THE RHINOCEROS. The rhinoceros-not the hippopotamus-is dead ; and great mourning and lamentation follow. It is the dark event in the dving year. Mr. Buckland is in very low spirits; and several gentlemen of a scientific turn seek in gin and water relief from the general woe. Why this abould be we know not. A rhinoceres is not a bandrome animal; and his most enthusias for admirer has never ventured to indicate any particular use to which he may be put. His habits are very ungentlemanly, and his appetite is vulgarly large. He disports himself in a manner which, if observed in babies, would shock even mothers—to whom shocks are not easily brought. We do not know, then, why all th tic this bother is made about him. He has had th many obituary notices, all written on the nil nici wi bonum principle. Even the history of his race is written. We are told that the history of the original unicorn is more nationally interesting than that of the hippopotamus. His first appearance in England was as a contemporary with the manmoth, as appears from many fossil re-mains, of which the first, now in the collection of the British Museum, were discovered near Cauterbury in 1669. His first portrait painter was no less an artist than Albert Durer, from whose rather imaginary workmanship descended in time various coimerical monsters which made their way into heraldry. But his entrance into respectable scientific society cannot be dated earlier than 1513, when a Rhinoceros Unicornis was sent from India to the King of Portugal. His Majesty sent it on to the Pope, but the animal in a fit of rage sunk the vessel on its passage. In 1685 one was brought alive to England; another was shown throughout a great part of Europe in 1739; and a fourth, female, 1741. The fifth, also a female, arrived at Versatiles in 1771, and was described by Cavier. This animal died in 1793, at 25 years of age. A sixth was brought from the East Indies as a pre-11sent to Mr. Dundas, and was exhibited at Exeter Change. The seventh, destined for the menagerle of the Emperor of Germany, arrived in London in 1800, but died immediately, and was dissected by Mr. Thomas, who published his observation in the "Philosophical Transactions," The eighth was seen in Germany and Paris a few years later; and since then the rhinoceres has been well enough known. The specimen of 1739 cost 1,000%. for his food and journey. The rhinoceros of 1790, according to Mr. Bingley, in his Animal Blo-graphy, had a daily allowance of twenty-eight that graphy, had a dany showance or twenty signs-pointed of clover, the same quantity of ahip bleuit, a great quantity of greens, and ten or liteen pails of water. He was fond of sweet wines, and would drink three or four bottles in 301 a few hours. The rhineceros seems to be as costly as a "white elephant." Any one desiring to purchase one as a domestic favouritefor it is of no other use whatever—may be in-terested to know that the mother and foal to-gether were valued at 1,300, and, as the rhinoceros of 1790 was sold for 7001, the market price seems to remain the same. FUEL DISCOVERIES Every day we hear of discoveries of coal or fuel of some sort : and then we never her

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