

eighteen inches. These are rough measurements with the rule. It is almost entirely composed of malleable copper, and bears striking marks of the visits formerly paid to it, in the evidence of portions which have from time to time been cut off. There are no scales in the city large enough, or other means of ascertaining its precise weight, and of thus terminating the uncertainty arising from the several estimates heretofore made. It has been generally estimated here, since its arrival, to weigh between six and seven thousand pounds, or about three and a half tons, and is by far the largest known and described specimen of native copper on the globe. **Rumours** of a larger piece in South America are apocryphal. The acquisition to the curious and scientific world of this extraordinary mass of native metal is at least one of the practical results of the copper-mining mania, which carried so many adventurers northward, into the region of Lake Superior, the past summer (1843). The person who has secured this treasure, Mr. J. Eldred, has been absent, on the business, since early in June. He succeeded in removing it from its diluvial bed on the banks of the river, by a car and sectional railroad of two links, formed of timber. The motive power was a tackle attached to trees, which was worked by men, from fourteen to twenty of whom were employed upon it. These rails were alternately moved forward, as the car passed from the hindmost. In this manner the rock was dragged four miles and a half, across a rough country, to a curve of the river below its falls, and below the junction of its forks, where it was received by a boat, and conveyed to the mouth of the river, on the lake shore. At this point it was put on board a schooner and taken to the falls, or Sault St. Marie, and thence, having been transported across the portage, embarked for Detroit. The entire distance to this place is a little within one thousand miles, three hundred and twenty of which lie beyond St. Mary's, What is to be its future history and disposition, remains to be seen. It will probably find its way to the museum of the National Institute, in the new Patent Office at Washington. This would be appropriate, and it is stated that the authorities have asserted their ultimate claim to it, probably **under** the third article of the treaty of Fond du Lac, of the 5th August, 1826. I have no books at hand to refer to the precise time, so far as known, when this noted mass of copper first became known to Europeans. Probably a hundred and eighty years have elapsed. Marquette, and his devoted companion, passed upon the shores of Lake Superior about 1668, which was several years before the discovery of the Mississippi, by that eminent missionary, by the way of the Wisconsin. From the letters of **D'Abion**, at Sault St. Marie, it appears to have been known prior to the arrival of La Salle. These allusions will be sufficient to show that the rock has an historical notoriety. Apart from this, it is a specimen which is, both mineralogically and geologically, well worthy of national preservation. It is clearly a boulder, and bears marks of attrition from the action of the water, on some parts of its rocky surface as well as the metallic portions. A minute mineralogical examination and description of it are **re-**quired. The adhering rock, of which there is less now than in **1820**, is **ap-**parently serpentine, in some parts **steatitic**, whereas the **copper ores of Keweenaw Point**, on that lake, are found exclusively in the ampgdaloids and greenstones of the trap formation. A circular depression of opaque crystalline quartz, in the form of a semi-geode, exists in one face of it; other parts of the mass **dis-**close the same mineral. Probably **300 lbs.** of **the metal** have been hacked off

or detached by steel chisels since it has been known to the whites, most of this within late years."

The *Wisconsin Democrat* adds, that, "if report be true, copper rocks will ere long cease to be a curiosity. Mr. De Garmo Jones, of Detroit, who last week passed through this place on his way to Mineral Point and **Platteville**, informed us that another mass of copper, much larger and purer than that obtained from the Ontanagon, had recently been discovered. In regard to the prospects of those who are prosecuting their researches after copper ore on the south shore of Lake Superior, Col. Jones informs us that they are pretty fair."

