THE WAR.

OBSERVER OFFICE, Saturday Night.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

THE BALTIC. DANTZIG-FRIDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 8. Admiral Napier intends to leave Ledsund at six o'clock to-morro morning, with the Gladiator and the Cumberland, for England. The Buildog, which left the fleet on the 5th, has arrived. SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 9. Admiral Napier is going up to the Isle of Nargen.

The French troops are leaving. The Gladiator, Cumberland, and Belleisle have left for England. Russia rejects the four propositions made by Austria, retires behind the Pruth, and there awaits any hostile attacks or pacific overtures.

THE EAST. CONSTANTINOPLE, August 30. Prince Napoleon and the Dake of Cambridge, together with the Rides and several other regiments, have gone up to Varna from Constantinopie. Lord Ragian was to embark at Varna in the Caradoc on the 2d of September, and the expedition against Sebastopol was to renous at Baltschik. The Guards and the 28th, 42d, 44th, 79th, and 93d Regiments had already embarked, and the Light Division was under orders to embark. A great portion of the French force was to embark at Bourgas and Baltschik.

THE BRITISH EXPEDITION.

COUNCIL OF WAR.
"VARNA-FRIDAY, AUGUST 26. "The blow so long impending is about to fall. A council of war, attended by all the English and French generals of rank, sat for several hours, and it is now no secret that we are about to move at once for Se-bastopol. The French are to embark at Bourgas and Baltschick; it is said that they will not muster much more than 30,000 men -if they reach that number. There are to be 20,000 Turks sent to aid us on board their own ships, and the English will amount to 25,000 men of all arms. The Furks will work well in the trenches." M. St. Arnaud has issued the following order of the day :

"ARMY OF THE BAST. 4 Soldiers! You have given fine examples of perseverance, calmitess, and energy in the madet of sad circumstances, which we must forget. The hour is come to combat and to conquer.

"The enemy has not awaited you upon the Danube. His demoralised columns, destroyed by disease, retreats from it with difficulty; and Providence it is, perhaps, that has stared us the experience of that unhealthy country. It is Providence, also, who calls us to the Crimes, a country as salubrious as our own; and to Schastopol, the seat of the Russian power in these acas, where we shall seek together the pledge of peace, and of our return to our home.

"The enterprise is great, and worthy of you; you will realise the aid of the most formidable military and naval force which has ever been witnessed; the allied dects with their 3,000 cannon, and their 25,000 brave sailors, your rivals and your companions in arms, will land in the Crimes on English army, of war h your fathers have learned to respect the high value; a select division of those Oltoman soldiers who have under our own eves given proofs of their vacour; a French force, which I have the right and the pride to term the pick of our entire army.

of seem these more than pledges of success. Generals, commanders of divisions, theers of all arms, you will partake yourselves, and make pass into the sons of your soldiers, that confidence with which my seul is filed. Soon von will sail to together the three flags united, floating over the ramparts of Sobs co, o', with our untional cry, 'Vive l'Empereur.' Variot, Aug. 25, 1854. St. ARNAUD, Marchante de France, &c. "

PLAN OF THE PENDING CAMPAIGN IN THE CRIMEA. A letter from Varna gives the following as the plan intended to be pursued for the expedition :- The whole army with the exception of the cava'. , which will repass the Balkans' is to embark in two convoys to be carried to within three leagues north of Sebastopol, and there to be lander on a strand about 1.500 metres in length, situated between no small rivers a spot described as if made by nature for the landing of an araly, for the rest of the shore on each side is rugged and preinitous. From the explorations which have been made of the coast ships of the line can approach to within 100 metres of the shore, on which, in three hours, under the protection of upwards of 2,000 pieces has been made good, they are, by means of galious, to lay the first foundations of a vast entrenched camp, into which provisions for twenty days will be thrown, with an immense everything necessary for investing so formidable a place as Sebastopol. After this landing, and the establishment of ambulances, storchouses, and all the other erections becessary for a siege, the intention is to direct the attack against the citadel, which commands the right shore of the bay on which the town is built. "That part of the citerprise is considered the most difficult of all, and is, in fact, the main point of the whole undertaking; but once that this citadel is taken, the town, which extends along the opposite side, and not altogether 2,000 yards distant, may be bombarded and pulverized without any very great diffcannon. It is supposed that about the 8th of September, wind and ernating, this terrible cannonade will commence, of which thunder might be jealous. That it will succeed is, of course, not an absolute certain's, but every heart here is firm, and it may be with truth asserted that never was a formidable expedition undertaken with greater good will." If, as there is every reason to hope, the expedition succeeds—if that fortress, Litherto considered in pregnable, experiences the fate of Bomarsund, where Russia imagined she could defy our valour, you may then say that the army of the East has achieved one of the greatest conquests ever recorded in the annals of the world, for Russia will then be crased from the number of naval powers in the south. Circassia will be wrested from her grasp; the Black Sea will have ceased to be a den, in which she may with impunity form plans for the conquest of Constantisople and India; the Danube and the Dardane les, freed from her voke, will be thrown open to the trade and industry of all nations, and she falls back to what she was 150 years ago - Muscovy. Once masters of Sebastopol, the ailies will array hesttating Europe against the Colossus of the North, which will then have no other alteriority left than to renounce its proud ambition, and de-

