

course impossible to predict; but they can hardly exercise a favorable effect. Canadian journals are evidently of this opinion, and are doing their utmost to divert the tide of emigration to their own shores. The advocates of emigration to Canada have, however, it will be seen, met with singular ill success—for it is now only one-fourth as popular as it was fifteen years since—the emigrants to British America having numbered 43,439 in 1846, as compared with 9,786 in 1860. This, no doubt, is due to the superior attractions now presented by Australia, New-Zealand, the Cape and other emigration fields.—*Times*.

—Population of the Principal Cities of Europe according to late returns.

London,.....	2,950,000	Pesth and Bude,.....	186,945
Paris,.....	1,525,525	Rome,.....	180,359
St. Petersburg,.....	494,656	Turin,.....	179,655
Vienna,.....	476,222	Hamburg,.....	171,696
Berlin,.....	438,961	Copenhagen,.....	113,635
Naples,.....	413,920	Venice,.....	118,172
Madrid,.....	301,660	Dresden,.....	117,750
Lisbon,.....	275,286	Munich,.....	114,734
Brussels,.....	263,481	Stockholm,.....	101,502
Amsterdam,.....	248,756		

—The Registrar-General for England has issued his annual tables of the number of births, deaths and marriages of 1860. The number of births and deaths had been already stated in the last quarterly report, but the number of marriages (170,305) had not then been ascertained. It is larger than in any previous year, the nearest approach to it was in 1859, when the number was 167,723. The births in 1860 (683,440) were fewer by 6,441 than in 1859, but that is the only year in which they were exceeded; the deaths (422,472) were happily less by 18,777 than in 1859, and less also than in 1858, 1855 or 1854. Allowing for the estimated increase of population, the births in 1860 were slightly above the average rate of the preceding ten years, the marriages were more above it, and the deaths were still more below it, all movements in the right direction. As usual the first half of the year saw the greatest number of births, about ten per cent. more than the last half, and the deaths in the first moiety were greater than in the last by the large ratio of 23 per cent. The last quarter was, as usual, the marrying season; there were 50,702 marriages, and only 35,198 in the first quarter. Lincolnshire is always a notable exception to this last rule; there the spring quarter is the chief time for marriage. The termination of the ordinary periods of service has, doubtless, much influence in this matter.

—There are eight railways radiating from Melbourne in different directions, from three stations. The Suburban, a competing line with part of the Brighton, has been opened to Prahran and East St. Kilda. This railway has another branch to Hawthorne. The following is a list of those now in operation: Melbourne, St. Kilda and Brighton, 8 miles; Melbourne and Sanbridge, 2½; Melbourne and Williamstown, 9; Melbourne and Geelong, 47; Melbourne and Sunbury, 24; Melbourne and Essenden, 4½; the Suburban, two branches, 7; total, 102 miles. The Sandhurst will be opened to Woodend, about 22 miles beyond Sunbury, in March or April. The practicability of street tramways is under discussion in the City Council, and locomotives on common roads are actually in use in New South Wales.

—Since our last issue, census returns have been received at the Board of Statistics from the County of Saguenay and other places, according to which the population of Lower Canada is increased to 1,111,480, instead of 1,103,511. These returns are almost exclusively of persons of French origin, so that the figure 850,000 which we gave as the probable amount of the population of that section of Lower Canada, can now be stated at 860,000. The religious census has also been completed, with the following results: Roman Catholics, 942,889; Church of England, 62,507; Established Church of Scotland, 23,647; Free Church of Scotland, 14,790; United Presbyterians, 5,146; Wesleyan Methodists, 25,876; Episcopal Methodists, 2,537; New Connection Methodists, 1,290; other Methodists, 874; Baptists, 7,750; Lutherans, 797; Congregationalists, 4,827; Quakers, 121; Bible Christians, 184; Christians, 228; Second Adventists, 2,305; Protestants, 2,578; Disciples, 5; Jews, 572; Universalists, 2,289; Unitarians, 550; Mormons, 3; no Religion, 1,477; no creed given, 5,123; other creeds not classified, 678.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

—In the United States, basswood is used to a considerable extent for seats of chairs, insides of drawers, parts of fanning-mills, and many other uses for which it is better adapted than almost any other wood. It is both light and strong, works easily and is not apt to split.

