pool than anything else. The river being the only outfall for the sewage his case could be heard. Several persons had come forward on behalf of a metropolis containing 2,500,000 people, has become perfectly of the prisoner, and any amount of bail which might be required would unbearable, and the records of the Registrar General show that, be forthcoming. on the banks of this huge sewer, cholera has swept off its greatest number of victims. We do hope, then, that the commissioners will, as soon as the present epidemic has left us, proceed with all diligence to carry out the great works submitted to them; only do not let them, in an excess of zeal, now, during the hot weather, do anything more than adopt those palliative measures which we have suggested. We wish well to the commission, and desire to see it become a popular body in the metropolis, and to carry with it the confidence of the rate payers: but to obtain this, we must have fewer complaints, such as that before the magistrates at Westminster; and, above all, we must not have the commissioners throwing upon other bodies that responsibility, which legally and morally attaches to themselves.

GRAND MILITARY DISPLAY AT BOULOGNE.

Louis Napoleon left Paris on Thursday, at half-past two o'clock, for Louis Napoleon left fairs of intursuay, at nan-past two clock, in Boulogne. He was accompanied by Colonel Fleury and Baron de Beville, as aides-de-camps; the Marquis de Toulongeon, M. Merle, and M. Petit, officers in waiting; M. Mocquart, secretary; and Dr. Conneau, physician. Jerome Napoleon, accompanied by General Ricard. meau, physician. Secome Arapoteon, accompanied by General Ricard, was present at the departure. A detachment of Guides escorted the carriages. The Ministers of State, and the officials of the railway were carriages.

also in attendance. Several of the former proceeded with the train to Boulogne. At Boulogue he was received at the station by General Bounging.

Schramm, commanding the first army corps; General Rolin, chief of the staff; the generals commanding divisions encamped near Boulogne, the stau; the generals commanding divisions encamped near Boulogne, the Prefet, the President of the Departmental Council, and several magistrates. All the roads between the railway station and the Brighton Hotel were choked with the inhabitants. Among the crowd were conspicuous a great number of English of both sexes, sailors dressed in their Sunday best, and labourers and villagers from the country around.

On Friday the Prince Ernest steamer, from Folkestone, entered the harbour, with the horses of Prince Albert on board. A detachment of Horse Guards were also on board. They experienced a most cordial

reception on landing. All the usual rules with reference to the landing of passengers were dispensed with.

We understand (says the Boulogne New Times) that Prince Alber.

arrives here on the 4th of September, by what conveyance is unknownt The British ambassador to France has already taken apartments at the have also taken apartments; many English officers and noble personages from England have done the same. Lord Hardinge, General Wetherell, and a brilliant staff will, we are assured, be present. We hear also that some City aldermen and common councilmen intend to display their horsemanship on the field days. The first and second floors of the Hotel du Nord have been engaged to accommodate the guests invited for the occasion. We hear that the King of the Belgians proceeds by water from Ostend to Calais, and from that town post in his carriage to the review ground, where his horses will await him. The Prince de Chimay (an embarrassed grander) who has been spending the summer months as usual in Boulogne, will be in attendance. The report abroad is that the Belgian king will make no stay in Boulogne, but will, immediately after the review, return to Calais and embark for Ostend.

THE VISIT OF PRINCE ALBERT TO THE FRENCH CAMP AT BOULDGNE.
Several alterations have taken place with regard to the Royal squa dron escort. The present arrangements are as follow:—
His Royal Highness the Prince Consort will embark on Monday, the
4th inst, on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, Captain the Hob. J. 4th inst., on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, Captain the Hon. J. Denman, and will proceed to Boulegne, to be present at a review at the camp of St. Oher by the Emperor of the French. The Prince will be escorted by —Black Ragle, Admiralty paddle yacht, Master Commander Petles; Vivid, Admiralty paddle tender, Master Commander Allen; Hornet, 17, acrew, Commander Campbell; Maiacca, 15, acrew, Captain Farquhar; Salamander, 6, paddle. Commander Priest.

[] Dasher, 4, Capt. Lefebre, will remain as a guard of honour in attendance on the Queen at Obtorie. Her Majesty will take occasional airings in the royal acrew yacht, Farry, Captain Crispin.

[] Hornet, 17, Commander Frederick Campbell, left Spithead for [Cowea yesterday afternoon.

terday afternoon.
Salamander, 6, Commander Priest, will discharge ber packages into Ports-Salamander, o, Commander Friest, will discharge her packages into Fortajouth Deckyard hands, and will drop down to Osborne this morning.

Malarca, 15, screw, Captain Farquhar, will go out of Portamouth Dock at
ur a.m. to-day (Saturday), and will proceed to the measured mile to try her
peed, after which she joins the royal squadron off Osborne.

Captain Herrick, R.N., Admiralty supermendent at Dovor, proceede to Polkstone, and arranged the embarkation, in one of the South Eastern Company's steam vessels, of the horses (27) for the royal staff, for Boulegne. Captain Smithett, of the Dover, Calaiss, and Ostend Royal Mail service, less, by con mand of the Admiralty, proceeded to Portsmouth to pilot the Victoria

There have been some -erious bread riots at Saint Briene in Brittany Large assemblages of the population congregated in the streets, pro-claiming that the price of bread had not been lowered in proportion to the goodness of the harvest. The military were called out to the mob, and two or three people were killed and several wounded.

THE THEATRICAL PROFESSION AND LIFE AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

The following is an extract from the letter of a young professional lady, of English hirth and parentage, who went out to California as an