**COCOA-NUT COIR.**—The following paper on the Cocoa-nut Coir was lately read by Robert **Dunbar**, Esq. at a meeting of the St. George's Agricultural Society, Jamaica :—"I beg to present to this Meeting of the Society some opinions of our Coir manufactured from the husk of the cocoa-nut. As the mode of preparing it is simple, and as it is applicable to many useful purposes, I presume a slight sketch of the process by **which** it has been obtained may not prove unacceptable. The husk is separated from the kernel of the cocoa-nut by longitudinal cuts, so as to preserve the fibres as entire as possible ; small portions of the two ends of the fruit where the fibres meet and form a close and hard texture being previously cut off. The husk is divided into five or **six** lobes or pieces, which are then well beaten with a sledge or other heavy **hammer**, so as to loosen the fibres from their adhesion to the pulpy substance in which they are embedded. By this process also the pulpy matter itself becomes bruised, and more easily undergoes fermentation and putrefaction. At this stage the whole is steeped in water for twenty-four hours or upwards. It is then taken out and scrubbed in the hand, in the same manner as clothes are done by the washerwomen. By this means a great quantity of the pulp is entirely disengaged. **It is** then dried in the sun, and again scrubbed as before, when a further separation of pulpy matter takes place. It is subjected to combing by passing the fibres through a set of small nails arranged in two or three alternate rows on a slip of wood, by which the fibres are cleared of all pulpy matters, and are brought to the state in which they are now presented to the Society. This is the rough but simple manner by which the specimens now produced have been obtained. There is no doubt that if machinery be employed for beating the husks, and better implements for combing the fibres, a superior and more abundant article would be produced. The manufacture of thiscoir is now established in England, where a patent, **I** believe, has been taken out for it, thus opening a market for the sale of cocoa-nuts. The quantity of **coir** given by one nut is considerable. It is used as a substitute for hair in mattresses, being more elastic and comfortable. I think it may for the same reason be introduced to advantage in making the pannels of saddles, mats, and a variety of other articles. It appears likely to me also that such vegetable matter as this will prove more healthy for beds, pillows, **&c.** especially in warm climates, than animal matter, as hair, feathers, **&c.** All the members of this Society must be aware of the strength and durability of these fibres, and that cables, cordage, and the rigging of vessels, are made of them in the East Indies. I have seen ropes and halters made of them in Portland, which were far superior to the common ropes made of **malhoe** bark. A considerable difference is

observable in the specimens produced; some are finer and some whiter than others. They are all the products of fruits taken from trees growing close to one another; but I have not ascertained whether these trees are all of the same kind, or varieties of the same species. The difference in the fineness or slenderness of the fibres, *cæteris paribus*, may arise from varieties of the plant, and that of colour from the age of the fruit, the younger fruit producing the lighter colour. The older the fruit, the more elastic are the fibres. The above mode of manufacturing the **coir** was communicated to me by Mr. Hales of Portland, and it is the process which I adopted in preparing the specimen before you. My object in introducing the subject to the notice of the Society is to call the attention of members to the use and value of an article which is so abundant, but which in general is so little regarded as to be thrown away as useless."

---

**GEOLOGY OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.**—[The following account (from the *Graham's Town Journal*) of a collection of fossil remains, collected by Mr. A. G. Bain, of the Royal Engineer department, in the vicinity of Fort Beaufort, in the western district of the Cape of Good Hope, and intended to be forwarded to this country, is extremely interesting.]

The most striking object in this unique collection is the huge head and the skeleton nearly complete of an aquatic reptile, found **imbedded** in the solid rock near the top of a high hill on the Blinkwater new-road (near Graham's Town), which is denominated by Mr. Bain "the Blinkwater monster." Its mouth is open, displaying 56 incisor, but no molar or canine teeth, showing that it must have been an herbivorous animal. The teeth are all nearly of a size, slightly rounded and serrated at the edges, and closely set together, each about  $\frac{1}{2}$  an inch in breadth, the enamel perfect but quite black; on the whole, the lower jaw resembles a good deal that of a gigantic human subject. The most remarkable feature in this fossil is the broad mass of thick bone depending from each side of the upper jaw, below the zygomatic arch, the use of which it is difficult to conceive, for it is different from anything "in heaven above or in earth beneath, or the waters under the earth." From the shape of the pelvis and several bony plates found above the ribs, it appears to have been covered by a coat of mail like the Megatherium or Glyptodon of South America, but in no other way does it resemble those animals.

