authoress, died rather suddenly at her residence, Yelverton-place, Twickenham, on Monday, the 22nd ult. This venerable lady was in the 77th year of her age.....A Druidical monument, consisting of the stone on which human victims were offered up by the Gauls, has just been discovered near the forest of Lucheux. It is about 7 feet long, 4½ feet wide, and a foot and a half thick. The hollow destined to receive the blood is about nine inches deep, and eighteen in superficial extent. The stone has been raised without any fracture.....A map of France, which was begun in 1847, is not yet finished. It is to contain 258 sheets, of which 149 are already published. There yet remains five years' work in surveying and nine years' work in engraving to be done. The total cost will exceed £400,000 sterling. Up to this time 2,219 staff officers have been employed in the work..... A Spanish journal contains the following singular summary: "There are 3064 languages spoken throughout the world—587 in Europe, 737 in Asia, 276 in Africa, and 1264 in America. The number of males is nearly equal to females. The average of human life is 33 years; a fourth of the population die before the age of four years, the half before that of 17 years; such as survive these periods enjoy a measure of health which is denied to the other half of the human race."

The Great Exhibition.—The following statistics of the Great Exhibition will, we doubt not, be found interesting:—The income of the establishment has been as follows up to the present date:—Public subscriptions, £64,344; privilege of printing, £3,200; privilege of supplying refreshments, £5,500; amount received for season tickets up to first May, £40,000; Royalty of 2d per copy on catalogues—Total funds in hand on the 1st of May, £113,044. Amount received at the doors up to August 30, £252,141 9s. 6d.; ditto up to the end of September, £62,007 12s.; ditto up to Saturday, October 4, £12,128 0s. 6d. Grand total, £439,321 2s. The liabilities incurred, so far as they have been at present ascertained, are as follows:—To Messrs. Fox and Henderson for the building, £79,800; to Messrs. Munday for rescinding of contract, £5,000; extra galleries, counters, and fittings, £35,000; management, including printing, &c., up to May 1, £20,943; police force, £10,000; prize fund, £20,000. Total, £170,743 It is understood that the royalty to be paid by the Messrs. Spicer and Clowes will not be enforced, in consequence of the sale of catalogues not having been as profitable as was anticipated. The expenses of management, gas, water, &c., will probably amount to £50,000, and the sum likely to be received this week for admission will be at least £20,000. This would bring the total income up to £460,000, and the total liabilities to about £220,000, leaving the very handsome balance in hand of £240,000, or nearly a quarter of a million sterling. The total number of visitors was 5,547,233.

Awards at the Great Industrial Exhibition.—Of the 17,000 exhibitors in the Crystal Palace, 170 received first class or council medals: 2918 received second class or prize medals; and 1912 "honourable mention." Of this number the United States exhibitors received 5 council medals, 75 prize medals, and 47 honourable mentions. The list of awards occupies twenty-four columns of the London Times.

Catalogue of the Great Exhibition.—Some curious statistics connected with the preparation of the catalogue of the World's Fair, are given in Dickens's best vein, in the Household Words. The article is entitled "The Catalogue's Account of itself." Denuded of the adornments with which the author has embellished his account, the following are some of the principal facts he communicates. Fifteen thousand persons had to be written to for the modicum of "copy" for the catalogue, or a description of what each was about to send to the Exhibition. Fifty thousand printed circulars were sent out. The catalogue, the labour upon which was commenced in January, 1851, was classified, made up, printed and bound in four days. The first perfect impression was only produced at 10 o'clock on the night preceding the Exhibition, yet 10,000 bound copies were punctually delivered at the Crystal Palace on the following morning. The two copies presented to the Queen and Prince Albert, on that morning, bound in morocco, lined with silk, and gilt-edged, were bound, lined and gilded in six hours. Of the "Official" catalogue 250,000 copies have been printed, consuming 195 tons of paper, the *duty* upon which was one thousand four hundred and seventy pounds sterling. Besides these, 5010 pages of lists, other catalogues, reports, &c., were printed. The weight of type thus employed was 52,000 pounds.

Mr. Fox of the firm of Messrs. Fox, Henderson and Co., the contractors for building the Crystal Palace, Mr. Paxton, the designer, and Mr. Cubitt, the engineer, have had confered upon them the order of knighthood.