actress and singer : -"San Francisco, June 29, 1854. "My Dear Mother: I have just received your last kind letter, and am truly glad that you think I have acted as I ought with regard to my husband. I have not yet been able to get my divorce, but I shall have it in about six months I hope, and then I shall be much more This is a great country for women, and I am very thankful that having been married at New York. I am able to claim the protec-I am sometimes eight and ten hours a day in the theatre, but have been doing some good for myself at last, though not enough to care much about; in fact I should be sorry to have come to such an outlandish place, only that it was the best chance of getting a divorce. It was a most tedious and dangerous journey to this place, and I believe one ont of every fifty die on the road; we buried six at sea, and I assure you when I arrived I was so dispirited that I almost wished I had been one of them. This is a horrid place to live in, never intended by nature nations. The streets are in a terrible condition, and the dirt and filth would give people a fever if it were not for the wind, which, from about ten in the morning till four in the afternoon, blows with such force that you can hardly stand, but it purifies the air and keeps the town healthy. There are no old people here, and out of a hundred you meet, they all average from about 25 to 40 years of age. Those who do best are servants and hard-working people. You can of get a decent servant of all work for less than £8 or £10 English a month, and many get £15-rather a difference between this and England! How worked the poor are in England! however, it it is only those who do hard work or needle-work that get paid well; a governess would hardly get a respectable living here. I will just give you an idea of the prices of things in general: -Washing, 16s. a dozen; rent of one room, badly furnished, £2 10s. per week; coals, 12s. a small sack; English ale or porter, £1 a dozen; eggs, 12s. a dozen. You cannot get a decent bonnet for less than £1, or a dress made for less than £5 English. Meat is the cheapest of all, being only about double the London prices, and it is very fine meat. The richest people here are those who buy land, as it is sure to bring four or five times the original price in about two years. Those who keep boarding houses make money. I do not think that John would do as well here as he could at home; he is scarcely practical enough. There are many very fine musicians in the town who can hardly get a living. If you could disguise him as a young lady, there would be a much better chance. What an age it done? In Lambeth have the board of guardians instituted a house to house visitation in the infected localities? We are led to beheve that seems to me that I have been away. I feel twenty years older, but thank goodness I do not look so. This seeking one's fortune is very hard work, and by no means as romantic as I used to think it; however, if I succeed at last. I suppose I must be satisfied. It seems so strange to me, when I think of the difference three years have made. What thousands of miles I have travelled, and what strange eights and people I have seen. I was twenty-eight days coming from New York, and really there never was such a hard road to travel. After we had and really there never was such a hard road to travel. After we had a duans is necessarily much taken up with their own private businesses main on the load for eight hours afterwards, with nothing to be seen but and affairs; but that is no reason why they should neglect to do their main on the boat for eight hours afterwards, with nothing to be seen but alligators and wild Indians. I do not know which are the best looking of the two; but the funniest thing I ever saw was the crossing the Isthmus-just fancy seven hundred people riding on donkeys and mules, the ladies riding astride, there being only six side-saddles among the party. However, we met with very few accidents, and I had to begin at the theatre after only a week's rest. This is a very fast country. It costs me nearly £10 a week to live in San Francisco, and a very uncomroom at that. I could live much better in Londo pound, besides having some society; here every one seems to have but one object, and that is money, and apart from that they have no conversation. There are a great many professional people—too many by half. Some cannot even get an engagement. I have been working very hard. The theatre is under the management of Mrs. Forest (formerly Miss Sinclair), who gives, I think, very general satisfaction. I have been singing with Madam Anna Thillon, Miss Kate Hayes, and Madame Bishop, and I am happy to say I have succeeded as well as I could wish, but have not yet begun to make my fortune. I was half smothered with bouquets the other night- plenty of glory but, after all, I would rather be singing some of the old songs at home. Ah dear me, singing for an wement is much more pleasant than singing for bread and butter. I do not think I shall remain here long, the place is so very uncomfortable. You cannot walk six yards without having to go either up or down a hill. There are about thirty hills, and there is nothing but a sort of plank pathway. Almost all the houses are of wood, with nothing but papered canvas for walls, so that you know as much of your neighbour's business as you do of your own. The city is infested with rats of enormous size, and at night they run about as tame as young kittens. One-third of the population are Chinese, and for the rest every nation supplies a part. I should like to see old London again, and the many kind faces left there; but I shall never be able to afford it. I am afraid, unless my luck changes. It is not very hard! Both in New York and here the newspapers, and many people say, that I sing better than Kate Hayes, and that I have a better voice than Anna Thillon or Madame Bishop and yet either of these ladies get as much money for one night's performance as I do for thirty. I am afraid I shall be obliged to try what do, for evidently honesty and hard work are of no use. There are no fortunes made here now without working very hard for a long time. I sendly you a print of our theatre. You see it is a large building, and really very handsome. It will hold about three thousand Is it not wonderful that in six weeks I could be transplanted from this distant country to a London fire-side! How I should like to from this distant country to a London nee-sore.

try it; but I must have patience, &c., &c.—Believe me ever your affections.

"J. G."

THE LATE ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE ON THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY.

The magistrates assembled vesterday at the Town Hall, Croydon, for the purpose of taking the final proceedings for the committal of Simpson the driver of the excursion train upon the London and Brighton Railway when the late melancholy accident and loss of life occurred. The depositions of the several witnesses were read over to them, and signed by each. Captain Barlow and Mr. Hawkins being absent, an undertaking was given that they would be present at the trial. All the rest entered into their recognizances in £120 each to appear at the assizes. Mr. Burden then applied to the court on behalf of the prisoner for his discharge upon bail. He made this application with confidence, because he thought that although no doubt a very unfortunate accident had occurred, still there was great doubt whether Simpson could be con-victed as having been the cause of that accident. He felt that the magistrates had acted right in the decision they had come to, since there might be good reason for further inquiries taking place, but it must be recollected that there was evidence to prove that the distance signal for danger was not up, that shortly before this train had arrived another train had just left, and that the steam from the first engine had obstructed. structed the view of the second danger signal, and also that Simpson was seen to have used his utmost endeavours, after once being aware of the danger to stop the train. Under all these circumstances he trusted that the court would consider there was a reasonable doubt whether the prisoner would be convicted, and that his application would be favourably received. Another ground for allowing the prisoner to be discharged on bail, was the great length of time he would have to be in gaol before

The Chairman said that the subject of bail had been fully considered by the magistrates, but when they looked to the extent of the calamity and the still greater misfortune that might have happened from the conduct of the prisoner, they did not consider they were justified in accepting bail for his appearance.

THE GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

The proceedings then terminated.

On entering upon the duties of his office, the president and the board at once addressed a letter to the metropolitan boards of guardians, with respect to the arrangements for preventing when possible, or mitigating the visitation of epidemic cholera, now so widely spread brough London, offering the co-operation of the board in carrying out the preventive directions issued by the late board. Answers, more or less satisfactory, have been sent by most of the boards of guardians, some accepting the board's offer of advice and assistance, others declin ing it, and stating the arrangements they have made for the execution of their duties under the directions referred to; others stating generally that they have made the necessary arrangements, without describing what these are; while from some no answers have yet been received. Notice having thus been given to the metropolitan guardians of the board's readiness to aid them, if they required it, the board has now to discharge the not less important duty of ascertaining how far arrangements have been made by the guardians in execution of the board's regulations and directions for preventing the spread of the disease, or for placing medical aid and information within the reach of all. To ascertain this it will be necessary to bring under skilled and impartial observation the districts of the metro-polis where the epidemic prevails. For this purpose six additional medical inspectors have been appointed, who will at once enter upon their functions; and, where boards of guardians are found to have neglected their duty in relation to the epidemic, the General Board of Health will do their utmost to enforce that duty, in so far as they are empowered by law. With a view to give additional weight to the proceedings of the General Board of Health, in cases where medical que tions must be dealt with, the board has been empowered to appoint medical council, including some of the most distinguished members of all branches of the medical profession, of whose advice and suggestions the board may avail itself when necessary.

A scientific investigation has also been directed by the board into the conditions attendant on the epidemic in the metropolis, to embrace both microscopical, meteorological, chemical, and medical branches of in-

ruity, and the arrangements for the several classes of observations hav en already made or are in progress.

In the parish of St. James, Westminster, where an alarming outbreak f the epidemic has just taken place, the Board have at once directed a house-to-house visitation, and it is most desirable that the boards of guardians throughout the metropolis should have ready all the machinery for setting such visitations on foot at a moment's notice, in accordmre with the directions contained in the board's instructional minute.

The following simple suggestions, as to precautions to be observed at this time, have been circulated by the board :--

"GBNERAL BOARD OF HEALTH .- PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CHOLERA. "1. Apply to a medical man immediately in case of sudden attack of illness, is it may bring on cholera.

"2. Ho not take any salts or other strong medicine, without proper advice.

