

College.—The *Giarnole di Roma* of the 15th, continues to give accounts of new discoveries made in the excavations now going on in the ancient Via Appia. The works have now progressed as far as the fifth mile outside the town. Beautiful fragments of Roman Architecture have been again brought to light. Crowds of connoisseurs are constantly on the spot to examine the relics daily brought to view. It is stated that some valuable manuscripts relating to the early history of this continent, have been discovered lately in the library of the Dominican friars. Mr. Cass is endeavouring to have them obtained for his government. Those discovered, thus far, comprise 25 packages or volumes.—A pot of gold has been found, underneath the surface of the ground, in Leicester, by some workmen. The pot contained gold coins of the reign of George III, consisting of 7s-pieces, half-guineas, amounting in value to £28.—A late traveller among the Ionian Isles says, the first thing he met at Athens was a Greek girl selling "Morrison's Pills."—The excavators at Fountain's Abbey have found 354 pieces of silver coins of the reigns of Philip and Mary, Queen Elizabeth, James I, and Charles I. They were concealed in one of the arches.—A subscription has been set on foot to raise a "Nineveh Fund," to enable Mr. Layard to prosecute his researches, the funds provided by the British Government being exhausted. Prince Albert, the Earl of Ellesmere, and Sir J. Guest, have each subscribed £100.—At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society last week, information was communicated that the Rev. D. Livingstone, Missionary in South Africa, had found another large lake, about 200 miles north of Lake Ngami, for the discovery of which he received last year the second prize of the society. The new lake contains several large islands, and is connected by a rapid stream called the Teoga, with Lake Ggami. At the date of the last advices, Mr. Livingstone was still proceeding northward.—Patents for Great Britain and Ireland have been taken out by Mr. Paine, of Worcester, United States, for his invention of water gas.—The building of the British Museum is now rapidly approaching towards completion, and the workmen are at present employed in putting up the railing in front of the court yard, and in preparing the pediment for the reception of the figures destined to adorn it. The subject of the group for the pediment is, "The Progress of Civilization." It has been executed in high relief by Sir R. Westmacott.—During the past year 163 gold, 1295 silver, and 3067 copper coins, making a total of 3525, were added to the collection in the British Museum, partly by gift and partly by purchase.—The prizes awarded at the Great Exhibition will be distributed, it is understood, by the highest personage in the realm.—Among the curiosities of industry which will be displayed at the Great Exhibition will be a silver tea-kettle, manufactured out of a four-penny piece.—The following inscription is displayed in the Crystal Palace:—"Das rauchen wird nicht erlaubt." "Il n'est pas permis de fumer." "Non e permesso di fumare." "No es permitido fumer." "Nao he permitido fumer." "No smoking allowed."—Some idea of the extent of the Chrystal Palace may be formed from this one fact, that to walk round the tables on which the articles are to be exhibited, is equal, at least, to making a journey of twenty miles.—The Emperor of Russia has commissioned his agents to purchase every model at the Great Exhibition, which may be useful to Russian manufactures. The Emperor intends to spend 10,000,000 silver roubles in such purchases.—The Russian Government has decided that the thousandth anniversary of the foundation of the Russian Empire, which, according to the historians of that country, dates from the year 852, shall be celebrated next year with the greatest pomp in all the cities and large towns of the European and Asiatic province of Russia.—The system of franking letters by means of stamps is being introduced into the post office of Poland and Russia.—A remarkable instance of the divisibility of matter is seen in the dyeing of silk with cochineal: a drachm of which gives an intense color to a pound of silk, containing eight score threads to the ounce, each thread seventy yards long, and the whole reaching about one hundred and four miles.

Astronomical Discoveries.—Professor Bond, of Harvard University, has discovered what is supposed to be a *third* ring to the planet Saturn. It is interior to the two other, and therefore its distance from the body of Saturn must be small. The eighth satellite to this planet was also discovered by the Board two years ago. The Academy of Sciences of Paris has awarded the Lalande Medal to M. de Gasparis, for the discovery of a planet yet unnamed, and has divided the astronomical prize for the present year between that gentleman and Mr. Hind, of London, for the discovery of the planets Parthenope and Victoria. Since the above was written, the "planet yet unnamed" has received from M. Leverrier, at the request of Prof. Gasparis, the appellation of Egeria. It is the thirteenth planet or asteroid now known to exist between Mars and Jupiter, nine of which were discovered in the course of the last five years, and three in six months of 1850. The first of the thirteen was discovered on the first day of the last half century, and the thirteenth within a few weeks of its close. As a correct list of the names of all these planets cannot yet be found in any work on Astronomy, or even in that recently published volume entitled "The Discoveries of the Last Half Century," we subjoin the follow-

ing:—Four of the thirteen were discovered in Great Britain, four in Italy, and five in Germany, by seven observers only—Mr. Hind and Prof. Gasparis having discovered three each, Dr. Olbers and Hencke two each, and Piazzi, Harding and Graham, one each. Metis, which was first seen by Mr. Graham at Mr. Cooper's Observatory, Markree Castle, Ireland, is believed to be the smallest of the thirteen, as when nearest it does not appear brighter than a star of the eleventh magnitude, whilst Vesta appears to the sixth.