There are a great variety of specimens of a perfectly new order of animals, which Mr. Bain has designated "**Bidentals**," from possessing only two teeth, or rather tusks, in the upper jaw, and none whatever in the lower jaw. Of this singular order there are several genera. Their jaws were doubtless covered with a horny serrated substance, forming teeth like the **turtle's**. As they appear to have been aquatic reptiles, the tusks may have been used as by the recent walrus, and extinct Dinotherium, although they are smaller in proportion than that of the latter creatures. The largest skull of this order, which is not quite complete, might have been when whole about the size of a hippopotamus' head, but in point of ponderosity the lower jaw as well as the scapula and other bones of this fossil make the hippopotamus dwindle into perfect insignificance. Besides the above specimen I counted nine different species of bidental skulls, varying in size, more or less perfect, and collected in different parts of the country. One much resembles the head of a fresh-water

turtle, and is about six inches in length. There is a pelvis and some bony scales belonging to this specimen in a very good state of preservation.

There are a curious head of a land tortoise, much more elongated than any existing species, and the lower jaw of one of the same genus, but much larger. There are various specimens of turtles' skulls, some of gigantic dimensions, besides a great number of bones and portions of bones, which comparative anatomists will be able to discover to what animals they belong. There are very few shells in this collection, but there are some beautiful dendricals or arborizations, and some stalactites and specimens of the various rocks and minerals of the country.

In addition to the above, Mr. Bain informs us that Mr. Borcherds, the resident magistrate of Fort Beaufort, has some very curious and unique fossil remains, which this gentleman discovered in this neighbourhood; so that the lovers of paleology may expect to have a treat equal to any since the discoveries of Cuvier in the Paris Basin, and those of Dr. **Mantell** in the Weald of Sussex.

All these organic remains are found wrapt in a matrix of blue or purple **argillo-ferruginous** limestone, resembling septaria, which is generally **imbedded** in a hard, but disintegrated blue slate, evidently belonging to the **lias and oolitic** formations.

The fossils are **unfortunately** so completely amalgamated with the calcareous matrix that it is exceedingly difficult to separate them, and valuable specimens are often shivered to pieces under the chisel.

Those who may desire further information about **this** very remarkable collection should apply to Mr. Bain, who, we trust, will gratify the public with a proper account of his geological discoveries. **The** public are indebted to his indefatigable **labours** for the development of these treasures, evidences of the truth of the science of **geology**.

GREAT BRITAIN AND **HER** COLONIES. - A very interesting Parliamentary **return** has recently been printed of **exports** and imports, giving the declared value of the various articles of British produce and manufacture exported to the Colonies and East India Company's territories **during** each of the twelve years ending with 1843, &c. They contain a succinct history for the last twelve years of the commerce of Britain with her principal colonies, and its fluctuations.

Ships entered inwards and cleared outwards from the British West Indies, British North **American** colonies, and the East India Company's territories **and** Ceylon, in the years ending 5th January 1832, to 5th January 1843, inclusive: British West Indies, entered inwards, 9908 British ships, **2,653,052** tons. Cleared outwards, 10,449 British ships, **2,837,707** tons; 2 Foreign ships, 333 **tons.**— North American colonies, entered inwards, **25,226** British ships, **7,471,445** tons. Cleared outwards, 21,789 British ships, **6,538,875** tons; 9 Foreign ships, 3119 tons.—East Indies and Ceylon, entered inwards, 3104 British ships, **1,369,612** **tons.** Cleared outwards, **3185** British ships, **1,470,372** tons.

Great Britain may well be proud of her colonies, when she can employ in importing their produce and exporting articles suitable to their wants, in a period of twelve years, ships of the burden of upwards of **22,000,000** tons.

From the returns we perceive that 1839 was the largest export year to all our colonies. In that year we sent to the West Indies very nearly **£4,000,000** worth of our manufactures.