" VARNA, SUNDAY, Aug. 25. "The Council of War held at Marshal St. Arnaud's quarters on Saturday 11st, August the 26th, was no doubt one of the most important which has yet taken place. There were present the Marshal, Lord Raglan, General Canrobert, Sir Gerge Brown, Sir Edmund Lyons, Sir John Burgoyne, Xv., and the deinteration lasted several nours. Sir John Burgoyne only arrived that morning, and it is said toat ins views with regard to the point selected for our landing in the Crimca were not quite in unison with those of the Generals who have lately made a recontraissance of the spot and determined the best locality. Of course nothing is known of what happened at the council, and it any ang we e known it would not be very politic to publish it therefore any satement of the kind I have mentioned must be received with cartion, even though secrets do leak out through closed doors and fastened windows. The flotilla which bears this army will, in all probability, extend over a space of some eight or ten miles at sea, and was be visible at a very great distance from the shores the Crimea, and it could not be expected that we would be enabled to it, and being enabled to send forces to oppose us, if he thought it desirable. There is one serious question connected with our operations on landing, and that is the nature of the soil. It is understood to be stony and rugged, so that the engineers will find the greatest difficulty in filling their gardins, and throwing up entrenchments and making approaches, and trenching will be attended with unusual difficulty and danger. Possibly Sir John Burgoyne may have had some advice to give on that surject. As this gallant officer is semor to Sir George Brown, he would take the command of the army should anything render Lord Ragian incapable of continuing his services in the capacity of Communities in Chief, but he will not interfere in any way with General Tylden's corps of engineers, nor will be supersede that other.

I anders and that there is but little known of the real strength of Fort Constantine. It appears most improbable that this important fort, which commands the town of Schastopol and the shipping in the harbour, should be so weakly armed, as it seems to be when viewed from the dock of a ship off the place. Of course it would be waste of time to include in hypotheses as to the course our enemy will take when attacked to his stronghold. Some people anticipate a repetition of Rostopchin's proceedings at Moscow, and declare their opinion to be that the Russians will blow up and destroy the town and the shipping when the, and the detence hopeless. If they do so they will serve our purpose admiratory; it is the very thing we want to do, though it would be certainly very gratifying to our pride and to the pride of France to be able to send the Russian fleet in safety home to Toulon and Ports It will be tender-walking certainly over the glacis of Fort Constantine, for mining is a favourite operation with the Russians, "Our artillery is nearly all on board the transports in the bay. The Royal Horse Artillery of the first division is embarked, and Captain imas who succeeded the much-lamented Captain Levinge in mand of the C troop is busy to-day the 28th of August, in embarking s men, guns, and horses. Captain Maude of the I troop arrived today from Devno to make arrangements for embarkation, but he left his artiflery behind him. The several batteries commanded by Captains Barker, American, Wodchouse, Swinton, and Strange, are on board. That commanded by Capt. Brandling will canbark to-morrow. The first brigade of the Light Division [Rifle Brigade, 2d battaion, and 7th, 2.d. and 32st Regiments, is now within a day's march of Varna, on its way to the ships, and the other brigade. 19th, 77th, and 88th marching to join it from Monastir. The men were in the highest spirits on their march, and sang songs much of the way. They left Monastir at five o'clock; their packs were carried by mules and horses. They arrived at Yursakova, near the camp of Sir De Lacy Evans's division, ten miles fram Monastir, at one o'clock in the day, and pitchec their camp there. Sanday was a day of rest, and many of the men availed themselves of the opportunity afforded to them of receiving the sacrament. Through the values of Devno, "the Valley of Death," the men marched in morrital silence, for it was the place where they had left so many of their coparades and where they had suffered so much. The air was tainted by the carcases of dead horses, and as some of the officers rode near the burnal places of the poor fellows in the division, who had died of cholera, they were horrified to discover that the corpses had been dug up most probably by the Bulgarians, for the sake of the blankets in which thee, and been interred, and had been left half covered, as prev to the d gs and vultures. On Monday the brigade again advanced and reached Karaguel, seven noies from Varna. They are expected to embark on the 30th. It has become a very perplexing matter for the officers to know what to do with their horses and baggage. The greatest care is taken to reduce the baggage and impediments of the a minimum. To each regiment there will only be allowed five horses, and as every other has at least one some indeed have two, and Sthers three there will be some 35 or 40 horses from every reginent to be provided for. It is said that there is to be a park formed near the town for the derenct annuals. It must be a

