MISCELLANEOUS.

RACES OF MANKIND .-- Amidst the almost infinite varieties observable in the nations of the earth, naturalists have anxiously sought for well marked characteristics, which might enable them to class the whole under a few comprehensive appellations. They have arrived at very different results; Malte-Brun, for example, describing sixteen races which he considers as broadly distinguished from each other; while other writers reduce them to five, and even to three. The arrangement now most generally approved is that of Bluemenbach, which divides mankind into five leading classes or races, each distinguished by such peculiarities in the skin, hair, eyes, and shape of the head, as to stand considerably apart from the rest. They are named the Caucasian, Mongolian, Ethiopic, American, and Malay.--Whatever may be thought of the phrenological doctrine in its details, it is at least scarcely possible to dissent from the moderate conclusion of Dr. Pritchard, that "fully developed brains indicate great intellect." Hence, leaving out of the question the connexion of the development of the skull with that of the facial bones, the simple capacity of the cerebral case becomes in itself a matter of the highest consequence. We happily have it in our power, from the experiments of a most accurate inquirer, Pr issor Morton, to determine the comparative capacity of the skell all the varieties of mankind. The following are Professor Merchas conclusions: Having obtained a considerable number of the skulls of the various races of men, Dr. Morton measured their internal capacity by means of white pepper seed, and found the following results:

Races.	No. of Skulls.	Mean internal ca- pacity in cub.	Largest in the series.	
1. Caucasian,	52	87	109	75
2. Mongolian,		83	93	69
3. Malay,	18	81	89	64
4. Aboriginal		1		
American,	147	80	100	60
5. Ethiopian,	29	78	94	65

It thus appears that the aboriginal Americans rank fourth with respect to the size of their brains, the Ethiopians being lowest and the Caucasians highest. The Caucasian race is one widely spread on the face of the globe, and, in addition to physical beauty of the highest order, is distinguished for intellectual eminence. The skin of this race may be generally described as fair; but it is susceptible of every tint, and in some nations is almost black. The hair is fine, long, curling, and of various colors. The skull is a large rounded oval, and the brow full and elevated. The face is comparatively small, oval in form, and well proportioned. The nose is arched, the chin full, and the teeth vertical. The chief families of the Caucasian variety are the Caucasian proper, the Germanic branch, the Celtic, the Arahian, the Lybian, the Nilotic, and the Hindostanic. A small body of pure Caucasians founded the Roman nation. The personal difference between them and

. C. B. cotia, encies.

ER

I., [lst [H. P. /n [lst Town

A. M.; s, Rev

clerk; Office squire, reasury

ty Ord-Regt]., Store-Office

re, Barohn E. ck Ser-

Ford, verseer

r C. E. Frith,

mman-P. W.

ndrew Villiam sursby, Row-, Wil-

ns, C.

, J. F. drews,