SIR WILLIAM STEWART'S EXPEDITION TO THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—We give below some interesting letters from Mr. M. C. Field, written apparently while in the finest spirits. We are rejoiced to hear that his perils, and those of his comrades, by "flood and field," are passed.

*[Correspondence of the New Orleans Picayune.]*

Fort Platte, La **Ramme** Fork, July 8, 1843.

Dear Friends—Here we are at this point of our long travel in entire safety, From here we shall start in an hour for the Black Hills, Green River, the Sweetwater, and the Wind River Mountains, having twenty or thirty days' travel still before us. We shall then spend a short time at some **favourable** location among the mountains, and commence our return in August, I cannot now trust myself to speak of the grandeur, sublimity, soft beauty, and appalling wildness—all of which have been passing, like a many-changing panorama, before me for the last forty-seven days; I cannot treat so engrossing a theme hurriedly, and will only tell you that we are now in the land of the Cheyennes, and within thirty miles of us is an encampment of some four hundred lodges, numbering about one thousand warriors. We are ninety-three strong, well armed and provisioned, and mean to march through them with all ease and confidence. We have passed through **one** buffalo region, and are now without fresh meat; but as we were industrious in drying the animals' flesh while we were killing a dozen a day, our stores are still quite equal to our appetites. In three or four days we shall be among the **untamed** lords of the mountains and prairie wastes, where we shall find them **swarming** in denser numbers than ever.

The Catholic priests that I told you of are still with us, travelling to their new settlement among the converted Flatheads, **and** we have what I am sure must be new in this far-western wilderness—early mass in camp every Sunday morning!

One of our companions 'was lost from camp on the North fork of the Platte for four days, having lost his horse, coat and blankets, and wandered bare-footed about the prairie. He was found at last, and his story, which is of the liveliest interest, you shall know hereafter. Fifteen of us, tortured with thirst, were riding away in search of the river, galloping **and yelling** like Indians, when he, being alone in a distant hollow, took us for real red men, **and** concealed himself until we and the whole camp moved completely out of his sight or knowledge. Every soul of us had given him up as butchered by the Sioux, when he was at length fortunately found.

We are all just reviving from a munificent and magnificent **jollification** that we had upon our ever-glorious Fourth of July! What do you thii of road beef and plum-pudding?—yes, rich and luscious as ever came fuming from the brazen kitchen of Messrs. Mudge and Waterman—Rhine wine (**three dozen**)—milk punch—Minna Warka (**à la Sioux**), corn dodgers (**à la hunter**), all the choice parts of a buffalo, cooked in the best known style, and really and truly superb. The "stars and stripes" were raised in mid-camp at sunrise, saluted by three volleys of thirty rifles, and three loud cheers.—We had a mass this morning from Father de Vos, and a dinner **à la bras** imperial from our **courteous** host, Sir William Stewart, in the afternoon. We had an original address from the orator of the day (George W. Christy), an ode from the modest pen

that tells you of it, a song written for the time, and five hours of glorious merriment.

Hurrah ! for the prairie and mountain !  
 Hurrah ! for the wilderness grand !  
 The forest, the desert, the **fountain**,---  
 Hurrah ! for our glorious land !

We may reach Independence by the 30th of October, and then, be sure of it, I shall be home, as the saying aptly suits, "by the first boat." Our travel **has** been so prosperous, that any prospect of being necessitated to winter in the mountains is now removed, and in sixty days we shall be preparing "to go East."

The Oregon emigrants (nine hundred souls, two hundred **waggon**s, and some **six** or eight hundred head of cattle) are about ten or fifteen days behind us. Of **them** I shall have a deal to tell you. Fortune and friendship crown you.

Good-bye,

M. C. F.

September 30, 1843.

Dear Friends-I date here, from the Platte river, a few miles below the confluence of the North and South forks. We are arrested in our homeward progress by **having** encountered last night a violent tempest of wind and rain, terminating in a snow-storm. Sir William Stewart has decided to wait for better weather, at the same time giving the hunters opportunity to recruit our **supplies** of meat, as we here leave the **buffalo** region. Some gentlemen of the party, however, resolve to go on, and I send you this by them. But that Captain Stewart proposes yet a visit to the Pawnees in their grand village-a chance that I can by no means miss-my earnest impatience to be home again would hurry me along with this advanced portion of our party.