to trovertiment, and 1,200 horses belonging to officers, to take care of. "This has been a busy day indeed. This morning the brigade Guards and the brigade of Highlanders moved down to the beach, and were embarked on board the Simoom, the Kangaroo and other large steamers, in beautiful order, and in a very short period of time. Capt. of the Sidon, deserves the greatest praise for his exertions, but indeed where all did their duty it is invidious to praise individuals. The plan of fitting out the paddle-box boats to carry seven horses each

therably large one, for there will be nearly 1,000 horses belonging

pier and were taken off a thousand a time by the steamhoats purchased navigation of the Danube, and have been found very useful owing to their speed, power, and light draught of water. In the course of the day the 28th and 41th Regiments embarked, and the 1st of the 88th Regiment, was seized with it, and expired in a few hours, to the profound regret of every man in the regiment. His exertions when the epidemic had been raging were of the most extraordinary kind. He was by the beds of his patients night and day, and by his care, and skill, and kindness, he saved many a life. Mild, unassuming, indetatigable, and amiable, he added, to nobleness of heart, great decision and energy. His remains were interred vesterday; they were followed to the grave by the regiment—officers, men, and women.
"The troops remain for the present in Varna Bay, on board the ships. It is expected that the expedition will sail on Saturday next.

e weather is fine, though the sky is somewhat overcast." LATEST INTELLIGENCE, RECEIVED THIS EVENING.

(BY SUBMARINE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.) PARIS, SEPT. 9 .- Closing Prices :- Four-and-a-Half per Cents.

Rentes, for money, 97f. 90c.; Ditto, for account, 98f.; Three per Cents. Rentes, for money, 74f. 95c.; Ditto, for account, 74f. 20c.; Bank Shares, 29f. 45c. VIENNA, SECT. 8 .- Holiday. No Exchange,

FRANKFORF, SEPT. 8.—Closing Prices:—Five per Cents. Metaliques, 71; Three per Cents. Spanish, 32%; One per Cent. ditto, 184. BERLIN, SEPT. S .-- Closing Prices :-- Five per Cents. Russian, 974; Four-and-a-Half per Cents. ditto, 85.

Hamnerg. Sept. 8.—Closing Prices:—Pive per Cents. Russian, 37;

Hamnerg. Sept. 8.—Closing Prices:—Mexican, 17; Three per Cents. Spanish, 303; One per Cent. ditto, 175; Five per Cents. Russian, 94; Exchange on London, 13f. 4c.; Exchange on Amsterdam,

AMSTERDAM, SEPT. 8 .- Four per Cents. Dutch, 904; Two-and-s Half per Cents. dato, 603-16; One per Cent. Spanish, 183; Three per Cents. dato, Exterior, 373; Three per Cents. dato, Interior, 3241-16; Coupons dato, 55-16; Grenada Deferred, 61; New Pergvian, 69; New Mexican, 23 15-16; New Portuguese, 361; Ecuador, 3; Five per Cents. Austrian Metalliques, 681; Exchange on London,

STATISTICS OF CHOLERA IN THE METROPOLIS .- In a subscouent solumn of The Observer will be found a paper of considerable importance with reference to the presence of cholera in the metropolis. The subject is naturally a painful one, but the imminence of the present danger induces us to call especial attention to the question. In the article referred to, the districts are shown where the mortality was highest in 1849, and where the disease is now raging or de-clining. From the data there given, it will be competent for any inhabitant of a parish to judge what are the chances of his locality escaping or suffering from the present fatal epidemic.

NO BEER ON SUNDAYS.

"To rob the poor man of his beer," -Oun Song.

