

metals, and adorned with a profusion of gems; but its value consists of the labour of execution. Its landscapes, dragons, angels, animals, and human figures, would require several pages of description, which would without a view of the model, prove tedious and unintelligible.

Charles V., of Spain had a watch which was confined in the jewel of his ring; and a watchmaker in London presented Geo. III. with one set in the same manner. Its size was something less than a silver two-pence, and it contained one hundred and twenty-five different parts, and weighed altogether no more than five penny-weights and seven grains.

The tomb of Raphael, executed by an Italian named Raccavalva, is indeed a wonder. It is only twelve inches in height, and from an inch to four inches in diameter. It is adorned with various architectural ornaments, in the richest style of Gothic, also figures of the Virgin and Child. The work is said to be of unrivalled merit and beauty. The model is contained in a case of wrought gold, and is itself of box-wood. The general design may be considered architectural, embellished with several compartments of sculpture, or of carving, consisting of various groups of figures. These display different events in the life of Christ. Some of the figures are less than a quarter of an inch in height, but though thus minute, all are finished with the greatest precision and skill; and what renders this execution still more curious and admirable, is the delicacy and beauty with which the back and distant figures are executed.

**THE EMPIRE OF CHINA.**—The statement of the increase of population in China will occasion surprise to those who have not examined the subject, and may lead to some useful reflections in relation to the prospective destiny of our own and other countries. The Tsing or Manchu dynasty commenced in China in the year 1664, but the whole of the eighteen Provinces were not quieted under the new yoke much before the year 1700. Prior to this period, China had been distracted both by internal revolutions and by wars against her external invaders. Since that period, peace has almost universally prevailed, and along with it the development of the country in the extension of the arts and in population. By the census of 1710, ten years after the last date above mentioned, and only 140 years ago, the entire population of the empire was only 27,241,129, about equal to the present population of the United States. In 1753, 43 years afterward, it had increased to 103,050,060. In 1793, the estimate population given to Lord Macartney was 333,000,000. By the census of 1812, probably the most reliable of any, it was 362,447,183, and the most prevalent estimate at this day, is 400,000,000, or nearly one half of the whole population of the globe. Thus, in 140 years the population of China has augmented from 27,000,000 to 400,000,000. The empire of China is divided into the Eighteen Provinces, known among us as China; Manchuria the country of the Manchu Tartars who conquered China, and the colonial possessions including Mongolia, Ili, Koko-nor and Tibet. The area of the whole empire is 5,300,000 square miles. It has a coast line of 3,350 miles, and is coterminous with Russia for a similar distance. Manchuria and the provincial possessions are not unusually populous. The eighteen provinces of China proper are about equal in area to the twenty-eight states of this Union previous to the admission of Texas, Iowa and California. The several provinces in a size about equal to the average of the Western American States. The population of China proper is now equal to 268 persons to the square mile, which is about the same as that of Lombardy in Italy, but several of the Eastern Provinces have more than twice that proportion. At the same ratio of increase which has heretofore held good from our beginning as a nation, the same augmentation of our population which has occurred in China during the 140 years past, will occur here within the next 80. The population of the United States has hitherto doubled every 20 years or thereabout, and there has been a falling off in the ratio during the latter portion of the period. Assuming the population now to be 25,000,000, this ratio will make it in 20 years 50,000,000, in 40 years 100,000,000, in 60 years 200,000,000, and in 80 years, that is, A. D. 1930, it will reach 400,000,000—the present population of China. If we suppose, then, this augmentation of population to take place within the twenty-eight states, and leave the population of the states farther west to be made up from the new sources of emigration,

opened by presenting another frontier on the Pacific,—then within the life-time of the child now born, the population of all these states will equal in density the present population of China; and that of these eastern states will, probably, like the eastern or maritime provinces of China, be found running up to 671,705, and 850 persons to the square mile which is the present population of Cheh Kiang Ngan Hwui and Kiang respectively, being considerably more than one person of the acre.

**IMPRESSIONS IN YOUTH.**—Parents and others should remember that very lasting impressions can be made on the minds and on the hearts of youth. The great Frederick of Prussia once called on his nephew, afterwards Frederick III, when a lad, to recite to him; and drawing from his pocket an edition of La Fontaine's "Fables," pointed out one for translation. It so happened that the youth had been familiar with that particular fable, and so did it fluently. Upon being praised for his improvement, "I informed him," said Frederick William in after life, "of my having previously translated it. His face brightened up, and patting me on the cheek, he said, 'That's right, my dear Fritz! always be honest and honourable. Never seem to be what thou art not; but be more than thou appearest to be.' That admonition made an indelible impression on my heart; and though I disliked falsehood from my childhood, from that time I have hated and detested all species of dissembling and lies."

**A PHILOSOPHICAL SENTIMENT.**—Governor Wright, of Indiana, advocating the establishment of a common school system in that State, says: "If we do not pay for the education of the boy, we shall surely pay double for the ignorance of the man."

**YANKEE, DERIVATION OF.**—The word Yankee is nothing more than the word English so transformed by the imperfect pronunciation of the natives of Massachusetts—Yenghis, Yanghis, Yankies. The orthography of this much-used epithet, which is not given, we believe, in any English or American work, was communicated to M. Philarete Charles by one of the best-informed men of that province. In a curious book on the round towers of Ireland, the origin of the term Yankee-doodle was traced to the Persian phrase, "Yanki dooniah," or "Inhabitants of the New World." Layard, in his book on Nineveh and its Remains, also mentions "Yangbi-dunia" as the Persian of America.—*From Notes and Queries.*

**EARLY FRUGALITY.**—In early childhood you lay the foundation of poverty or riches in the habits you give your children. Teach them to share everything with their playmates; but never allow them to destroy anything.

**HAROUN AL RASCHID** never built a mosque without adding a school to it. He was cotemporary with Charlemagne, and is known to almost every child, through the kindly medium of the "Arabian Nights."

Look not mournfully into the Past—it comes not back again. Wisely improve the Present—it is thine. Go forth to meet the shadowy Future, without fear and with a manly heart.—*Moral deduced from LONGFELLOW'S "Hyperion."*

Taxes for the support of schools are like vapours, which rise only to descend again to beautify and fertilize the earth.

Our greatest glory is not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall.

THE HEART has its arguments, as well as the understanding, i. e. in favour of humanity.—*Pascal.*

Light as a gossamer is the circumstance which can bring enjoyment to a conscience which is not its own accuser.—*Carleton.*

The study of the Classics bestow exquisite taste, and is also one of the solid foundations of oratory.—*Brougham.*

AMBITIOUS MEN are most in the power of the blasts of fortune as the tallest trees are in those of the storm.