

eighty years. There are on the earth 1,000,000,000 inhabitants. Of these, 33,033,033 die every year; 91,824 every day; 3,730 every hour; and sixty every minute, or one every second. The married are longer lived than the single, and, above all, those who observe a sober and industrious conduct. Tall men live longer than short ones. Women have more chances of life in their favour previous to fifty years of age than men have, but fewer afterward. The number of marriages is in the proportion of seventy-five to every 1,000 individuals. Marriages are more frequent after equinoxes—that is, during the months of June and December. Those born in spring are generally of a more robust constitution than others.

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A SUBTERRANEAN RIVER IN LONDON.—An interesting public work at the south side of the Thames has just been interrupted by a curious obstruction. A company was recently formed, writes a correspondent, to run a sub-railway from near London Bridge to near Clapham Common. All appears to have gone well until within 200 yards of the terminus. Here the drivers cut into a wall of gravel, and, dipping, found themselves over a subterranean bed of distinctly aqueous character. Further experiments led to the discovery that this stream crosses the peninsula formed by the eccentric bed of the Thames. It is part of the river Effra, up which good Queen Bess sailed from the Tower when she paid her visits to Sir Walter Raleigh, and it discharges still into the parent river hard by Lambeth Palace. Soundings on a cross cut, with a view to a deviation in the line, were made, but though a dip of 120 feet was made, the indispensable hard foundation has not yet been discovered; so the line sticks.

LET the teacher, when despondent, think of these words: "All who have meditated upon the art of governing mankind have felt that the fate of empires depended on the education of the young."—THOMAS ARNOLD. "I think that the influence of a good man and a good woman teaching ten or twelve children in a class is an influence in this world, and the world to come, which no man can measure, and the responsibility of which no man can calculate. It may raise and bless the individual. It may give comfort in the family circle, for the blessing which the child receives in the school it may take home to the family. It may check the barbarism even of the nation."—JOHN BRIGHT. "If we work upon marble, it will perish; if we work upon bronze, time will efface it; if we rear temples, they will crumble to the dust; but if we work upon immortal souls, if we imbue them with right principles of action, with just fear of wrong and love of right, we engrave on those tablets something which no time can obliterate, but which will grow brighter and brighter to all eternity."—DANIEL WEBSTER. "Our children are side altars in the temples of our lives; manhood's power of reasoning and calculation are sorry substitutes for their distinct consciences. He who plants a tree does well; he who fells and saws it into planks does well; he who makes a bench of the planks does well; he, who sitting on a bench, teaches a child, does better than the rest. The first three have added to the common capital of humanity, the last has added something to humanity itself."—EDMOND ABOUT.

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THE German clerk has rendered such signal service to British commercial education, that it seems a pity to displace him from the position he has so long filled, of bugbear to