The public and the trade agitation against the recent legislative Sunday afternoon is, although the weather is rather inappropriate for our o'clock the whole is a silent, dreary-looking solitude - the first trains simile, like a rolling snow-ball, gathering magnitude and strength progresses, and the metropolis and the provinces have, during the last week, spoken out unmistakeably upon the subject of this most unjust many the liberries of the people. We simile. like a rolling snow-ball, gathering magnitude and strength as it and unwarrantable encroachment upon the liberties of the people. congratulate the parties who have taken the lead in this movement against the operation of an act which works as injuriously for the public as for the licensed victualiers themselves, upon the wisdom and discretion that has up to the present time characterised their pro-ceedings. They have in the first in-tance adopted the suggestion which we threw out in last Sanday's Observer, and have amalgamated the two societies organised for the defence of the trade; and the Metropolitan and Suburban Protection Society and the Licensed Victuallers' Defence Association are now united under the title of "The Licensed Victuallers' Metropolitan and Provincial Mutual Defence Association." An efficient committee of management has been appointed, of which Mr. T. B. Simpson, of Cremorne Gardens, has been appointed chairman, and the association already numbers in its ranks live or six hundred members, among whom are many of the most intelligent and active members of the trade in London and the surrounding district. In the second place the new Defence Association has wisely eschewed any idea of starting a rival organ in opposition to the Morning Advertiser, a task which would have involved them in vast expense without any commensurate advantage. and have directed their energies rather to reforming the management the journal, which is the present representative of their interests. It is admitted on all hands, and even by many of the warmest supporters of the Morning Advertiser, that the Protection Society has been negligent of the interests of the body which it represents, and no explanation has been offered, notwithstanding the special responsibility which attaches to it of the silence it maintained during the progress of the bill through Parliament. A new champion has entered the lists, on behalf of the trade, in the person of Mr. R. Nichoison, who has just pubushed a parisphlet, which he terms A Treatise on the Saie of Beer Bill, but which might be more appropriately termed an attack on the Morning Advertiser and its editorial staff. Mr. N. writes in the tomahawk style, and demands distant, may be compared and purvisive which, invisible trom the sea, is all if we are still the subjects of William the Conqueror of Vetoria. Does if we are still the subjects of William the Conqueror of Vetoria. Does of the people. We have already acknowledged the artistic skill with massed together at the bottom of the military port, behind three forthee curiew beltstill foll in triumph over the obseques of defunct national three curiew beltstill foll in triumph over the obseques of defunct national three curiew beltstill foll in triumph over the obseques of defunct national three curiew beltstill foll in triumph over the obseques of defunct national three curiew beltstill foll in triumph over the obseques of defunct national three curiew beltstill foll in triumph over the obseques of defunct national three curiew beltstill foll in triumph over the obseques of defunct national three curiew beltstill foll in triumph over the obseques of defunct national three curiew beltstill foll in triumph over the obseques of defunct national three curiew beltstill foll in triumph over the obseques of defunct national three curiew beltstill foll in triumph over the obseques of defunct national three curiews beltstill foll in triumph over the obseques of defunct national three curiews belt still followed by the curiew beltstill followed by the curiew by the c liberty: Are we rung in and out of our houses as in feudal days, or do we he gives them for their money, but we complain, and we shall continue exist under a benign tiovernment, where we feel loyalty a natural imwhich reigns in the country and the revolutions and agitations which prevail all over the world—how much rovalty is worshipped, how cheerfully the extra taxation of a war deemed just and popular is pand, and how diligently the working classes labour, notwistanding the enhancement in the cost of the necessaries of life; and he then . Why introduce curfew law-why drive at the point of the policeman's truncheon the mechanic, the artisan, the labourer, their wives, children, and triends, from the tea gardens at ten o'clock on Sunday night? Why clip them of the means of obtaining a pint on Sunday might . of porter or a glass of grog on the afternoon of that day? Will such restrictions increase their reverence for it, and what have they come to deserve this cruel, tyranmed, officisive, and unincessary piece of legislation . Such one-sided enactments tend to shake the lovality of the working man, to dissatisfy him with his condition, and make him envious and exasperated at the lot of others who, without abridging their own comforts one iota, seize every opportunity, under the pretext of religious observances, of curtailing his." There is a great deal of truth in all this, though, perhaps, exaggerated; but the public ought not to fall into of supposing that the bill is levelled exclusively against the liggers d victuallers. It is exidently directed agents tail recreation on the Sundays; all subbatarian locomotion, and all relaxation after the toils of the week. It the people of this country submit to this curt alnent of their comforts and necessules, they may depend upon it that the matter will not rest here, but that further and more arbitrary restricthe marrer without rest here, out that further and more arottary restrictions will be attempted, and that omnouses, steamers, and rankays will be probabited from convexing on Simulays the smoke-begrimed and toil-worn children of labour from the pent up city to the pure air and verdant fields of the surrounding districts. We can scarcely believe, however, that the managers of the Crystal Pakace have had anything to do with the passing of this neasure through Parliament, or that they would seek to sacrifice the interests of a large, and, respectable class of believe the success of what we feel satisfied will merely be a temperary enactment is mainly owing to the singular supineness or indifference of those who should have looked after the interests of the trule, and to the hasty manner in which it was smuggled through Parliament before its provisions were properly understood. is impossible to believe that the Legislature with its eves open could have perpetrated the flagrant injustice, without notice or warning.