I seize the chance, however, to assure you of our full safety, our speedy return home, and **fine** and **flourishing** condition of health. I will prove to you personally, your readers severally, panacea concoctors collectively, and all the doctors unequivocally, when I get home, that consumptive persons must no more "sparkle, exhale," and **go to Havana**, but jump into dresses of deer-skin, and trot off to the mountains! We are the fattest, greasiest set of truant rogues your- liveliest imagination can call up to view. We are the merriest, raggedest-perhaps you would add the ugliest-set of **buffalo** butchers that ever cracked a rifle among the big hills of Wind River. If you can get any of your **Mesmerisers** to give you a **clairvoyant** view of our caravan and cavalcade, for the love of all that is grotesque and **curious** drop off at once into magnetic **somnolency** and just take a look at us-do.

I can only tell you now that we have made the most of our time during this half-year's excursion : we have pierced the Western wilderness beyond your log-houses of the "Far West" some ten or twelve hundred miles, where we have wandered about a fortnight or so among the **fastnesses** of the great Wind river chain of gigantic rocks; we have crossed the dividing ridge that forms the huge boundary wall, from the declivities of which start the leaping waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific ; and we have briefly seen something of **Shawnees**, Pawnees, **Delawares**, Osages, Octoes, Sioux, Chayennes, and Snakes. We are now thus far homeward safe and well, having but one truly serious and fatal mishap to record. One of our number we have left sleeping his last beneath the "Red Buttes"---the innocent victim of a frightful casualty; He

was a youth of fifteen, named Francois Clemint, and his hapless story you shall know anon.

Of course, we have had a fair share of upsets, break-downs, involuntary leaps from flying steeds, &c., but nothing else that we may not all laugh at when we get home. We have had a little brush with the rascally Chayennes, that we may tell of, which left some scalps flying on long poles, but our own damage amounted only to the loss of three animals. On another occasion we lost two, a mare and a mule, stolen by some skulking Sioux, who dogged us for days, and at length sneaked upon us in the night.

Good bye. Imagine something of our yearnings now for **home**, and be ready to give us a warm welcome about the middle or latter end of November,

Ever truly yours,  
M. C. F.

The *Picayune* of the 8th November announces the arrival of Mr. Field in the same boat that brought the following letter, which had been prepared **for** some earlier conveyance, but no opportunity presented itself.

Missouri River, Oct. 26th, 1843.

Dear Friends.\* • \* \* The venerable Audubon, with his beard like a snow drift from the mountain, is in before **us**, as you have no doubt already learned; and the members of our party are now within the hospitable precincts of **civilisation** once more, all eagerly hurrying towards their various and yet distant homes. Since addressing you from the South fork of the Platte, I have been among the Pawnee and Kansas Indians, adding no little to the interest of my travel, at the expense only of some diminution of personal property. I have cause to remember the **Kaws**, they having relieved me **from** further charge of a horse that I brought all the way from the Snake or *Sho-sho-nee* country; and the Paws did not let me out of their paws without some trifling attentions of the same kind; for all of which, however, I have only myself to blame, being fully warned before leaving camp, and, indeed, considering it, having then and now cheap payment for the indulgence of **my curiosity**.

*The Philadelphia Chronicle*, in noticing the arrival of the distinguished **ornithologist** and his fellow-travellers en route for New York, says-He has brought a number of large boxes filled with specimens of rare animals and birds, and also a living deer, a **grey** fox and badger. He also brought two rocks, perfectly spherical, one of which weighed two hundred and eighty pounds, which he procured in the bed of a small river at the head waters of the Missouri, called the Cannon Ball river, **from** the fact that large numbers of rocks are found resembling cannon balls in shape and **colour**. Mr. Audubon has a beard ten or twelve inches long, and his moustache reaches below his chin.

**THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN INSTITUTE.**—This important institute, established for facilitating personal intercourse between the educated classes of all countries, and rendering the literary circles of the Metropolis more easily accessible to visitors **from** the Continent, the Colonies, and the provinces, which Mr. Buckingham has taken so much pains to **organise** and to establish, is at length fairly before the public. That it will be eminently beneficial we feel confident, from the distinguished patronage it has already met with—from the literary experience and travelled knowledge of the able gentleman who has **organised** it, and will watch over its details—and from the objects proposed to be carried out.

## REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS, ETC.

*Transactions of the New York State Agricultural Society.* Vols. I. and II.-  
E. Mack, Albany, New York.

For these interesting volumes we are indebted to the polite attention of Luther Tucker, Esq. the Recording Secretary of the Society. They contain, besides the proceedings of the central and local societies, many valuable papers and essays on manures, farm management, the rearing of stock, agricultural schools, &c.—and, what we have found even more interesting, a large number of reports on the present state of agriculture in **different** counties. In this species of statistical information we are far behind the Americans : we have no correct returns as to the quantity of our live stock, the extent of land under cultivation with different crops, and other essential matters which must ever form the basis for important calculations. The Americans are singularly precise in including these data when the census is taken, and they have even now one or two deputed commissioners travelling in this and other countries to examine and report upon the state of agriculture. The Royal **Agricultural** Societies of England and Ireland, and the Highland Society of Scotland, are certainly turning their attention very prominently to these subjects by offering premiums for local reports, and their efforts are well seconded by the provincial societies; but they want the co-operation of the Government to enable them to call forth such general and local reports as Arthur Young originated about half a century ago.

*The Implements of Agriculture.* By J. A. Ransome.—London: J. **Ridgway**.

At a time when the improvement of agricultural machinery and the introduction of new implements of husbandry are attracting so much attention in the West Indies, proprietors of estates, attornies, and overseers will thank us for calling attention to the above important work. Few writers are better qualified to write on the subject of agricultural machinery than Mr. Ransome, of the well-known firm of **Ransome** and Co. of Ipswich. There is not an agricultural show in the kingdom, a farm in the country, or a single Colony in which the implements of Messrs. **Ransome** are not to be found. Who then so fit to treat of their history, their construction, their utility, as Mr. **Ransome**?—whose work will become the standard of reference on all points at home and abroad. The text and illustrations are both excellent, and his “*Implements of Agriculture*” will of necessity become a hand-book for every Agricultural Society and every Planter.

*Woman's Worth ; or, Hints to **Raise** the Female Character.*—London :  
H. G. Clarke & Co.

**Unlike** the generality of ephemeral productions of the day, this is a work which may be read and studied with profit and advantage. Its aim and objects are good and well sustained. It is such a book as may with advantage be placed in

the hands of a daughter, an affianced one, or a beloved bride. Sound in its morality, justly severe in its condemnation of those follies which are only to be found in a frivolous character, its purpose is to

“ Show us how divine a thing  
A Woman may be made.”

When we consider how great is the influence of Woman in society-how much depends on her tuition and example, it is indeed highly desirable that she should know herself-that she should comprehend her position and duties, so as to **fill** with credit and satisfaction that station in society which she is so well **fitted** to dignify. We can confidently recommend this **little** work to **all** who wish to make a wise and valuable present to those whom they may hold dear.

*The Royal South Australian Almanac and Directory for 1843.* By Thos. Y. Cotton, Esq.-Adelaide : Jas. Allen. London: A. Gole.

This is a model for Colonial Almanacs, and reflects infinite credit on the compiler. In the generality of cases, the Colonial Almanacs are of mere local and transient utility, seldom if ever affording any **index** of the trade, population, resources, civil and official establishments, imports and exports, and other statistics, which are so essential to the due appreciation of a Colony.

*Kerr's Melbourne Almanac and Port Phillip Directory for 1842.*—  
Melbourne : Kerr and Thompson.