The American and Austrian Commissioners have notified the public that another edition of the Crystal Palace project will be published in the commercial emporium of the new world. They say, as the Exhibition will open on the 15th of April, all goods must be in New York by the 1st of March next, and for the convenience of those exhibitors who desire to send the articles which have been displayed in the Crystal Palace, vessels are ready to take the same forthwith. The duration of the Exhibition will be a period of four months.—[N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

Magnetism.—Most extraordinary and inexplicable discoveries have been made, and are making, as experiments irrefragibly prove, in regard to magnetism. They have been performed in Brighton, to the entire conviction of persons of the highest science, both Foreigners and British, and are yet altogether so incredible that we almost fear to allude to them as realities. They will, however, come before the Royal Society, at its earliest re-assembling, and be stated in all their details. Meanwhile, what will our readers, and especially our scientific readers, think of the fact, that the magnetic force runs in transverse directions, as it may be employed by the male or female sex; that is to say, that if in the hands of a male operator it proceeded from east to west, or west to east, the same current in the hands of a female operator would immediately change to from north to south, or south to north, and cut the former line at about right angles. Thus magnetism is shown to derive different influences from the two sexes! But this is not all. A letter written by a woman, weeks before, produces an effect upon the current of a like peculiar nature. And again, any part of a dead animal, as the horn of a deer, a bit of ivory, and a dead fly held in the hand of any individual in contact, stops the magnetic action, which silk, the material from living worms, does not interrupt. In fine, there are wonders the most astonishing in store; and it does seem that we are, indeed, on the eve of what has for some time been prophesied, viz., penetrating deeply into the profoundest secrets and mysteries of this pervading agent in the whole economy of the universe, the globe we inhabit, and the human kind! It i stated that a gentleman in Newport, Ky., is perfecting an application o electricity for propelling a box containing letters over wires from place to place, on the telegraphic principle. The experiment over wires of 600 yards in length, has, it is said, worked well.

Library Catalogue.—The Library of the Paris Observatory has just received a valuable addition to its scientific catalogue. When Laland, the French astronomer, died in 1807, he left a vast number of manuscripts to be divided among his numerous heirs. One of his descendants, an officer in the army, has been for a long time engaged in attempting to get these manuscripts together again. In this attempt he has at last succeeded, and has made a present of the whole, forming thirty-six volumes, to M. Arago. The latter, fearing that they might again become separated, has, in his turn, caused them to be deposited at the Observatory.

The Imperial Geographical Society of St. Petersburg, which recently sent an expedition in search of the Nile, has set about the preparation of a new mission to explore the peninsula of Kamschatka and other Russian possessions in the Pacific Ocean. This latter expedition is to be placed under the direction of a young Polish geographer, the Count de Czapski, who has volunteered to contribute an annual sum of 5,000 silver rubles ($4,000) towards its cost.

The Bamboo.—There is no plant in Bengal that is applied to such a variety of useful purposes as the bamboo. Besides being employed in the construction of the implements of weaving, it is used for almost every conceivable purpose to which wood is applied in other countries. It forms the posts and frames of the roofs of huts; scaffoldings for building houses; portable stages used in the various processions of the natives; raised floors, for storing rice and various kinds of agricultural produce, in order to preserve them from damp; platforms for merchandise in warehouses and shops; stakes for nets in rivers; bars, over which nets and clothes are spread to dry; rafts; the masts, yards, oars, spars, and decks of boats. It is used in the construction of bridges across creeks; for fences around houses and gardens; as a lever in raising water for irrigation; and as flag poles in bazaars, police stations, akharas, &c. It is the material of which several agricultural implements are made, as the harrow, and handles of hoes, clod breakers, &c. Hackeries or carts, doolees or litters, and biers are all made of it. The common mode of carrying light goods is to suspend them from the ends of a piece of splint bamboo laid across the shoulder. The shafts of javelins or spears, and bows and arrows, clubs, fishing rods, &c., are formed of it. It is employed in the manufacture of fire-works, as rockets, &c. A joint of it serves as an holder for various articles, as pens, small instruments, and tools, and as a case in which things of little bulk are sent to a distance. The eggs of the silk worm were thus brought from China to Constantinople in the time of Justinian. A joint of it also answers the purpose of a bottle, and is used for holding milk, oil, and various fluids; and a section of it constitutes the measure for liquids in bazaars. A piece of it, of small diameter, is used as a blow pipe, to kindle the fire, and by gold and silversmiths in melting metals. It also supplies the place of a tube in a distilling apparatus. A cleft bamboo is employed as a conduit for conveying water from the roofs of huts. Split into small pieces, it is used for making baskets, coops for poultry, bird cages, and various traps for fishing. A small bit of it, split at one end, serves as a tongs to take up burning charcoal; and a thin slip of it is sharp enough to be used as a knife