of confiscating a portion, and in some cases a very large one, of the profits of the liceused victuallers, and the matter was well put by night and one o'cleck on Sunday atternoon to the 10th of October next. For this license be paid the sum of sixteen gumeas, and in the month of an innovation upon the rights of, and an infraction of the terms of the contract made between the licensed victualiers and the Government, which certainly ought not to be subported to, because the Legislature might as well come to their tills and take the money from them. The evil, as we have already said, does not stop here, and it will doubtless by enactments against all locomotion on Sundays, be followed up by enactments against all locomotion on Sundays, being collected, has been recently converted into a picture gallery, and or if not, the virtual effect will be the same, for people will contains already some hundreds of ancient and modern pictures, not go out of town if they know that they can get nothing to cat good, had, and indifferent. The collection is as yet only in not go out of town if they know that they can get nothing to cat or drink. The good sense of the magistrates has bitherto, with very few exceptions, interposed for the protection of the heensed victuallers, and this alone will be one of the most powerful arguments that can be urged against the measure, namely, that it is inoperative from its be urged against the measure, namely, that it is imperative from its unintelligibility. No problem of Euclid was ever apparently more difficult of solution than the meaning of the word "traveller," which has puzzled the ingenuity of Lords, Commons, imagistrates, police, lawyers, and consequently the poor publicans themselves. The misfortune is, that although a man going from London into the country has been in most cases admitted to be a traveler, the same indulgent ing, and the various courts are exhibited, is one of the most crowded in the same of introducing to patronage and fame namy young artists who have no means at present of submitting their works to public inspection. Another department of the fine arts, the photographic, under the superintendance of Mr. P. H. Delamotte, now forms a very pleasing and attractive feature, and the stall on which his sun-pictures of the interior and exterior of the building and the various courts are exhibited, is one of the most crowded in appellation is denied to him on his return to town. He finds the door i the palace. The pictures are reproduced in hithography, and are, by of the tavern slammed in his face, although he is probably twice as I this means, reduced so much in price as to bring them within the means much a traveller as when his claim was recognised in the country. The of all the visitors, and there cannot be a more pleasing memorial than advocates of the measure say that the effect of a similar cuactment in one of these highly effective and striking representations of the Crystal Scotland has been to decrease crime and diminish drunkenness; and Palace. Mr. Delamotte has just completed upon an unusually large they propose to try the efficacy of similar coercion and restraint upon scale, nearly two feet by 14 or 15 inches, a very splendid photographic her Majesty's English subjects, and make them religious and sober by view of the interior, taken from the south end, and embracing the whole only giving them certain fixed hours in which to indulge their length of the nave up to the north end; all the details are brought up victous propensities. The parallel, however, between this country and Scotland by no means holds good, as, in the first place, the Scotch, as a people, are much more addicted to intemperance, and, in the next place, the population do not travel out of the large towns, seeking recreative enjoyments in the country on the Sabbath day. The case is put rather strongly and broadly, but in the main correctly, in the pamphlet to which we have already referred. It says, "By an unchristian, and, indeed, barbarous piece of legislation, steamboats and railways are not open to them on A drive out in a gig is looked upon as a piece of iniquity, and the man who would venture to gambol in the fields, with his family would be held up to odium and scorn as a worthless descerator of the Sabbath, not fit to be associated with by his demure and sanctified felow-citizens. Such is the present sunken, degraded, and debased state of Scotland, the home of tanaticism, the home of hypocrisy. The Lord ference the writer draws is, that a law is made for the reformation of the drunkard and the thief, at the sacrifice of the comfort and convenience of the sober and honest man. He might have added, that Mr. Henry Drummond, M. P. for one of the divisions of Surrey, stated openly in the House of Commons, on a recent occasion, that, in the city of Glas-

and whiskey, lying in a state of brutal insensibility from Saturday night to Sunday morning every week in the year.