"3. Bowste of drink, for excess in beer, wine, or spirits, is likely to be folowed by cholera.

"4. Avoid eating ment that is tainted or unwholesome, decayed or unripo

ruit, and stale fish or vegetables.

"5. Avoid farting too long. Be moderate at mesis.

"5. Avoid farting too long. Be moderate at meals.

"6. Avoid great fatigue, or getting heated and then chilled.

"7. Avoid getting wet, or remaining in wet clothes.

"8. Keep yourself clean and your body and feet as dry and as warm as your means and occupation will permit.

"9. Keep your rooms well cleaned and lime-vashed; open the windows as often as possible; remove all dirt and impurities immediately.

"10. Use chloride of time or of zinc to remove any offensive smells.

"11. If there are any dust or dirt heats, foul drains, bad simells, or other nuisances in the Louse or neighbourhood, make complaint without delay to the local authorities having least lower to remove them, or if there he to the local authorities having legal power to remove them, or if there he no such authorities, or you do not know who they are, complain to the board of

The following gentlemen have been appointed for medical inspection in the districts affected by the epidemic in the metropolis: -Dr. Hassall, Dr. King. Dr. Allen.

THE CHOLERA.

Up to the present time there is no appearance [of any diminution of the pestilencer. On the contrary, from information that has reached us, it appears to be making much more rapid progress during the last few days than during any previous period. This is especially the case in the metropolis. By the Registrar-General's return for the week ending Aug. 26, the deaths from diarrhota and cholera were 214 and 817 recrively. The mortality during the past seven weeks has been 5, 26, 133, 399, 644, 729, and 847. The deaths in the first seven weeks from the epidemic in 1819 were 9, 22, 42, 49, 124, 152, and 339. It will thus be seen that the progress of the disease is much more rapid than formerly; but then it should be remembered that choice appeared several weeks earlier (in May), and did not reach its maximum until the first week in September. Supposing that the duration of the disease is the same now as in the former period, we are yet but at its commence ment, and it is to be feared that it will prove fatal to many thousands before it begins to subside. It is hoped, however, that this will not be the case, and that as cooler weather comes on the disease will diminish; but as far as the state of the metropolis is concerned, we see no reason to believe that it is better prepared at this moment to meet the visitation

than it was five years ago.

Up to Saturday week 2,783 persons had already died, and we should not be much surprised if the Registrar General's return for the past week will not swell the total amount for the eight weeks to something very near 4,000. The mortality still continues the worst on the south side of the river, but on the north there have been signs of a great in-crease. In Belgravia, for instance, in the first six weeks of the epilenne the deaths were only 29, whilst in the seventh 21 persons perished; and we understand that since then a considerable increased number deaths have taken place. Again in St. James's, Westminster, in the week ending August 26, there were only six deaths. In two days, Thusday and Friday last, no fewer than fifteen persons died in an area comprised in two or three streets. It is said that Friday hight will long be remembered by the inhabitants of Silver-street and Berwick-street Seven persons were in good health on Friday night, and on Saturday morning they were all dead. Throughout the night people were running here and there for medical aid. It seemed as if the whole neighbour hood was completely poisoned. In the Westminster Umon, for the first six weeks there were only 68 deaths, in the seventh alone the mortality amounted to 53. In Marylebone for six weeks the deaths were 46, in one week they have risen to 26. In South Chel-ea alone, 22 persons died in one week as against 29 in the previous six weeks. In Bermondsey the deaths were 68, St. Olive's 20, St. George's, Southwark, 16; in Newington 60, in Camberwell 77, Rotherhithe 21, and Lambeth 75. The greatest mortality in the parish of Lambeth has been at Kenning ton, the total deaths have been 109, and of these 38 occurred during Those who the week ending August 26, and during the last lew days we under

> house visitation in the infected localities? We are led to believe that nothing of the kind has been attempted. Bermondsey has already lost more than 350 people. Is there an effectual house to house visitation there: Newington has lost above 200 souls. What have the parachial authorities done to save life? It is sad to be obliged to put these queries, but it is much more sad to be obliged to state that the local authorities have not fulfilled the responsible daties entrusted to them. We are quite ready to admit that the time of members of boards of guarpublic duties. They took office with their eyes open, and they are answerable to their brother parishioners for the manner in which they discharge their responsibilities. Can they not, will they not, see that by their present mertness they are losing the golden opportunit for which they have been so clamorous, of obtaining the benefits of local self-government? The principle has lately been recognised by the Legislature. The Home Secretary stands pledged to more fully develop the system next session. But how can they with common decency ask either the Government or the House of Commons to give them increased powers when it will be demanded of them, "How did you perform your duties when pestilence was raging? You cannot plead ignorance as to what you should have done. Ample information and instructions were given, but you wilfully turned a deaf ear to advice, and like the ostrich you shut your eyes to the danger, and let your poor brethren be swept from the face of the earth. Conduct such as this is not calculated to give increased confidence or to advance the cause of local selfgovernment; on the contrary, boards of guardians are by their inertness undoing all they have previously accomplished. It is, however, only fair to state that the parish of Maiylebone forms a bright exception to the generality of the parishes. In this parish a considerable number of additional medical men have been appointed. The people are visited, and are instrumed where to apply for immediate relief; and the exertions of the sanitary committee of the vestry are worthy of commendation and imitation. The city of London, under the direction of the able officer of health, Mr. Simon, has been well cared for, and, as a consequence, the mortality even in the very worst districts has been very trifling as compared with 1819. The mortality along the banks of the pestiferous Thames has been very marked, thus affording additional evidence, if evidence were required, that the river, of being an adjunct of health, is, on the contrary, only proinstead ductive of disease.

> To turn, however, from London to the country, from inquiries which we have instituted, we find the pestilence more universally prevalent than any one has the slightest idea of. In almost every town the same story is told by the medical men, that they are worn out with continuous abour. Diarrho a may be said to be universal, and, as a consequence, a great many deaths from cholers are daily taking place. In one village mid-Kent there were four dead in a small cottage by the road-side A remarkable outbreak occurred at the village of Cleethorpe, near Great Grimsby. In a short time four people were attacked and died; and in the course of three days fifty cases occurred, of which nearly half died, besides several other deaths happening to parties on their return

> In Scotland, the disease does not show any sensible signs of diminution. At Glasgow the mortality still continues very high, and at Dundee, which suffered so much at the close of last year, it has again broken out, and eleven persons have died. In Edinburgh it is also prevalent, and in a number of other places. In England it has appeared at Hastings, Deal, Margate, Ramsgate, Braintree, Havant, &c. In fact, were all the deaths recorded, an appaling list would have to be We are thankful to learn that at last there are signs, according to the last accounts from the expedition in the East, of a diminution the disease. The mortality has been much higher than is generally believed, and both the English and French Governments are desirous of blazoning how severely the troops have suffered.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

	
The following are the daily returns of the visitors:-	
AT THE DOORS. SEASON TICKETS.	TOTAL.
Monday, Aug. 28 10,277 432	10,709
Tuesday, Aug. 29 10,253 608	10,681
Wednesday, Aug. 30., 9,180 553	9,773
Thursday, Aug. 31 9.024 615	9,669
Friday Sent 5 6.492 666	7,158
(The above five days are shilling days.)	
CRYSTAL PALACE, SEPT. 2, 1854.—FIVE SHILLING Admission at the doors	4
Total 1,74	8

Total number for the week 49,878

HOW THE NEW PUBLIC HOUSE ACT WORKS.

