green verdigris, hardened by its union with the gases into a compact marble, susceptible of a fine polish, and occurring usually in cavities in the stalactitical or botryoidal form. Its colour internally is found to vary from darker to lighter, as in most stalactites, in graceful lines parallel to its lines of surface, and that speak, in those flowing curves, of aqueous deposition. The worker in malachite cuts it up into thin veneers, which, according to the nature of his work, he lays down upon a ground either of stone or of metal, taking care that the curve of one fragment merges gracefully into the curves of the neighbouring ones; and thus large and apparently continuous planes of the substance are formed, as in tables, chimney-pieces, and doors; or it is curved and hollowed so as to wrap round noble vases bordered with gold, or even wrought into ornately carved chairs. The beauty of the articles thus produced is so great, that they formed one of the centres of the Exhibition, upon which the living tide constantly set in; but their great cost must restrict their use to what their exquisite beauty peculiarly fits them to grace,— the palaces of princes and the mansions of nobles. One magnificent door of this substance, which from top to bottom looked like an opaque emerald, was valued, we understood, at about ten thousand pounds sterling.

The vegetable and animal substances exhibited under the head of raw materials formed a marked contrast, in their great diversity, to the mining and mineral products. In the colonial department, almost every climate and zone sent specimens of its plants and trees,—its mammals, reptiles, fishes, and birds; and the variety was of course very great. There were, however, a few of the mineral products of the later geological ages that came under the same law of diversity as that which obtained among the plants and animals. Coal and the coal plants, judging from the specimens, seem to bear well nigh the same character all over the world, and to be spread