

pupil in the manufactories. From these we gather that the progress of education has always been followed by improved moral character and advanced social being; that the pupils who have most successfully availed themselves of the technical schools are those who have afterward risen to the highest ranks as foremen, clerks, superintendents, overseers and engineers, in the works themselves.

## Statistical Information.

### THE COAL PRODUCTION OF ENGLAND.

COAL RAISED IN ENGLAND FOR TWELVE YEARS.

Years.	Tons.	Years.	Tons.	Years.	Tons.
1855..	64,453,079	1859..	71,979,765	1863...	83,292,515
1856..	66,645,450	1860..	84,042,698	1864...	92,787,873
1857..	65,394,707	1861..	83,635,214	1865...	98,150,587
1858..	65,008,649	1862..	81,638,338	1866..	101,630,543

COAL EXPORTED DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

1855.....	4,976,902	1861.....	7,855,115
1856.....	5,879,779	1862.....	8,301,852
1857.....	6,737,718	1863.....	8,275,212
1858.....	6,529,433	1864.....	8,309,908
1859.....	7,006,949	1865.....	9,184,021
1860.....	7,321,832	1866.....	9,916,244

Consequently, the coal used in England during this time, was

1855... ..	59,476,177	1861.....	75,780,079
1856... ..	60,765,671	1862.....	73,336,486
1857... ..	58,656,889	1863.....	80,017,303
1858... ..	58,479,166	1864.....	83,977,965
1859... ..	64,972,816	1865.....	88,961,566
1860... ..	76,720,866	1866.....	91,714,299

The above tables show increase in home consumption, during the last twelve years, 54 per cent.; ratio of increase since the great discussion in Parliament on this subject, 14 per cent.

### Sewing Machine Facts.

The following interesting statistics we gather from the quarterly returns, made, we believe, under oath, by the several manufacturers of sewing machines throughout the United States. The figures which we present, and which we have been at some pains to collect, show at a glance the wonderful growth and great importance of this branch of American manufactures. It will be observed that one company alone has produced and sold within the year over *forty-three thousand sewing machines*. It is somewhat remarkable that, during the recent stagnation in trade, this business has been but slightly, if at all, affected. But below are the figures in detail:

Sewing machines manufactured and sold, as per quarterly returns, for the year ending June 10, 1867.

#### Double-Thread Machines:

The Singer Manufacturing Co. ....	43,053
The Wheeler & Wilson Mf. Co.....	38,055
The Grover & Baker S. M. Co. ....	32,999
The Howe Machine Co. ....	11,053
The Florence S. M. Co. ....	10,534
The Weed S. M. Co.....	3,638
The Elliptic S. M. Co.....	3,185
The Ætna S. M. Co .....	2,958
The Finkle & Lyon S. M. Co.....	2,488

The Empire S. M. Co.....	2,121
The Leavitt S. M. Co .....	1,051

Total double-thread machines..... 151,135

#### Single-Thread Machines;

The Wilcox & Gibbs S. M. Co. ....	14,152
The Shaw & Clark S. M. Co.....	2,692
The Goodspeed & Wyman S. M. Co.....	2,126

Total single-thread machines..... 18,970

Total of both kinds ..... 170,105  
—*Financial Chronicle.*

### The Central American States.

The Hartford *Courant*, U. S. says:—

The large profits of the Panama Railroad revive every now and then certain old projects for the construction of another railroad or the canalization of Central America. There can be no doubt that had the people of the region which lies between Mexico and South America been possessed of ordinary commercial activity, two or three well traveled routes would ere this have been opened from ocean to ocean. But like the inhabitants of other portions of Spanish America, they have been too busy with revolutions and political squabbles to find any time or energy to devote to industry or trade. The five Central American republics all achieved their independence about 1821, and in 1823 formed themselves into a confederation, which lasted until 1839, when it fell to pieces and all the members set themselves up as independent powers. The largest one is Nicaragua, which is about the same size as Georgia; its capital is Managua, with ten thousand inhabitants; its total population is about four hundred thousand, of whom thirty thousand are whites, ten thousand negroes, and the remainder Indians and half-breeds. The next in size is Honduras, having about the same area as Mississippi; its capital, Comayagua, has eighteen thousand inhabitants; its total population is about three hundred and fifty thousand souls. Guatemala is the third of the Central American republics, being a little larger than Ohio; the name of its capital is also Guatemala, with forty thousand inhabitants; the total population is estimated at one million and one hundred thousand, or greater than that of all the isthmian powers together. Costa Rica is the next in size, its area being somewhat more extended than that of West Virginia; its capital San Jose, contains thirty thousand souls; its total population is one hundred and twenty thousand. The smallest of these powers is San Salvador, which does not cover quite as much ground as Massachusetts; its capital is also styled San Salvador and its inhabitants number perhaps fifteen thousand; the whole population is believed to reach six hundred thousand. The existing constitution of Nicaragua was adopted in 1858, of Honduras in 1865, and of Guatemala in 1847. The presidents of all the republics serve four years—unless they are overthrown by a revolution—except the executive of Costa Rica, whose term of service is three years. The term Central America is generally considered to include beside the five republics, the state of Yucatan, in Mexico, and the state of Panama in Columbia.