The experience of another week has more completely shown that the New Public House Act is practically a failure, more especially as respects the suburban districts, and the magistrates have confessed that they are not any better able than the Legislature to define the term "traveller," and therefore they give the licensed victualler, the beer-shopkeeper, and the public the benefit of the doubt. The act, therefore, is a pregnant example of the folly of hasty and undigested legislation. The report of the committee on public houses was ordered to be printed in July, and in the last few days of that month the present bill was introduced into the House of Commons, and went through its different stages at two or three o'clock in the morning, when there were not more than dozen members present. The character of the bill appears to have been known only to a small portion of the licensed victuallers, and as to the public, who were so particularly interested in it, they knownothing about tatall, until the first Sunday it came into operation, when they found to their cost that on the Sunday they had no right to be either hungry or thirsty, and that, like boa-constrictors, they must gorge themselves on a Saturday night, or pass the following day without refreshment. A very large and influential body in the trade feel that the society which was supposed to represent their interests, in fact the body they supported by their contributions, had, without consulting the large mass of the trade, taken upon themselves to adopt the present measure, under the influence of a threat that if they did not accept this bill, a worse was in store for them next session. This secreey of action on the part of the Licensed Victuallers' Protection Society has raised a feeling of indignaion amongst its members, which daily gains strength, and which will no tion amongst its members, which daily gains strength, and which will not be allayed until redress for the injury they conceived they have received, by the acceptance of this bill, shall be afforded by the act being repealed. At the present moment there are two parties in the field besides the Protection Society, namely, the Suburban Victualiers' Society and the Licensed Victualiers' Detence Association. Among the members of he first-named body are to be found Mr. Simpson, the lessee of Creshorne Gardens; Mr. Luce, of Hampton Court; Mr. Adams, of the Star and Garter, Kew Bridge; and the proprietor of Jack Straw's Castle, Hampstead. These four gentlemen would, if the act were rigidly enforced, be serious losers. For instance, look at Mr. Simpson, and the many thousands of pounds that he has invested in Cremora Gardens. These gardens, from having been rather a source of annoy ance under former management, have now become one of the popula blaces of resort in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. On Sundays hese gardens are opened free to the public, and thousands on that day visit them; the proprietor naturally looks for considerable returns, therefore, on that day, by the sale of refreshments. But were the law to be enforced rigidly, he would scarcely take anything. This would clearly be a gross act of injustice towards him. On the faith of the then acts of Parliament he invested large sums of money, in the confilent expectation that he would receive adequate returns, when all of a sudden a law is passed sub silentio, which, without any kind of notice, sould deprive him of thousands of pounds in the course of the year. In he case of Cremorne Gardens, however, it is not asserted, even by the most strenuous advocates of Sunday closing, that drunkenness is preva-lent on the Sunday; on the contrary, Sir Richard Mayne, the Metropolitan Commissioner of Police, said that he could bear testimony to he good order that prevailed in this favourite place of resort. So much

If we go to Hampton Court we find the same thing. The quiet de meanour of the thousands who on Sunday visit the palace and gardens is a matter of general notoriety; members of the House of Commons have delighted to expatiate upon the fact. But these thousands are to be put to annoyance, and the licensed victuallers' ruined, and for what: why simply to gratify a few strict Sabbatarians. One licensed victualler at Hampton Court states that if the law were to be enforced he would los at least £60 a day. Another hotel keeper at Kew remarks that he should lose more than two-thirds of his business. Jack Straw's Castle might as well be shut up altogether on the Sunday, as during the limited hours. Such, then, is the case of the Subarban victuallers—they were the first to move the matter, and soon formed themselves into a society to agitate for the repeal of this most obnoxious measure. They have mple means, and new members are daily being enrolled, and Mr Simpson has offered most liberally his gardens for the purpose of a fele to raise further funds for the agitation they will have to get up.

But the licensed victuallers in the metropolis have not been idle,

during the week five or six local meetings have been held in different parts of the metropolis. They are as much opposed to the measure as their brethren in the saburbs, and, from the experience of the past three Sundays, some of them state that their takings have fallen off one-half, and, in one or two instances, two-thirds. They complain most bitterly at not being allowed to serve the public after their return from their excursions in the country.

Already more than 200 members have been enrolled in the new so-

ciety, but it has been feit inexpedient that there should be two societies, a meeting is, therefore, to be held at Mr. Simpson's, on Tuesday, at which it is proposed that a united association shall be formed, and, " union is strength," they confidently hope for success. But while the licensed victuallers are thus exerting themselves, we hould like to see the public taking up the subject warmly, as it is a much their question as that of the publicans. It is not to be doubted that, if the opinion of the thousands who went by the excursion trains on Sunday last were polled, there would hardly be a dissentient voice that the act was oppressive, vexations, and virtually inoperative, except in preventing them obtaining retreshment on their return. And this is really a very hard case. One excursion train, which arrived at the London Bridge terminus on Sunday night, contained nearly 4,000 people. Most of them had come eighty infles, and had been from four to five hours on the road. Many of them felt fired and quite exhausted, and yet not a drop of anything or a morsel to cat could be obtained. It would have done some good of Mr. Wilson Patten had been present to listen to anything but the complimentary manner in which he and his measure were spoken of. The advocates of the act, however, point with triumph to the quictude of the streets on Sunday, as compared fore the police courts on the Monday. We quite admit that the streets on Sunday night were peculiarly quiet, and the people who were out were, if not by choice, certainly by compulsion, soberly inclined. For ustance, we witnessed three or four females, respectably dressed, inulging in the luxury of a drink of cold water from a pump, and looking with a wistful eye to a neighbouring tavern, which was inexorably closed against them. We admit also that there were much fewer per-sons in the streets; but it does not necessarily follow that there was ess drinking, for although beer and spirits could not be got during the prohibited hours, there is not much doubt that a stock was laid in before going home, and consumed in private dwellings. At Bow-street the number of cases of drunkenness have certainly much diminished on the Monday, but they have increased in the same ratio on the Tuesday the Monday, but they have increased in the same ratio on the lausuary. It is perhaps unfair to draw any conclusion from this, as the general experience, since the passing of the act, is of too limited a character; but still if such should be one—of its results, it will incontestably prove that men cannot be made sober by act of Parliament. We believe it is contemplation, as soon as the Defence Association is thorough formed, that a deputation should wait upon Lord Palmerston, and endeavour to induce him not to enforce the act until after Parliament meets, so that the licensed victualiers and the public may have an oportunity of making their grievances known in the proper quarter success attend their efforts.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF AN ELDERLY FRENCH LADY AT BAYSWATER.

