

Palace is as follows:—The United States, 85,000 feet; India, 60,000, other British Colonies, 47,050; France has applied for 100,000 feet, the City of Hamburg for 23,800. Commissions have been formed in Austria, Spain, and Turkey. It is proposed to send to the Exhibition, bound together, a specimen copy of each of the Canadian newspapers published about the first of January next: also specimens of the leaves of some of the most beautiful American trees and plants. Specimens of the mineral products of England will be exhibited—The wires of the submarine telegraph between France and England having been found too weak, they will hereafter be encased in a ten-inch cable, composed of what is called "whipped plait," with wire rope, all of it chemically prepared and galvanized so as to protect it from rot—A new great seal of Ireland has been constructed of Gutta Percha—Two new Colleges will be opened in Scotland this month; a Free Church one in Edinburgh, and one designed for the Commercial classes in Glasgow—The Pope has concurred in the Memorial from the Synod of Thurles, and refuses his sanction to the Queen's University Colleges in Ireland. Meanwhile the attendance of Roman Catholic, and other students is highly satisfactory—Statues of Newton, Shakspeare, Milton, and Bacon are about being erected in front of the British Museum, which is to be enclosed by an iron railing. A portion of the pediment, representing the progress of man, from the time when "wild in the woods the naked savage ran," up to the highest state of civilization, is completed—Statues of the great statesman, Sir Robert Peel, are about being erected in various parts of England—The plan of auction sales of pictures in Paris, which originated just after the last Revolution as a *dernier resort* of artists, has proved eminently successful. They will be the rule instead of the exception hereafter—Beautiful engravings can be produced on black marble by scratching the polished surface with a steel or diamond point, producing a white mark of different degrees of intensity according to the depth of the graving—An inquiry has been instituted at Rome to ascertain the nature and extent of the damage done to works of art during the late political troubles. The loss is estimated at 440,000 francs—Gervinus, the recent historian of German literature, has just published a work on Shakspeare, which has produced a great sensation in Germany—M. Guizot has been elected Director of the French Academy for the year—The total cost of the Britannia Suspension Bridge is £601,865 sterling. The weight of the two iron roadways is 12,000 tons, supported by a mass of masonry of 1,500,000 cubic feet, erected at the rate of three feet a minute—Lines of electric telegraph are extending rapidly over Central Europe. Within four months 1,000 miles have been spread in Austria, making 2,000 miles in that empire. Another 1,000 miles will be ready next year. The telegraph now works between Cracow and Trieste, 700 miles—The Senate of the University of Padua is about to issue, from MSS. in its library, editions in Hebrew of Dante's 'Divina Commedia' and Ovid's 'Metamorphoses'—The 1st vol. of Harper's New Monthly Magazine has been completed. It has reached an edition of 50,000 copies!—Newspapers in England absorb so much of the literary talent of the country that articles in the Reviews have dwindled down in importance and interest; so much so that the two chief English Quarterlies scarcely pay their expenses. An article on the French in the current No. of the Edinburgh (attributed to Lord Brougham) has attracted a good deal of attention—Two new works by Guizot are announced: one on the fall of the Republic in England in 1660, under Gen. Monk; and the other, the rise of the Republic in America, under Gen. Washington—An aerial voyage is proposed to be made from Madrid to England, and over Europe, by a Spaniard, named Montemaynor—The English engineer, Stephenson, is in Egypt, surveying the canal route between the Mediterranean and Red Seas—Asphaltum and iron have been found in abundance in New Brunswick by the Provincial Geologist, Dr. Gesner—The number of periodicals at present published in Russia amounts to 164; 64 of which are published at Petersburg, 13 in Moscow, 5 in Odessa, 22 in Courland and the adjoining provinces, and 50 in the remaining parts of the empire; 108 of these are published in the Russian language, twenty-nine in German, 8 in French, 8 in Italian, 5 in Polish, and 3 in Latin—It is in contemplation to erect a monument in Brantford to the celebrated Canadian Indian warrior, Theyandanegea, Joseph Brant—A subscription has been started at Madrid to erect a Colossal statue of Columbus in that city, 20 feet high, of Florentine bronze, at an estimated cost of £20,000.—The Prospectus of a literary and industrial paper, entitled, the *Canadian Journal* has been issued in Toronto, under the auspices of the Mechanics' Institute. Price 12s 6d. per annum.—A statue in honour of the hero Wallace is about being erected in Edinburgh—A great Chess match, to be played by amateurs of all nations during the Exhibition of 1851, is being arranged.—A mummy brought from Thebes by Sir J. E. Tennant, has been unrolled at the Belfast Museum.—A monthly Magazine has been announced in England as the organ of the advanced section of the Non-conformists.—A monument in honour of Stephenson, "the father of Railroads," is about being erected at Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—The Koh-i-noor diamond, will likely be exhibited among the minerals at the great Exhibition.—Vol-

canic eruptions continue to take place from Mounts St. Helen and Baker, in Oregon.—An admirable address delivered by the Hon. Justice Day, before the Provincial Industrial Exhibition, appears in the *Montreal Pilot in extenso*.