It may not, perhaps, be generally known that by the provisions of Forbes M'Kenzie's Act, which came into operation on the 15th of May last a Scotch publican cannot entertain Lis friends, not even his daughter's marriage party, between the prohibited hours, namely, the whole of Sunday, and from eleven at night till seven in the morning on the other days of the week. The innkeepers and publicans are at the plete mercy of the baillies, and there is no appeal from their decision. The lowest fine which the magistrate can inflict is 25s., besides the costs, averaging from 15s. to 70s., according to the number of witnesses exa-One half of these fines go to the procurator-fiscal, and beis, I believe due to Lieutenant Roberts, commanding her Majesty's steamer Cyclops, who has also worked very hard both here and at Corstantinoperuniting up boats and pontoons. The Highlanders and Guards scem nearly as well as when they landed. They marched down to the

grandisement. The result is, that the policeman will look after a publican rather than watch a thief. However the system may work in Scotland, we have no hesitation in saying that any attempt to introduce into this country any proposition to make locomotion on Sunday penal of the day the 28th and 41th Regiments embarked, and the 1st and illegal would rouse a spirit of resistance among the people of England which no government would withstand. Without the exterior as I write these lines. The engineer staff is getting on board also. Several transports have already started, laden, for Baltschik. The cholera still hangs around us. On Sunday night, Mr. Shegog, surgeon of the 88th Regiment, was seized with it, and expired in a few hours, to to on the day of rest from labour. The question is one which so nearly concerns the comfort and recreation of the middle and working classes, that we trust we may be excused for iterating our recommendation that, in this instance, they are bound to make common cause with the parties whose interests are more directly assailed, and unite in demanding of The needing at Drury-lane Theatre on Thursday last, of which an The meeting at Drury-lane Theatre on Thursday last, or which an ample report will be found in another portion of The Observer, was characterised by energy and decision, and the large numbers who attended, afford a sufficient indication of the strong teeling which prevails among the trade generally. We observe with satisfaction that the speakers all disclaimed the idea of taking any steps which would be calculated to injure the noble charities supported by the body of licensed victuallers. They properly addressed themselves to the practical questions. on of making some alterations, and introducing some more stringent supervision in the management of the Morning Advertiser. pudicious amalgamation has already taken place, and, as "union is strength," it may, probably, materially strengthen the hands of the leaders of the present movement if, by a little concession on both sides, a further amalgamation should take place between the Protection Society and the new and more vigorous association which has just been inaugurated. The Protection Society has put itself in the wrong, and has allowed a serious injury to be inflicted upon the body whose interests it was bound to defend, with little or no remonstrance on their part. Let them man-fully come forward to acknowledge their error—let them make the amende honorable by using all their efforts to obtain a repeal of the act in the next session, and, if the whole trade is united upon this point, ve feel satisfied that their exertions will be crowned with success. If not let them "go to the wall."

THE GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Medical Council, appointed by the New Board of Health, held a second meeting in Richmond-terrace, on Friday last, at which three sub-committees were appointed for the consideration of the board'

1st, For consideration of the circulars as to choleraic disease. 2d, Of specific modes of treatment of cholera submitted to the Gene 3d, Of the scientific inquiries directed by the board in reference to the

The directions and regulations to be issued by the board, under uthority of the renewed Order in Council, were laid before the Medial Committee, approved of by them, and ordered for insertion in

THE CRYSTAL PALACE AT SYDENHAM.