Yesterday, much interest and excitement pervaded the neighbourgood of Bayswater and Westbourne-grove, in consequence of the exceedingly suspicious death of a French lady, well known for eccentric abits in the vicinity, under circumstances of a very mysterious character. Madame Adele Anno, aged 60, the lady in question, formerly arried on business as a milliner in an extensive and fashionable way, at 35. Park-street, Grosvenor-square, but has for some years retired from any active participation in the affairs of the establishment, which is now conducted by Mrs. Hughes, and the former resided at No. 9. Newtonrow. Westborne-grove. Bayswater. In consequence of her eccentric abits and violent conduct to her dome-ties, she has been unable to keep a servant, and has, it appears, been living without one for some time past. She was last seen alive on the morning of Thursday, when she entered the shop of Mr. Jones, baker, of Alfred-terrace, Queen'sow, and purchased a loaf. On her way home her eccentricaties attracted the attention of a parcel of boys, who amused themselves by hooting and hallooing at her, until she reached her residence. During Thursday evening the inhabitants of the house, No. 19, Newton-row, were much alarmed by strange noises proceeding from Madame Anno's house; and more especially from the circumstance that the leg of a bedstead, in a burning state, was thrown, as they believed, from one of the old lady's windows through the glass of the conservatory in the rear of their premises. These strange occurrences were communicated to Mrs. Hughes, of 35. Park-street, Grosvenor-square, and, on the afternoon of Friday, that lady sent Miss Meynell and Miss Hawes, two young ladies attached to the millinery establishment, as also a man servant, named James Madden, to Madame Anno's residence, to ascertain if the old lady was "dead or slive." They arrived at 9, Newtonrow, shortly before four o'clock, and discovered that all the bells at the house were broken, and that, there being no knocker to the door, they were unable to make any one hear. Ultimately, Madden, at the request of the young ladies above mentioned, succeeded in gaming an entrance into the premises through a lower window, and having opened the street door, proceeded to ascertain where the old lady was. On entering the first floor back room they discovered her lying face downward on the bed, with her hands stretched out and a large heavy leather trunk placed on the small of her back, as if to pin her down to the bed. On removing the trunk the old lady was found to be still alive, but in a thoroughly insensible and dying condition. Mr. Rugg, surgeon, of 17, Newton-row, was sent for, and used every to restore Madame Anno to her senses; but she never rallied

and died at ten o'clock the same evening. Although the extraordinary circumstance of the deceased being found n the position in which she was discovered, with the trunk upon her ack, gave rise to a suspicion that there must have been some one be sides herself in the house, and that she had either been drugged or illtreated to enable them to perpetrate a robbery, no suspicion was at first excited that she had been subjected to any personal violence. equently, however, a woman, named Eliza Cook, who had formerly ived as housemaid in the service of the deceased, was called in to shift er clothes, which are stated to be in a filthy condition, and to cleanse her body, when, to her astonishment and those who were called in to witness it, as well as Mr. Rugg, the surgeon, it was discovered that there were severe bruises and lacerations all over the back and shoulders, and also a large incised wound, upwards of an inch in length, across one of

her hips, as if some instrument had been used.

How these injuries could have been inflicted, or how the trunk could have been placed on deceased's back after she had laid on the bed in he position in which she was discovered, unless by some other person than herself is a mystery, although no one was supposed to be in the house but herself. The impression is that some person or perof Madden and the two ladies from the establishment in Park-street, frustrated their intentions, and that as Madden was entering in front they made their escape from the back of the premises. All sorts of surmises are aftoat in the neighbourhood, which will only be solved by the judicial inquiry to be held before Mr. Wakley, the coroner, who has ordered a post mortem examination of the body to be made.

MINISTERIAL REGULATION .- It is a rule with every Administration

that there shall always be a Secretary of State in the metropolis during the vacation. At present this duty necessarily devotes upon the Duke of Newcastle, whose official functions are liable to be called into active operation at this juncture at any moment. The three other secretaries have availed themselves of the opportunity of relaxation and repose Lord Palmerston being at Broadlands, Sir George Grey at Fallodon and the Earl of Clarendon at The Grove, near Watford. Lord Clarendon, however, visits the Foreign Office about every other day. THE EDUCATION OF THE PAUPER CHILDREN OF THE CITY OF LONDON UNION.—The Board of Guardians of the city of London Union have unanimously resolved upon memorialising the Poor-law Board that the means may be adopted for releasing the union from its connection with the Central London School District, and to give the power of providing a separate educational establishment for the children

of the union exclusively.

FOREIGN INCIDENTS.

Commodore Grey, with the Hannibal and Royal William, two screw Commodore Grey, with the Hannibal and Royal William, two screw steamships, and one paddle-wheel vessel, all laden with Russian prisoners, passed through the Belt one day last week.

The Bosphorus, with its English colonies of Therapia and Bujukdere, has become the Montpelier of the army: the Banshee came down the other day full of sick officers, and they arrive continually. They land pale and miserable; the gaunt countenances of one or two from Shumla, the pest-house of Bulgaria, were frightful to behold; but in a day or two they become fresh and lively, and soon recover the ruddy hue and powerful appetite which characterise our race.

powerful appetite which characterise our race.

A statement of the profits of the Hamburg gambling bank shows them to average 40 per cent. on the capital subscribed in shares. This, as justly observed by a Baden journal, is the severest commentary that can be given upon the ruinous nature of these splendid hells—40 per cent. profit after paying all expenses!

During the siege of Bomarsund the Leopard, 16 guns, which took up a position close under the great fort, had her maintopmast shot away, and several shot lodged in her hull, but had only one man killed.

One great toward is a minuted to the control of the contro One great point is gained, the troops are at last moved from that worse than Walcheren—Varna—that seat of pestilence, famine, misery, and fatality. For the last six or seven months we have been prating about the great sacrifice of life that would be required to take Sebastopol. Why, here is a sacrifice of life perfectly gratuitous, not required for any purpose whatever, and for no purpose whatever, and which might have neen avoided by the commonest care, prudence, and foresight.

The Cologne Gazette announces the existence of a report that at-

empts are being made in the Duchy of Nassau to recruit young mer or the service of Russia. The illness of the Duke of Cambridge is probably not dangerous being the effect of the intense heats and scorching sun on the person exposed to their effects during the daytime. The duke is said to be too much indisposed to hear the fatigues of a journey to Varna, a distance of 35 miles; but when convalescent he will no doubt revisit the shores

of the Bosphorus for a time.

The resignation of the Belgian Ministry has been tendered to King Leopold by M. Liedts, at Ostend. This determination was come to after a council held under the presidentship of M. de Brouckere, Minister a Council held under the presidentship of M. de Brouckere, Minister a Council held under the presidentship of M. de Brouckere, Minister a Council held under the presidentship of M. de Brouckere, Minister a Council held under the presidentship of M. de Brouckere, Minister a Council held under the presidentship of M. de Brouckere, Minister a Council held under the presidentship of M. de Brouckere, Minister and M. de Brouckere, M. d ter of Foreign Affairs. This course was adopted in consequence of the cruel exigencies of the French Government relative to Colonel Charras and the political refugees.

General Osten-Sacken received orders from St. Petersburg, a shor

time since, to avoid any collision with the Austrian army when advancing into Moldavia; and, in case of need, to retreat behind the Pruth.