*Geological Survey of Canada.*—Mr. Logan, the provincial geologist, and his assistants, are slowly but scientifically continuing their survey of the Canadas. Messrs. Logan and Murray have passed several months upon the shores of Lake Huron, and are examining the physical structure of the Green Mountains of Vermont in their prolongation into Canada. Their report shows that Lake Superior is nearly 27½ feet higher than Lake Huron, of which rise 18½ feet is at the Sault St. Marie. Tobermany, near Cape Hurd, is described as an excellent harbour, but with the exception of Goderich harbour, at the mouth of the Hartland, and the basin at the exit of the Riviere au Sable (south) there is not a single place of security for any kind of vessel on Lake Huron between the River Sangume and the St. Clair. Gypsum and hydraulic lime are stated to be plenty, but no coal has been discovered in any part of Canada. The surveying party ascended the Spanish River to the distance of 60 miles from Lake Huron, and found it navigable for 30 miles for vessels drawing 5 feet, with 5 cascades of 127 feet rise, in the next 30 miles. Mr. Logan remarks that the extent and value of the pine forests in this region, the facility afforded by the river for water communication, the water power to be found on the main stream and all its tributaries, and the capabilities of the soil for raising most of the necessaries of life, all tend to indicate a probability that this district is destined to become of great commercial importance.

*A Canadian Microscope.*—We copy the following, with great pleasure, from the *Kingston British Whig* of the 12th inst.: "Mr. Smith, watchmaker, has, at the expense of much labor and money, completed a very powerful oxy-hydrogen microscope, the first ever made in Canada; which magnifies the object upwards of ten million times. At a private exhibition at the Lambton House, a variety of insects and other minute objects were submitted to the powers of the microscope, and the result was truly surprising and wonderful. A fly's wing was rendered so enormous, that only a very small portion of it could be contained on the large screen, and its minute and delicate structure was beautifully developed.

*Scientific Wonders.*—The general faith in science as a wonder worker, is at present unlimited; and with it there is cherished the conviction that every discovery or invention admits of a practical application to the welfare of man. Is a new vegetable product brought to this country from abroad, or a new chemical compound discovered, or an anatomical or physical phenomenon recorded, the question is immediately asked, *cui bono*? What is it good for? Is food or drink to be got out of it? Will it make hats, shoes, or cover umbrellas? Will it kill, or heal? Will it drive a steam engine, or make a mill go? And this truly *cui bono* question has of late been so satisfactorily answered, that we cannot wonder that the public should persist in putting it somewhat eagerly to every discoverer and inventor, and should believe that if a substance has one valuable application, it will prove, on further investigation, to have a thousand. Gutta percha has not been known in this country ten years, and already it would be more difficult to say what purposes it has not been applied to than to enumerate those to which it has been applied. Gun cotton had not proved in the saddest way its power to kill, before certain ingenious Americans showed that it has a remarkable power of healing, and forms the best sticking plaster for wounds. Surgeons have not applied ether or chloroforms as an anæsthetic for three years; and already an ether steam engine is at work in Lyons, and a chloroform engine in London. Of other sciences we need scarcely speak. Chemistry has long come down from her atomic altitudes and elective affinities, and scours, and dyes, bakes, cooks, and compounds drugs, with contented composure. Electricity leaves her thunderbolt in the sky, and like Mercury dismissed from Olympus, acts as letter carrier, and message boy. Even the mysterious magnetism, which once seemed, a living principle, to quiver in the compass needle, is unclothed in mystery, and set to drive turning lathes. The public perceives all this, and has unlimited faith in man's power to conquer nature. The credulity which formerly fed upon unicorns, phoenixes, mermaids, vampires, *krakens*, pestilential comets, fairies, ghosts, witches, spectres, charms, curses, universal remedies, pactions with Satan, and the like, now tampers with chemistry, electricity, and magnetism, as it once did with the invisible world. Shoes of Swiftness, seven leagued boots, and Fortunatus wishing caps, are banished even from the nursery, but an electro-magnetic steam fire balloon, which will cleave the air like a thunderbolt, and go as straight to its destination as the crow flies, is an invention which many hope to see realized, before railways are quite worn to pieces. A snuff-box full of new manure, about to be patented, will fertilize a field; and the same amount of the new explosive will dismantle the fortifications of Paris. By means of a fish-tail propellor, to be shortly laid before the Admiralty, the Atlantic will be crossed in three days.—[Edinburgh Review.