

South Wales, Victoria, British Columbia, Nova Scotia, New Zealand, Canada, and in the Basin of Lake Winnipeg on the east flank of the Rocky Mountains. The laws affecting the distribution of gold are of immense interest. The most usual original position of the metal is in quartz-ore veins that traverse altered Silurian Slates, chiefly Lower Silurian, and frequently near their junction with eruptive rocks. The Laurentian and Huronian system contain no gold as far as ascertained. There exists apparently a great gold bearing mountainous fracture encircling the globe, and roughly marked by the shores of the Pacific ocean. The Pacific is, and has been for ages, slowly sinking, and the line of fracture which marks this separation of so large a part of the earth's crust, is distinguished by a line of volcanoes, numbering seven-eighths of those known to exist. Along this line of fracture which thus encircles the Pacific, gold is found to a very great extent. From Chili to Russian America, the gold miner is now at work. Gold is found also on the spurs of the main line of fracture, and indeed, the whole of the Victorian goldfields are in a spur penetrating 300 miles from the principal range.

Under the title of '*The Campaign of 1815*,' M. Thier's history of the Consulate and the Empire is reviewed. M. Thier's account of the battle of Waterloo is described as a caricature of absurdity. The value of the entire work is grievously impaired by the evidence which it bears of a want of accuracy.

'*Les Miserables*.' Victor Hugo's writings are here described as screaming discords both of form and matter. Black is laid upon white,—great things are opposed to small—beauty to hideousness—excessive sanctity to excessive crime—pompous terms are applied to trivial things—and homely expressions to the most lofty ideas. It is the influence he exercises as a social and political teacher, the wide circulation attained for his *pernicious* book, that imposes upon the reviewer the necessity of judging him.

'*Public Affairs*.' The confidence imposed by the British Government in the British people, a confidence never before shown by a government in an equal degree, is attested by placing arms without restriction in the hands of 100,000 volunteers, and teaching them to use them. The colonies are considered to be in every way entitled to the naval protection of Britain, without any cost to themselves, but in the event of the colonies refusing to tax themselves for the maintenance of troops, it is suggested that they should be gradually withdrawn. In the face of the American war the revenue has increased by £2,393,578, and the general result is one of rapidly increasing prosperity. Even fresh cotton mills are being built to take advantage of the first return of the cotton trade, and many cotton towns have shown a great disinclination to resort to emigration or other means of reducing the population, because they think that they will ere long again, want "all their hands." The present administration is represented to have held in the face of great difficulties, a high, independent and prudent course. Lord Russell has thrown prudence and skill into foreign questions, and contributed in the highest degree to support the present cabinet. There are now no longer five great European powers. There are but two, France and England. There is no longer any relation of equality, or even of party, between the actual power