Captain A. M'Donald, of the 92d Regt., and son of Gen. M'Donald on his arrival at the Turkish capital, wished to take a moonlight view of the pages of the Publish capital, wished to take a moonlight view of he palace of the Sultan, for which purpose he proceeded in plain clothes, in a boat manned by natives. The boatmen were unable to comprehend the directions of the gallant officer to row him round the palace, so as to see the building to the best advantage, the word "Sultan," often repeated, being the only one which they could understand, and, accordingly, they arrived at the conclusion that their unknown employer probably meditated some treasonable design against the Sultan's life or property; whereupon they immediately put in for the palace, and delivered him over to the custody of the royal guards

is a suspicious character. Letters from the East show that there was no embarkation of the troops near Varna, on the 18th of August. Heavy complaints are heard that every preparation for moving or provisioning the army is made as if the orders from home were to do it in the slowest way. The French fleet in the Black Sea has suffered considerably from holers. Admiral Hamelin is said to have lost his valet and cook among the victims. The combined squadron has left Baltschik for Varna, the former place being considered as possibly unhealthy. The virulence of the disease has abated, and the deaths bear but a slight proportion

to that of the sick.

A letter from Naples of the 20th of August says:—" News has arrived from Palermo of the appearance of cholers in that city. The Sicilians, it seems, are under the impression that cholers is a poison which has been communicated by human means. The people have surrounded the governor's palace, and shouted, 'We will not have the cholera here.' The Lord-Lieutenant immediately issued orders prohibiting the people to speak of poison on pain of death. The troops are under arms night and day. The city is in a very excited state.

Prince Napoleon continues at his palace on the Bosphorus, but the soldiers are not pleased at his absence, though it is said to proceed from ill-health. A private letter says that he will be in Paris by Sept. 10. There are rumours affoat of "grave dissensions" between Marshal St. Arnaud and General Canrobert, as well as other French generals. The Monteur states that more than 70,000 Turkish soldiers have now passed over to the left bank of the Danube.

Some doubts prevail in certain quarters as to the prudence of embark-

ing large bodies of men for transport while so great a mortality prevails in the fleet. The Ville de Paris has 50 or 60 dead, the Montebello no less than 1-10, and other ships have been afflicted to a great extent. The English fleet has met with much less adverse fortune, although the Britannia, Admiral Dundas's flagship, is said to have lost 27 me M. Arnaudeau, civil engineer, the principal inspector of the Sceaux Railway, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment and a fine of 3,000t., for having by his negligence been the cause of the frightful ac adent which occurred on that line on the 3d instant. The company was

celared civilly responsible.

Marshal Magnan has issued an order of the day, exhorting the troops under his command not to endanger their health by eating unripe, cotherwise unwholesome fruit.

A Russian agent, the Chevalier Okoneff, second secretary to the Russian Legation at Rome, has arrived there from St. Petersburg, with despatches relating to the question of the Holy Places.

The transit through Egypt is to be materially improved, the commu nication between Alexandria and Cairo to be much more frequent, and the lares are to be reduced from the beginning of September. The electric telegraph between Cairo and Alexandria is also to be completed

it once, and it is expected that it will be extended to Suez. It is stated from Washington that a treaty has been concluded between the United States and Russia, by Mr. Marcy and the Russian charge d'affaires, by which the two countries bind themselves to the principle that free ships make free goods, and that the property of neutrals, unless contraband of war, shall be respected, even when on board an enemy's vessel; the United States to maintain a perfect neutrality during the present war. This treaty will of course be ratified by the Senate, the more especially as the doctrine that "free ships make

the Senare, the more especially as the doctrine that "free ships make free goods," Ac., is not merely temporary during the war, but permanently provided for between the two nations.

The carpenter of the English ship Lord Dufferin, who killed his captain; at St. Francisco, has been acquitted. The ground of acquittal is, that the killing of the captain was "involuntary manslaughter."

The "Marriage of Figaro" was played at the Theatre Français the other night but a cheducate to adapt the state of the ships that the state of the ships that the ships are the same of the same as the same of other night, but in obedience to orders, most of the celebrated passages which have in all time made Beaumarchais's work the bele noire of despotic governments, were omitted. "Figaro" is so well known that the audience discovered at once that the censor's acissors had been at work, andmarked by ironical plaudits the moment when any actor skipped a piece of the text. The performers at last were forced to enter into the joke, and when they came to a tabooed passage paused significantly, so as to enable the public to fill up the blank.

The universal jubilee, so long announced as being contemplated by the Pope, is now said by the Amt de la Réligion to have been already proclaimed, and fixed to take place in October or November next. The objects of it will be to obtain: -1. Peace between Christian princes 2. The appearing of the spirit of revolt and sedition; 3. The cessati of cholera and famine; and, 4. That the Holy Spirit may enlighten the Pope with respect to the dogmatic decision of the immaculate conception question, which he is about to render. All Catholic bishops will be convoked at Rome, to assist in establishing the true faith of the Church on the latter point.

An unmense number of snuffboxes, warranted to be made of the wood of the English man-of-war Tiger, taken by the Russians, are exposed for sale in the shops at Odessa.

The loss of 330,000lb. of bread by the fire of Varna is of great conse quence to the British army. It amounts to a fortnight's consumption for the entire force. The navy has made up part of the loss by making

over 100,000ib. for the use of the land forces.

The cholera panic assumes almost incredible proportions in some parts of the south of France. Not a day passes without the news of some government functionary, often a very important one, having deserted his post. The manager of the Provence, a newspaper printed at Aix, has written a circular to his subscribers, informing them that all the editors and printers being absent in consequence of the epidemic,

the publication of the journal is suspended.

The Governments of France and England, by common consent, have resolved that the fortifications in the Aland Islands shall be destroyed, and the islands evacuated.

The fire at Varna has done us great harm. In addition to the bread (biscuit) which has been lost, immense quantities of stores have been destroyed. 19,000 pairs of shoes for the soldiers have been burnt, and an immense quantity of cavalry sabres, which have been found fused amid the ruins into the most fantastic shapes.

One of the Wallachian refugees declared a short time ago, in a fit of political fury, that if the Austrians occupied Wallachia, he would kill

the first Englishman he met.

General Espinasse (French) is said to be dead. According to popular mmour he was reprimended by St. Arnaud for the misfortunes which occurred under his command in the Dobrudscha-went home, and mmitted spicide.

Cholera and dysentery are still at work in the town of Varna. The health of the troops in the camps is, however, much better. The medical stores in Varna are asill supplied as those in the camps. There is no arrowroot for the use of the convalencents. Quantities of arrowroot are to b sent out, and are lying perdu somewhere, but where they are no one can tell. Medicine bottles and pill-boxes for sick officers are equally out of the reach of the medical staff, and the stores of medicines even here, even in the depor, are so small, that the surgeons give their powders and pills as if they were so many grains of "dust or nuggets." The sur-

geons cannot help this. They have more sickness to contend against than they have the means of curing.

The British Government has purchased two small steamers of the Austrian Danube Company. They had been lying at Bebek, in the Bosphorus, for some time. The agent sold them to the British commissariat at Constantinople. The day following, however, he summoned before the Austrian ambassador, who inquired of him by The agent replied that he possessed full power to dispose of them, on which he produced his authorisation from the company. He was then told that the contract must be considered null and void, as it was contrary to the wishes of the Austrian Government that any steamers be onging to an imperial company should be sold to the enemies of Russia a Power with whom Austria was not at war. On this he endeavoured o annul his agreement with the British authorities, who would not, however, hear of it, the steamers being much wanted on account of thei small draught; and they declared that they would have them.