Nothing can well be imagined more quiet, seeluded, and exclusive, than the aspect of the Crystal Palace on a Saturday, and it is almost worth the additional four shillings to go down on a season ticket day enactment for closing public-houses during the greater part of the and see how the people's palace looks without the people. At twelve bring down a few scores, and fashionable parties rendezvous and get up little coteries and conversaziones as comfortably as in a private salon, in the midst of the nave or under the great central transept. Up to three o'clock one can readily count all the people in the building; and although here and there you may meet a middle-aged matronly Venus sating along in her gilded Bath chair, with a couple of little Cupids nestling at her feet, as gracefully as Cleopatra in her gorgeous barge, and although there is less of noise and bustle, and the architectural proportions and decorative details are more clearly brought out and appreciated, we, who have more frequently seen the building in its every day appearance, infinitely prefer it to the holiday aspect it wears on the exclusive Saturday. Without the people the palace loses one of its greatest attractions, and Mr. Horne his best customers, for during the day the refreshment counters are deserted, and the clatter of knives and forks and the bustle of busy waiters is at an end. Instead of this, the ternale attendants make timid excursions to Pompeii or Assyria, to visit acquaintenees from whom they are shut out during the rest of the week v the distance of half the globe or the whole of the Crystal Palace. Later in the day the fashionable world comes out in larger numbers, and the demand for ices, jelines, and the lighter class of refreshments increases. Herr Schallehu's band, which is also somewhat aristocratic in its arrangements, the musical programme not being opened till three o'clock, draw-large numbers to the terrace in fine weather, and to the are formed, and in the handsome valou which has been lately fitted up at the south end of the building there are some as well served, as seduc tive, and propagate little entertainments provided as can be found in any quarter of the metropolis, and over which nine o'clock at night sometimes finds the guests lingering. This is the usual routine of a Saturday; and if the aristocracy wish for an exclusive day for themselves, and will pay for it, we do not see why they should not have it. Being well cared for by the managers, and pretty well able to take care of themselves, we leave the fashiomable visitors to their Saturdays the middle class have been treated in these refreshment arrangements, been the first places attacked by the epidemic both in 1831, 1849, and 11 is all very well for Mr. Horne, with his ideas formed upon the scale of charges of the Lord Warden Hotel at "dear Dover," to fix prices which are above the means of the middle and the working classes, but we can should rather be regarded with favour as a medium through which atassure him and the directors that, in the long run, they will discover their mistake, and find out that the thousands of the shilling days are their mistake, and find out that the long rim, they will discover insalubrity, and, as a necessary consequence, immediately better supporters of the undertaking, and catified to as such, if not more, consideration, than the hundreds of the Saturdays. Strolling through the avenue of the sphynxes in the remote regions of why sanitary science, which has made such rapid progress during the Assyria, the visitor will sometimes be startled by a loud explosion last fifteen years, should not, in the course of time, lead to such a under his feet as if some peritanical Guy Faux were endeavouring to result. It may seem Uropian to anticipate so great an effect of knowblow the whole crystal concern into the air. In the interests of the public we felt it our duty to seek out the cause of the crash, and penetrated to the long ranges of vanits underneath the flooring, magnifiacture and botting of the scrated waters, and were specially indicated into the details of the mysterious agency by which out of a little machine no bigger than a washing tub, twenty-five thousand bottles in the metropolis. The only authentic record we have on the subject are of gingerade, soils water, and lemonade are produced daily for the use of the thirsty visitors up-stairs. The apparatus by which Mr. Cox, the mortality up to the 2d inst. By this return it appears that in the patentee, effects such wonderful results is extremely ingenious, and it has the accominge, which no other apparatus possesses, of purifying the carbonic acid gas previously to its admixture with the water, and of excess of deaths over births of 890. This excess of mortality is due to producing arated water of almost any practicable strength which can be sately retained in glass bottles. The manufacture of these pleasant beverages on the premises has saved the company the carriage of no less they explit tons daily to and from London, and has embled Mr. Cay to suprix any quartity that can possibly be required. Under the present 133, 339, 644, 729, 847, and 1,287, the total mortality up to the arrangement with the directors, one-half of the entire receipts are paid | 2d inst. being 4,070. In the first fifteen weeks of the epidemic in over to them, the equivalent being the exclusive supply of these bees, 1849 cholers destroyed 8.117 lives, but then its progress was far rages, and a place in the building for their manufacture. We under-more gradual. It commenced in May, and, by regular gradations, s and however, that Mr. Cox took a different view, and one more attained its climax in the first eight days of September. In the pre-neurly corresponding to those we entertain respecting the scale of prices 'sent case, though it did not commence until July, yet, in the course of at which these and other refreshments ought to be supplied to the public. His proposition was to furnish sola water, lemonade, and other acrated beverages to the visitors at 2d, and 3d, per bottle, and to allow the company a royalty of 25 per cent, upon the whole amount of the sales. He also proposed to supply retreshments in three classes, having separate and enclosed dining-rooms for that purpose for each class, instead of parading the feeding lions before the visitors generally. For the first-class the charge to be 24, 6d.; the second-class, profits of the liceused victuallers, and the matter was wen parties of the liceused victuallers, and the matter was wen parties of the liceused victuallers, and the matter was wen parties. It is a first the matter was wen parties of the liceused victuallers, and the matter was wen parties of the liceused victuallers, and the matter was wen parties of interesting on Thursday last, in the saloon of fortable or inxurious dinner at these prices. Ten and conce were accounted to be supplied at the rate of 3d, per cup. We are sorry Mr. Cox's proposition was not accepted in would meet all the objections and reproduct the fortable of the directors, and would proposition was not accepted out would meet all the objections and re-monstrances we have so frequently made to the directors, and would expect, nevertheless, that the highest number will be attained in the have supplied the requirements of all parties - the management, also, untess they propose to make profit their first consideration, could have August, just when his trade is at the height, and the profits of the had no reason to complain, as they would have received 25 per cent, summer season would enable him to pay his reat and taxes in the win- upon the gross receipts. Well, we have now got a fashionable diningter, this act comes into operation, and takes from him the most value room, a respectably fitted-up exhibitor's room, at a lower charge; and able and important feature of his business, the Sunday trade. This is (we shall yet, we hope, have one of these vast and empty galleries or halls converted into a middle-class table d'hoite, at something like a shilling a head, and get rid or the basket and newspaper parcels, which are quite out of keeping with classic Greece or the glories of the

