

which the Exhibition made so strikingly manifest, has been remarked both by Humboldt and by Captain Basil Hall. "Humboldt," says the latter writer, in his voyage to Loo Choo, "somewhere remarks the wonderful uniformity which obtains in the rocks forming the crust of the globe, and contrasts this regularity with the diversity prevailing in every other branch of natural history. The truth of this remark was often forcibly impressed upon our notice during the present voyage; for wherever we went, the vegetable, the animal, and the *moral* kingdom, if I may use such an expression, were discovered to be infinitely varied: even the aspect of the skies was changed; and new constellations and new climates co-operated to make us sensible that we were far from home. But on turning our eyes to the rocks upon which we were standing, we instantly discovered the most exact resemblance to what we had seen elsewhere."

There were, however, a few centres to be found in this Exhibition of the world's industry, where the production of some mineral in larger and finer masses than it had been detected elsewhere, among at least the civilized nations, had originated some branch of art or manufacture unique in the show. Of this, perhaps the most striking example was furnished by the Russian department, where the malachite furniture and ornaments,—wholly unlike aught displayed in any other section,—were of the most gorgeous and impressive beauty. A few specimens of the material in its rude state lay on a table beside the wrought articles, and were certainly of much greater size and mass than any specimens of the mineral which I had hitherto seen in any collection. One fragment seemed about a foot square on its larger surface, and from six to eight inches in depth. Malachite is one of the ores of copper. It consists of from fifty to sixty per cent. of that metal, combined with oxygen, carbonic acid gas, and water, in the solid form: it may, in fine, be regarded as a