RAILWAY RETURN TICKETS.—Yesterday, in the London Sheriffs' Court, an action was brought by a Mr. John Chapman against the London, Tilbury, and Sou hend Railway Company, for damage sustained by breach of contract. The defendants suffered judgment to go by default. On the 29th July, the plaintiff, accompanied by a lady, took a return ticket from London to Herne Bay and back, and proceeded by rail to Southend, and from thence to their destination by boat. When plaintiff and his lady companion came to the pier to return, they were informed by the pier master there was no boat that night. Being anxious, on the lady's account, that evening to return to town, the plaintiff was compelled to take a fly to the nearest station, and tickets to London by the South Eastern Railway, which cost him £1 4s., including his companion's fare as well as his own. The judge expressed surprised that no one was present to explain the matter on the part of the company, but held that he could only award judgment for half the amount, as he could not charge the company for treating a lady. The lady must bring her own action for the other half. Verdict for plaintiff-12s. and costs. The plaintiff left the court, intimating his

intention of taking out another summons in the lady's name.

Grand Bal Masque, Drury-lane.—A grand bal masqué is to be given at Drury-lane, on Wednesday night, for the beneft of the Italian Brothers, those popular "Arcadians" at the Vauxhall Gardens. The taste and spirit of the late director of the gardens, who has the management of this entertainment, appears a safe guarantee for its excellence. The novelties promised are various and admirable, and as the last bal of the seasonhere can be no doubt that, Rose of Summer' -the attendance will be overflowing, as the arrange-

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC

At the present moment, when the operation of the New Beer Act is xciting such general attention and interest, it may perhaps be found useful to give a synopsis of the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on public houses, from which the present unpopular act had its origin. The committee was nominated on the 20th of Feb., but did not commence its sittings until the 19th of May. It consisted of fifteen members, viz., Mr. Wm. Brown, the Judge Advocate. Sir Geo. Goodman, Sir George Grey, the Earl of March, Sir John Pakington, Mr. Beckett, Mr. Barrow, Mr. Gregson, Lord Dudley Stuart, Lord Ernest Bruce, Mr. Packe, Mr. Sotheron, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Ker Seymer, and Mr. C. P. Villiers. Of these the Judge Advocate and the Earl of March never attended at all, Mr. Beckett once, Lord Ernest Bruce three times, Sir George Grey five times, Mr. Lowe and Mr. Ker Seymer seven times, Mr. Sotheron and Sir John Pakington eight times, Mr. Packe nine times, Mr. Barrow ten times, Sir George Goodman eleven times, Mr. Brown and Mr. Villiers thirteen times, and Lord Dudley Stuart and Mr. Gregson fourteen times. We have given the attendances of all the members of the committee in order to show, first, that the report is virtually not that of the whole committee, but merely of that portion of it who were enabled to give their entire attention to it; secondly, that out of fifteen members who composed the committee only eight had anything to do with the report; and, thirdly, that these were not unanimous, as several divisions took place on the various recommendations of the document.

The committee appear to have divided their inquiry into three

heads: first, the present licensing system; second, the effect of public houses being open on a Sunday; and, lastly, the advisability of opening rational places of amusement on the Sunday. With reference est point, the committee examined numerous witnesses, but of these there were but few licensed victuallers. They consisted principally of clergymen, magistrates, the police, and home missionaries; ut the parties principally interested in the question, or, rather, whose rights would be peculiarly affected, were, in comparison, but very slightly questioned. The great mass of the evidence, as given by Colonel Hogg, Captain Harris, Dr. Hassall, and Mr. M'Culloch, an analytical chemist, &c., went to show that there was no advantage in there being a distinction between the license of a victualler and a in there being a distinction between the license of a victualler and a beer-shop keeper; that beer-shops, as at present existing, were productive of much evil and immorality; that the checks that were found so useful, as applied to licensed victuallers, were inoperative as regards beer-shop keepers; that the great mass of crime originated, and was fostered, more especially at beer-shops; and that the licensed victuallers, being a more responsible body, and the fear of losing their license, should any irregularity occur, being constantly hanging over them, rendered them more careful in their proceedings. It was also shown that the law, as to the prohibition of the sale of spirits in these places, was constantly, nay, almost generally, evaded, and, as a consequence, scenes were continually taking place which would not consequence, scenes were continually taking place which would not be permitted in licensed public houses. It was also contended by several of the witnesses that the public were materially injured by the beer-shop keepers generally adulterating the beer. It would appear that the orincipal profit of the licensed victuallers was from the sale of spirits, and that, therefore, they could afford to sell beer in a more genuine state; but there being, comparatively speaking, so small a profit on the sale of beer, the beer-shop keepers adulterated it to such an extent that state; but there being, comparatively speaking, so small a profit on the sale of beer, the beer-shop keepers adulterated it to such an extent that their profits amounted to as much as 45 per cent. The report says:

"Your compattee have had some important evidence of the extent to which this evil has bren carried. A late partner in one of the metropolitan breweries asys," It is quite notorious if you drink beer at the brewery, and at a public souse a little way off, you find it a very different commodity. Another witness, himself a London publican, states that most publicans have a system of doing something to their beer. It is not possible to make a living by selling beer at 3d. a pot, for which the brewer geta 1s. a gal'on; but if a pail of liquor be put into it the reis that amount of profit. The beer is dashed; there is what he calls 5 per cent. of water put in the beer. As to spirits, the same witness attact that paying 12s. a gallon for gin he is obliged to mix water with it to sell it at 4d. a quartern, which is but 10s. 8d. a gallon; and that there is added, besides the water, sugar to aweeten it. Mr. Ridley, who has been long connected with the wine and spirit trade, and who has under his management certain offices for the analysation of alcoholic liquors, states that the atandard price of all the large porter brewers—and as to which there are agreements amongst them—is 33s. a barrel, with 5 per cent. off, that is 31s. 6d. net; the barrel is 36 gallons; it is increased to 48 gallons by the addition of water and sugar, and then sold at 3d, per pot, which yields a profit of 15s. a barrel, whinat in the genutice state the profit would be about 4s. The witness had sampled the beer of a house on the Surrey side of the water where they sell at 3d, a pot, and draw 48 butts a month, and found that from their fraudulent process of reducing, they had a profit of 45 per cent. The witness further states that there are several recipes for the adulteration, such as, "to a barrel of porter 12 gallons of hequor, four p

effect. This information is of importance to the public, and should induce them to be careful what they drink, and where they obtain their malt liquor.