Basswood is one of the most abundant woods in Canada, but it has so far received little or no attention in commerce. The Quebec *Advertiser* urges that efforts be made to promote the export of basswood lumber, and also the manufacture for export of wooden-ware made from basswood.

In England a great business is carried on in the manufacture of whitewood ware, or Tunbridge-ware, and for such purposes, any wood which will "dry white" is used—the principal kinds being "chestnut"—i. e., horse-chestnut, a very different wood from the common chestnut, (*castanea vesca*)—and lime, or, as we call it, basswood. Referring to

this, our Quebec contemporary considers that a good business might be done in exporting this wood to England.

For use in wooden-ware this wood must not be exported in logs, as in that state it can only be employed for the upper timbers of houses, ships, etc. But it must be exported in the shape of boards, inch, half-inch, and even as thin as the eighth of an inch, for veneering. The great object is to get the wood to dry white, and to secure this, it must be sawn quite fresh, and before the sap has had time to ferment, and thus discolor the wood. The boards are taken from the saw-mill or pit as fast as they can be cut, hung up under shelter from the rain, in an open shed, with a free draught of air, (not in piles,) until so thoroughly dry that there is not the least probability of their becoming mildewed. There would be still more profit to the Canadians if they themselves should convert their basswood into articles of wooden-ware, with which Canada probably could supply the world.—*Hunts Merchants' Magazine*.

Sweet Sixteen.—Poetically, it is very well. Practically, I object to it. Has it ever "a decent dress," although the family sempstress works from morning till night of every day in the year, taking in and letting out, lengthening and shortening, narrowing here and widening there. The very first day a new dress is worn, don't "sweet sixteen" tear it, and that in a most conspicuous place, and in the most zigzag manner. Could she, "help it," when there is also a protruding nail or splinter lying in wait purposely for her, which by no foresight of her's could be walked around or avoided? Don't the clouds always seem to know when she has on a new bonnet, and the mud when she wears new gaiters? And when she wants her umbrella at school, isn't "the nasty thing" always at home, and when she needs it at home, is it not always perversely at school? Don't "sweet sixteen" when she takes a notion to sit down and sew, always locate herself by the side of the bed, which she sticks full of needles, and going her way straightway forgetteth, till roused by the shrieks of punctured sufferers? Don't "sweet sixteen" always leave the street door open, and the gas in her room burning at high pressure all night? Does she ever own a boot-lacing, or a pin, or a collar, although purchases of these articles are made for her continually, if not oftener? Isn't her elder sister always your "favourite," and was she ever known to like her breakfast, dinner or supper, or prefer wholesome food to saccharine and dyspeptic messes? Is she ever ready to go to bed of a night, or get up of a morning? Don't she always insist on wearing high heels to her boots, which are constantly locating her feet where her head should be? Don't she always, though consulted as to the hues and make of the garments repine at the superior colour and fit of those of Adeline Seraphina Elgitha Smith's? And finally, although she has every thing she wants, or thinks she wants, isn't every thing, and every body, "real mean, and so they are."

FANNY FERN.

—The first printed book on record is the *Book of Psalms*, by one Faust, of Mentz, and his son-in-law, Schoeffer. It appeared in 1457, less than four hundred years ago. Several works were printed many years before, by Guttenberg; but as the inventors wished to keep the secret to themselves, they sold their first printed works as manuscripts.

This gave rise to an adventure that brought calamity on Faust. Having in 1450, begun an edition of the Bible, and finished it in 1460, he carried several printed copies of it to Paris, and offered them for sale as manuscripts. This made him at once an object of suspicion.

It was in those days when Satau was thought to be ready at every man's elbow, to offer his magic if called upon, and as the French could not conceive how so many books should perfectly agree in every letter and point, they ascribed it to infernal agency, and poor Faust had the misfortune to be thrown into prison.

Here it was, that, in order to prove he had no aid from the devil, as well as to gain his liberty, he was obliged to reveal the secret, and show to the proper officers how the work was done.

Perhaps it was upon this adventure that somebody built up the story of the league of the devil and Dr. Faustus, as well as wrote those ludicrous dialogues, which, in some of the puppet-shows, Faust, under the name of Dr. Faustus, is made to hold with the devil.

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