the fixing of the sun pictures was first effected. In 1839 Daguerre publicly announced his discovery, that iodide of silver is an exquisitely sensitive material to act upon, and that the vapor of Mercury tends to develop and fix the image formed by light on the iodide. Most curiously, Mr. Fox Talbot, an English chemist, was working on the same kind of experiment at the same time, without any knowledge of Daguerre's labors. The last fifteen years have presented a continuous chain of improvement in this most attractive art. Scientific men, practical chemists, ar-