A very useful compendium, **carefully** digested, and furnishing, besides those useful statistical tables which serve to show the progress of the **settlement**, a digest of all the acts passed by the legislative council of New South Wales.

*A Letter to the Eon. Sidney Herbert, M.P. &c. &c. on Submarine Steam Propelling ; with Remarks upon the late Government Trials in H.M. Steamer Bee.* By G. S. Steinman, F.S.A.-London : J. Weale.

An interesting Pamphlet on an interesting subject, which we commend to the careful perusal of all those engaged in building or fitting steam-ships.

*The London Polytechnic Magazine for January.*—London : J. Mortimer.

There are so many Polytechnic journals before the public, that some little confusion naturally arises from the similitude of nomenclature. This periodical is, however, a new one-and a very able publication, under the edit&ship of Dr. Stone. There is a very *curious* and interesting article **from** the pen of Dr. King, Secretary of the Ethnological Society, on the Arts and Manufactures of the Esquimaux.

*The British and Foreign Review.* No. 32, *for January.*—  
London : R. & J. E. Taylor.

We invariably look with interest for the appearance of this “European Quarterly journal,” which has taken a high rank among the Quarterlies, from the spirit and ability with which it is conducted. We have always found that it has devoted a fair share of attention to Colonial topics-hence we can recommend it with confidence to our readers. Although we do not always agree with the political opinions advanced in the British and Foreign Review, we are

nevertheless free to admit the talent and enterprise which are brought to bear on its pages. The articles which have most interested us in the present, number are those on Critics and Criticism in France—on the Oregon Boundary—the Repeal of the Union, and the Atmospheric Railway.

*The Illustrated Polytechnic Review.*—London : W. Thomas.

The best proof of the popularity of this scientific journal is afforded by the fact of **its** having entered upon a third volume. Every new discovery in science and the **arts** receives from this journal a prominent share of notice. We can cordially recommend it as a work calculated both to amuse and instruct.

*Affection's Gift for 1844.*—London : H. G. Clarke & Co.

One of those *petits bijoux*,

“ Whose silent eloquence, more rich than words,  
Tells of the giver's faith and truth in absence.”

The selection of fugitive pieces is good, and betrays a well-informed **mind**—there is not a line which may not undergo the severest ordeal **that** hypercriticism can bestow. The exterior is as attractive in appearance as the contents are sterling in worth.

*Maxwell's History of the Rebellion in Ireland.* Parts 1 and 2.—  
London ; A. H. Baily & Co.

Mr. Maxwell is so well known as the author of one of the best lives of Wellington which has yet appeared, that any work from his pen would necessarily be popular, even if it were not on the stirring events of the Irish Rebellion of '98. Mr. Maxwell has brought much painstaking **labour** and assiduous **industry** to bear upon the task he has undertaken, and the consequence is that he **will produce** one of the most interesting histories of the Rebellion extant. George Cruikshank, with his inimitable pencil, comes in to the aid of the historian, and **illustrates** some of the *most stirring* scenes.

*Report of the Acting Committee to the Standing Commtee of West Indian Planters and Merchants.*—London : Maurice & Co.

From the **circumstance** of this Report being printed “ exclusively for circulation among the West India **body**,” **we** are not at liberty to notice it in detail, as we should otherwise have done. But this is the less to be regretted, from the fact that it will ere this have passed into the hands of all those, both at home and abroad, who are more immediately interested in the subjects it discusses.

1. *La Belle Assemblée for January.*
  2. *The Sporting Review* „
  3. *The Farmer's Magazine* „
- London ; J. Rogerson.

These three periodicals are so well known and widely circulated, that any **favourable** notice from us is hardly required. The first addresses itself chiefly to the ladies, and abounds with tales and poems, fashions and illustrations, all exceedingly popular and readable.

“ **The Sporting Review** ” is what its title indicates—the chronicle of “ **moving** incidents by flood and field.” “ **The Farmer's Magazine**,” under the able