LIST OF THE PLANETS BETWEEN MARS AND JUPITER.

Name.	Discovered by	At
1. Ceres.	1801, Jan. 1.	Piazzi. Palermo.
2. Pallas.	1802, March 28.	Olbers. Bremen.
3. Juno.	1804, Sept. 1.	Harding. Lillenthal.
4. Vesta.	1807, March 29.	Olbers. Bremen.
5. Astraca.	1845, Dec. 8.	Hencke. Drieser.
6. Hebe.	1847, July 1.	" "
7. Iris.	1847, Aug. 13.	Hind. London.
8. Flora.	1847, Oct. 18.	" "
9. Metis.	1848, April 25.	Graham. Markree, C. Ire.
10. Hygeia.	1849, April 12.	Gasparis. Naples.
11. Parthenope.	1850, May 13.	" "
12. Victoria.	1850, Sept. 13.	Hind. London.
13. Egeria.	1850, Nov. 2.	Gasparis. Naples.

The Statistics of the Press in Prussia and Bavaria.—The following statistical account is given of the periodical press in Prussia:—Up to June of last year there existed within the Prussian monarchy 809 periodical publications. Of newspapers there were 159 conservative and ministerial; 201 belonging to the opposition; and 167 neutral or undecided. Since the new law on the press, promulgated in June, 137 journals have ceased to exist, of which 15 were conservative, 98 opposition, and 24 neutral; 9 conservative papers, 70 opposition, and 18 neutral, could not give the pecuniary securities required by the new law; 12 opposition journals perished by the withdrawal of the right to be sent through the post, and 28 were extinguished by want of subscribers. Of scientific, technical, and literary periodicals, there were 282 in all. On an average there is in Prussia one periodical to every 20,186 inhabitants: but in some districts the proportion is one to 90,935, and in one to 102,341. In Bavaria, there are 58 political and 120 other periodicals, of which 17 are religious and 2 devoted to education.

The French Library in 1850.—According to the *Journal de Libraire*, the number of books, pamphlets, &c., of all kinds printed in France during the year 1850 was 7,208. In Paris, 4,711 works were published; in the departments 2,460, and in Algiers 37. Of the whole, 1,360 works and pamphlets were reprints or new editions; 5,848 were new works; 6,611 were in French, 68 in provincial dialects, 53 in German, 61 in English, 2 in Arabic, 61 in Spanish, 83 in Greek, 9 in Hebrew, 16 in Italian, 165 in Latin, 14 in Polish, 16 in Portuguese, 4 in Roman, 1 in Russian, 2 in Turkish, 2 polyglott books. They comprised also 281 journals, partly new and published during the year of 1850, of which 79 have been printed and have appeared in the departments, and 73 were lithographed pamphlets. 2,697 engravings and lithographs were published during the year; also, 122 geographical charts, 579 pieces of vocal music, and 625 works of instrumental music in copper-plate and lithographed.

Unique Collection.—Among the recent advertisement in *The Times* is one of an entire column announcing for sale a very extensive and matchless Collection, containing 31,000 Historical Manuscripts and Autograph Letters, dated from 1473 to 1848, Henry VII. to Queen Victoria, Louis XI. to Prince Louis Napoleon, President Washington, U. S. to President Polk; also the Kings, Queens, Princes, Rulers, and eminent persons of twenty other nations, arranged alphabetically and illustrated with their portraits, in more than 100 folio volumes and sections many of the Commonwealth of England, the Revolution of 1688, the Republic, the Consulate, and the Empire of France, the French and other Revolutions of 1848. There are papers, &c., of all the Presidents of the United States from George Washington—the MSS. being narratives of events, and the work of art remembrances of them; and his 30 years research has forced the advertiser, being anxious to select two great men, of different nations, as his particular heroes, of pronounce for the immortal William Shakespeare, and the great unique Emperor Napoleon. There are 31,000 autograph letters, notes, papers, or signatures of eminent persons of nearly all nations; dated from the year 1473 to 1848. They are fixed by the edge opposite about ten thousand portraits and crests of the writers in more than one hundred folio volumes and sections, averaging nearly 300 autographs and 100 portraits. Of the papers written or signed by the Emperor Napoleon, his father, mother, his Empresses, his son, and the Kings, Queens, Princes, and Princesses, belonging to his family, there is an unheard of collection. These alone far exceed 1,000 of consecutive dates, from 1793 to 1819, and as the collector would like the collection to be kept entire, he consents to accept £15,000 for it, (one half the cost.) Two-thirds, or more, of the amount may not, if so desired, be paid in cash; an approved estate would be taken.