RAILROADS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—On June 30, 1857, there were 8,942 miles of railroads opened and in use in Great Britain, employing in all 109,660 persons; and 3,193 miles of unopened railroads, employing in all 44,037 persons. In 1856, the number of passengers conveyed, was 129,347,592; number of persons killed, 281; and injured by accidents, 394. In the half-year ending June 30, 1856, the total number of passengers in England and Wales, was 49,179,847; and the total number of miles travelled, 665,315,079, or upwards of 30 miles on an average for each inhabitant. In Scotland, 5,608,232 passengers, and 68,890,094 miles travelled, or 20 miles for each inhabitant. In Ireland, 3,436,041 passengers, and 46,059,536 miles travelled, or about 7 miles for each inhabitant.

BRITISH REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES for the year ending Dec. 31, 1856.—Receipts, $361,094,940; expenditures, $411,617,000; excess of expenditures over income, $50,522,060: more than $205,000 were expended for the war services of the year. Total debt of Great Britain, funded and unfunded, March 31, 1856, was $3,876,563,470.

THE PRECIOUS METALS.—The following will exhibit the production of the precious metals throughout the world, in 1856 :—

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
America,	$87,114,858	$29,986,316	$117,101,164
Europe,	23,296,616	8,682,439	31,979,055
Asia,	19,865,349	5,214,876	25,080,225
Africa,	5,000,000		5,000,000
Australia,	102,087,144		102,087,144
Total,	$237,363,967	$43,883,631	$281,247,598

The following will exhibit their production at various periods prior to the above :—

1492, - - - -	$250,000	1843, - - -	$70,000,000
1600, - - -	11,000,000	1848, - - -	87,000,000
1700, - - -	23,000,000	1851, - - -	180,000,000
1800, - - -	53,000,000		

To ASCERTAIN THE LENGTH OF THE DAY AND NIGHT, at any time of the year, add 12 hours to the time of the sun's setting, and from the sum subtract the time of rising, for the *length of the day*. Subtract the time of setting from 12 hours, and to the remainder add the time of rising next morning, for the *length of the night*. These rules are equally true for *apparent* time.

LEAP-YEAR.

Every year the number of which is divisible by 4 without a remainder, is a leap-year, except the last year of the century, which is a leap-year only when divisible by 400 without a remainder. Thus the year 1900 will not be leap-year.