Insects-beetles, grasshoppers, files, bees, wasps, muscuitocs, with the wheat fly, or "weevil," and the Messian fly, which are the dread of farm-
ers. Mollusca-oyster, clam, musele, \&c. Radiata-Star, cuttle, and jelly fithes, dc.

## REVIEWS.

Our spring freshet of books is come. The renewal of steam communication with our American Athens, hasbrought us such treasures of litenture, that its plenty bewilders us. It is too late also to avail ourselves of for this month, so we must be content with a cursory glance at the tables of contents. We have to draw attention to the four Britizh Reviews, two numbers of the Atlontic, Blackwood, \&e., among the serials; and Dawson's Archaia, McClintock's narrative of the hapless Arctic adventurere, dic., among the books.
Among the many topics of interest which the Reviews take up, Political hatrers are represerited by the article on Government Contracts, and a fanciful allegory on the Social Organism in the Westminster; by an article on Reform Schemes in the Loxdon Quarterly; and by two on British Taxation and Legal Reforms, in the Edinburgh. Sciestific stadents will read with pleasure the article on Coal, and that on the Acclimatisation of Animals in the Edinburgk; and those called "Fossil Footsteps," and "Colour and Taste," in the North British. Religlous mattBps, as usual, take much space in the last mentioned Review. The articles in it on the Silence of Scripture, and on Methodism, will repay perusal. The Revival attracts the favorable notice of the Quarterly, and the reverse from the Westminsterthe latter, placing most prominently the physical accompaniments, pronounces it due to superstition and $k y$ steria, while the former commendo it. Colonial mattersoccupymuch space. China becomes of interest in connection with her present relations with the Western Powers. Late works have thrown much additional light on the political affairs of that mysterious land. The Quarterly bitterly blames Admiral Seymour for not affording that ussistance to Lord Elgin
that might have been expected. Ceylon has recently been well illustrated by a work of Sir Emerson Tennent's, on which all the critics lavish praise. The increasing value of this tropical possession is sbown by the fact, that its export of coffice to Britain has multiplied thirty fold within thirty years, being now about $70,000,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. This growth in material prosperity is, however, dwarfed, when compared with the expansion of Aastralian resources, within the last quarter of a century. Austria forms the subject of a long article in the North British, and the Roman Walls in England are noticed in the Qucerterly-mich throws doubt on the common opinion, that Adrian and Severus successively built them, but refers them to a later date, when the Roman arms were much weaker than under those able and prosperous emperors. Blography is the theme of several articles. The North British deals with Erasmus as a satirist, and reviews bricfly the many scientific laboris of Professor George Wilson; while the Quarterly takes up the sad story of Cowper, and argues, that neither pietism or poetry induced the melancholy state of his mind at intervals, but that it was innate. The same Review drells on the story, almost 23 sad, of those men who, by successive steps, let to that wonderfal application of machinery to manufactures, whicb has placed England at the head of all countries in an economical point of view. It is singularly shown here, by a recital of the lives of guite a dynasty (we beg pardon of any reader who may be a purist as regards the use of words) of inventors, how often their fate has been-in common with unpractical men of poetic temperament -to labour, and struggle, and, at last, to die, like Moses on Pisgah, with only a bird's-eye view of the prosperity they had brought their country to, but which they themselves were

