

which he finds in living nature. I could have wished that into this last department, fine pictures, as certainly as fine statues, had been admissible. The display of either was not properly the object of the Great Exhibition ; and yet it would have been incomplete without them. From the two sister arts,—those of the painter and of the statuary,—all that imparted elegance and beauty to the labours of the manufacturer had been derived. The workers in wood, stone, and metal had borrowed their delicate sculpturings from the statuary ; the workers in silk and thread, in clay and in glass, in dyes and in paints, in japans and in varnishes, had borrowed their choicest patterns from the painter ; all that added beauty to comfort in the implements and appliances of a high civilization had been derived from the twin arts ; they had thrown, as if by reflection, the flush of genius on the common and ordinary things of life ; I saw their vivid impress at almost every stall ; and as sculpture was present in some of her higher productions, I held that painting in some of her higher productions should have been present also, as that other art which, in the staple productions of the Exhibition, had added beauty to comfort, and the exquisite and the ideal to the common and the ordinary.

In examining the raw materials furnished by the various countries of the world,—some of them many thousand miles apart,—what first struck was the great uniformity of character and appearance which prevailed among the sections devoted to mineral and mining products, and the great diversity which marked the animal and vegetable ones. Whatever was furnished by the primary rocks bore almost the same character all over the world. The granites and porphyries of the southern hemisphere differed in no respect from those of the northern one ; or the iron, lead, and copper ores of the Old World, from those of the New. Even specimens sent by one state or kingdom as marvels from their size or purity,