

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 being fifty years of age, than men have, but fewer afterwards.—The number of marriages is in proportion of 75 to every 1000 individuals. Marriages are more frequent after the equinoxes; that is during the months of June and December. Those born in the spring are generally more robust than others. Births and deaths are more frequent by night than by day. The number of men capable of bearing arms is calculated at one-fourth of the population.—*English Quarterly.*

STATISTICS OF RUSSIA.

The Journal de la Statistique Universelle publishes the following table of the successive encroachments of Russia from the 14th century up to the year 1832. It is drawn up from communications by M. M. Schmitzer, Maltebrun, General Bem. and other statisticians:—

GRAND DUCHY OF MOSCOW.

Extent in geographical miles. Population.

1293, at the accession of Yvan (Kaleta)....	4,656	6,290,000
1462, at the accession of Yvan I.....	18,474	-----
1503, at the death of Yvan I.....	37,137	-----
1584, at the death of Yvan II.....	125,465	-----
1645, at the death of Michael I.....	254,361	-----
1689, at the accession of Peter I.....	262,901	16,000,000

EMPIRE OF RUSSIA.

1725, at the accession of Catherine I.....	273,185	20,000,000
1762, at the accession of Catherine II.....	319,538	25,000,000
1796, at the death of Catherine II.....	334,850	33,000,000
1825, at the death of Alexander I.....	367,494	56,000,000
1831, at the taking of Warsaw.....	369,764	60,000,000

That is to say, that during the last two centuries Russia has doubled her territory, and during the last 100 years has tripled her population; her conquests during 60 years, are equal to all she possessed in Europe before that period; her conquests from Sweden are greater than what remains of that kingdom; she has taken from the Tartars an extent equal to that of Turkey in Europe, with Greece, Italy, and Spain; her conquests from Turkey in Europe are more in extent than the kingdom of Prussia without the Rhenish provinces; she has taken from Turkey in Asia an extent of territory equal to all the small states of Germany; from Persia equal to the whole of England (U. Kingdom); from Poland equal to the whole Austrian Empire. A division of the population gives.—

- 2,000,000 for the tribes of the Caucasus.
- 4,000,000 for the Cossacks, the Georgians and the Khirgiz.
- 5,000,000 for the Turks, the Mongos and the Tartars.
- 6,000,000 for the Ouralians, the Finlanders and the Swedes.
- 20,000,000 for the Moscovites (of the Greek Church.)
- 23,000,000 for the Poles, (Roman and Greek Church United.)
- 60,000,000

The population of ancient Poland counts for two-fifths of the total population over an eighth part of the territory, and the Muscovite population for one third of the total number over the tenth of the territory; in other words, even at the present time the Polish elements is in a great majority as compared to all the others.

DISSENTIONS AMONG ROMANISTS.—It has not been suspected until lately that the dissentions known to exist among the Catholic laity in regard to the relations of Catholics to the American government and people—to American institutions, manners and habits—existed likewise among the priests and bishops. Mr. Brownson's article, half endorsing Native Americanism, was a

striking demonstration, and was an indication indeed of something more which was still concealed. It is now said that the same, or similar questions, have been for years agitating the Catholic hierarchy, and that it was the contest between natives and foreigners which prevented Archbishop Hughes from returning from Rome with a Cardinal's hat. The Pope is understood to favor the foreign supremacy in American Catholicism, but the native opposition is too strong to be rudely suppressed. The progress of the controversy, so far as it may be developed, will be matter of no ordinary interest.—*N. Y. Recorder.*

CRAYON SKETCHES.—George W. Bungay, Esq., of Boston, has just written, and DeWitt and Davenport. of New York, published, a most attractive work under the title of *Crayon Sketches; or Off Hand Takings*, which, unless we much mistake, will be highly acceptable to the reading public. We all of us like to know something of the "outward man" of those who occupy high positions, and here we are made quite at home with poets, Novelists, Editors, Politicians, and indeed, with most of the "eminent" of our land. The Sketches are remarkably well written—exhibit a fair and impartial sketches, and in some instances prove that the writer wields a fearless and powerful pen. The book is beautifully printed on first-rate paper, and illustrated with twenty portraits on steel of the following persons —Edward Everett, Edwin H. Chapin, Wm. H. Seward John P. Hale, P. T. Barnum, Samuel Houston, Neal Dow, Ogdon Hoffman, Gerrit Smith, Henry Ward Beecher, John Van Buren, Geo. Low, Horace Greely, S. A. Douglas, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Thomas Hart Benton, G. C. Hebbe, Solon Robinson, John Mitchell. In one respect this work differs from all others, it gives a life-like description of the person it describes.

CURIOUS DISCOVERY IN SWITZERLAND.—The Swiss journals give the following details relative to the discoveries recently made in consequence of the extraordinary fall in the water in the Lake of Zurich: About one hundred feet from the right bank of the lake, opposite to the village of Mellon, there have been found several rows of piles, formed of trunks of trees. The piles are about a foot apart, with an interval of sixteen feet between the rows. These piles support enormous beams, which form a very large area. Between the piles there have been found the skeletons of animals which are no longer to be seen in Switzerland, but no trace of any domestic animals. On removing the mud there have been found an immense number of heads of arrows and spears, made of stone, carefully cut and very pointed; poinards made of flint, with buck-horn handles; a battle axe, in stone; clay vases, evidently formed by the hand, without the aid of any instrument, and afterwards baked in an oven; and several other articles in stone and baked clay. A human skull has also been found. These remains, which are considered to have belonged to the ancient Celts, are now under examination by a commission of antiquarians.

IMPROVEMENT IN LOCOMOTIVES.—A new and important invention has recently been tested in one of the locomotive engines upon the Boston and Worcester railroad, by which one of the express trains of four long cars was run from Boston to Worcester and back with one cord of wood. The running time was one hour and fifteen minutes each way, the whole number of miles run being ninety. The improvement was invented by Mr. Joseph Marks, a practical engineer mechanic. It consists of a cylindrical steam chest and valve, arranged with circular steam-ports, or passages, so as to keep a constant and equalized pressure upon the valve in its circular and horizontal surface. The combination gives more expressive force, and the back pressure is almost entirely relieved. The engine has now been