The position of the publicans, as contra-distinguished from the beershopkeepers, is one of peculiar hardship, according to the report of the select committee; but, nevertheless, it is a singular and striking fact that upon the publicans or licensed victuallers—nay, more, upon the best class in that body—namely, the suburban tavern and hotel

"Your Committee," says the Report, "have not sufficient evidence to enable them to judge of the extent to which the adulteration and dilution of beer and spirits prevails; that it is very general there is reason to believe; it is the almost natural fruit of the unequal and unjust competition established by the distinction between the publicans and beer-shopkerpers; still your Committee are satisfied that there are want, both nublicans and heer-shop Committee are satisfied that there are many, both publicans and beer about keepers, who do not engage in these discreditable practices, and whose business is fairly and honourably conducted. "It has been suggested that it would afford an easy remedy against adulteration, if a standard were fixed below which the retailer must not have any beer upon his premiers. The establishment of such a restriction unust, however, be undertaken with the ntmost caution, lest, in the effort to prevent the heer upon his premises. The establishment of such a restriction usust, now-ever, be undertaken with the ntmost caution, lest, in the effort to prevent the adulteration of beer of the strength ordinarily manufactured, the legitimate manufacture and sale of beer of inferior strength should be prevented. In the case of spirits, there does not seem to be any difficulty; the recusiver cau-not send it out beyond 17 to 20 under proof, and it is only necessary that the publican shall be prohibited from having it on his premises below that

standard." The committee, however, while admitting the wrong, do not seem to have had power to establish a remedy, for, though they recommend a certain course, the Legislature has not adopted their recommendation.

certain course, the Legislature has not adopted their recommendation. For example:—
"Your committee, however, do not propose to place those who may hereafter become publicans upon the same footing with those already holding licenses. It seems desirable that infuture a higher rate of duty shall be paid for a license, and more stringent regulations enforced as to character and sureties. It is intended that existing beer-shops shall be suffered, as they now are, to take out separate licenses for drinking on and off the premises. It will not be possible for any new beer-shop to obtain a license without payment of a much more considerable sum than existing beer-shops will have to pay: it will therefore be only the better class of them that will become spirit sellers; whilst the more stringent supervision of all places of public refreshment, in common with places for the sele of intoxicating drinks, which your committie consider it essential to have established as a part of the new system, will tend to prevent the unincensed sale of intoxicating drinks, and to suppress those discreditable practices which, in many localities, give an

system, will tend to prevent the unliceused sale of intoxicating dimen, and to suppress those discreditable practices which, in many localities, give an advantage to dishonest traders.

"It seems to your committee advisable that, under the new system of licensing, the sum to be paid for a license shall not be varied by the amount at which the premises are rated, but shall depend solely upon population, that being the more simple, certain, and equitable test."

On this point, however, the act is silent, and the publicans are left to

digest the maxim, "There is no wrong without a remedy," at their cost.
There is no doubt, however, that one cause of this extensive adulteration of heer arises from the really exorbitant charge made for it by the large brewers. It is true that they sell their article in a genuine state; but then they charge it at such a ruinous price that the publican cannot afford to sell it as it comes into his cellar. The colossal fortunes which our large metropolitan brewing firms have realised prove this proposition. It is of no consequence to them if malt and hops fall fifty per cent. in price, their charges do not vary, but if there is only a temporary rise in the price of these articles, then they immediately add something on, per barrel. The committee further add that beer shops are practically under no control; the magistrates have no power over them, and that it is not an uncommon thing for a licensed victualler, who may have his license taken away for harbouring bad company, or for gambling, &c., to go immediately to the Excise Office and take out a beer license, and then he can snap his fingers at the magistrates and do what he likes. For these and other reasons, the committee recommend that the present distinction between beer shops and public houses should cease, both as to the extent of the license and the manner in which it is granted, as to the extent of the license and the manner in which it is granted, and that every respectable rated inhabitant should be entitled to a license, on his giving a bond and finding two sureties to be bound with him, for the due observance of the law, and the conditions upon which the license shall be granted. Their views on the subject were strenuously opposed by Mr. Alderman Wire, on the ground that the licensed victuallers were, as a body, adverse to any charge, that the present system is popular with the public, and further that the interests of the licensed victuallers would be materially injured. He stated that in the metropolis alone the licensed victuallers represented at the very least £6,000,000 of property, and that if the trade were thrown open this vast amount of property would be virtually destroyed. The committee did not coincide with Mr. Wire, and contended that the same tears were ap-prehended and expressed at the time when it was proposed to establish beer-shops. Several of the leading brewers at the time deprecated the mischief that would be brought upon publicans in common with themselves, and entered into calculations to show that ruin was inevitable. The committee, however, state that they do not find that higher sums were at any time paid than now for the goodwill of public-houses, and that the fact mentioned by Mr. Wire, that the public-houses in the metropolis alone represent £6,000,000 of property is sufficient evidence that the interest has not suffered to any ruinous extent from the establishment of beer-shops, especially as there are 41,547 houses licensed under the beer acts, against 59,963 licensed victuallers. The committee, however, do not recommend that those who may hereafter become puvlicans shall be put upon the same footing as those who now hold licenses. To carry out this, they propose that the charge for new licenses shall be considerably increased, and more stringent regulations as to character and sureties enforced.

Such are the principal features of the report as to the licensing sys-

tem and to throwing open the trade. But these recommendations have not been yet attempted to be carried into effect, although legislation on the subject is threatened next session, may, may be almost considered

we now come to the subject which is more especially interesting at the present time, viz., the closing, or rather partial closing, of public houses on a Sunday. With reference to the effect of drunkenness on the moral condition of the people, the committee do not go deeply into the subject; they take it almost for granted, and properly so, although they admit that the statistics of drunkenness are very meagre, and not to be relied upon, that there is ample evidence to show that crime not to be relied upon, that there is ample evidence to show that that increases in the same ratio with excessive intemperance. The committee further contend that the testimony is universal that the greatest amount of drinking takes place on a Saturday night, and on the Sunday during the hours that public-houses are open. Among other evidence

amount of drinking takes place on a Saturday night, and on the Sunday during the hours that public-houses are open. Among other evidence the report states that:

"In Mancheater an inquiry, conducted with great care, 'extending over six auccessive Sundays, and including 159 spirit vaults, 256 public houses, 1,041 beer houses, gave as the average number of visits on Sunday to the 1,456 houses, 119,533 men, 70,478 women, and 22,232 children, a total of 212,243.' 'These were visits; the same person may have paid more than one visit to a house, and may have visited several, but if it be even taken for granted that every person paid three visits, atill the number would be over 70,000, or between a fourth and fifth of the entire population; this attendance was from half-past twelve to three in the afternoon, and from half-past four to ten at night.' And a witness who was one of those employed on the above inquiry, states, 'that there are a great many people drunk in the attended of Alley and the partial of the visit public houses, beer-shops, and coffeesheps, chiefly is the parish of Marylebene, states that he 'generally finds the public houses and beer-shops, especially the latter, and the gin-palaces, crowded of a Sunday evening.' 'In low neighbourhoods the public houses are clustered together; in five houses in Liason-grove, of which two were beer-shops, there were 222 persons drinking, and about 30, two or three of whom were women, were drank.' The same witness gives it; as his opinion, based upon his own investigations, and inquiries among publicans themselves, that 'there are more persons in the public houses and beer-shops of Marylebone, during the hours of divine service on the Sunday evening, than there are in all the churches and chapels in the parish. On the night of the census of 1851 there were 17,805 persons in those places of worship, and from nine to eleven there would be 20,000 persons in the public houses and beer-shops.'"

Other witnesses who give similar testimony, also recommend that

beer abops. "

Other witnesses who give similar testimony, also recommend that public houses should be altogether closed on a Sunday. They state that the labouring classes are themselves desirous that such should be the