The north wing, in which a few specimens of raw materials were embryo, and the terms upon which pictures may be sent in and exhibited for sale are not yet decided upon; but it will form a very interesting and valuable addition to the treasures which the palace contains, and will be the means of introducing to with the greatest delicacy and minuteness, and a copy of this wonderfu picture was last night forwarded to Her Majesty, at Osborne House, in addition to the numerous other specimens she has had of Mr. Dela

In a conspicuous central point of the great transept, there has lately been placed the massive silver cup or epergne, with lights, presented by his grace the Duke of Devoushire, to Sir Joseph Paxton, on the occasion of the opening of the Crystal Palace. The design is somewhat quaint and far fetched, and the inscription which attracts much comment and criticism, is equally so. On the base of the cup we read proud day sanctioned by the presence of the sovereign and the approbation of his employers, June the 10th, 1854, this cup was presented to Sir Joseph Paxton, by his affectionate and devoted friend DEVONSHIRE. like when all the world can this day appreciate his talent, his skill, and the simplicity of his combinations, but so much as whom none can Provost, worthy man, has taken great pains to drag down England to a know, the kindness of his heart and disposition, and the Christian level with Scotland's stultified masswormism and scridons." The inequally quaint and curious, but of a different character, is a large mode of a Chinese state junk, curiously carved in ivory, and finished in the most elaborate manner. This ingentous piece of workmanship must have been the labour of years, and is the property of her Majesty: it stands just under the north transept. Out of doors the roserie has been completed, and the walks and slopes leading to the great fountain at the bottom of the grounds have been marked out. The boring for water is still continued, and we are assured that there will be an abundant supply of water to inaugurate the anniversary of the opening is proposed further to erect tents, fitted up with seats next year. and supplied with refreshments, in various parts of the grounds, although Sir Joseph Paxton is somewhat reductant to have the character of his terraces and gardens interfered with. Nevertheless, when the grounds become more attractive next year, some accommodation of this sort will be imperatively called for, and it may as well be conceded with a good grace; while there will be little difficulty in rendering these temporary halting places accessory to the general effect. Another suggestion which en submitted to the directors and received with some favour i the establishment of a smoking and coffee saloon, where papers and periodicals may be supplied to those who are unwilling in very hot or very wet weather to go into the lower part of the grounds in order to enjoy a cigar. The company are quite right in prohibiting smoking on

the terraces, or in the interior; but a room set apart in the way suggested. would meet all objections, and smoking can no more be ignored than the eating and drinking, which forms so large a part of the enjoy ments at Sydenham. There has been a falling off in the number o visitors during the last week or two, but this may naturally be looked for, when the harvest operations give employment to the people in the provinces, and when the prevniling epidemic has driven every one out

of London who can possibly get away. f London who can possibly get away.

The following are the numbers daily during the past week:

AT THE DOORS. SEASON TICKETS. TOTAL.

Monday, Sept. 4. 9,050 355 9,405

Tuesday, Sept. 5. 8,639 553 9,192

Wednesday, Sept. 6. 7,797 699 8,496

Thursday, Sept. 7. 7,330 564 7,894

Friday, Sept. 8 6,411 616 7,027 CRYSTAL PALACE, SEPT. 9, 1854 .- FIVE SHILLING DAY. Total 1,709

STATISTICS OF CHOLERA IN THE METROPOLIS.

In another part of The Observer will be found one of the most complete papers, perhaps ever yet published upon the statistics of cholera in he metropolis; and though statistics have usually few charms for the general reader, especially in reference to a painful subject, the imminence of the present danger, as well as the "fear of change" which "perplexes" the public at the present moment, will be sure to recomnend it to attention. It will be seen upon a glance at the comparison which is instituted

in the article in question, that though violent the action of the fell disease in 1849, this violence has been surpassed in the present outbreak; and it will also be seen that the disproportion, as between the two periods, is extraordinarily great. At no time in 1819, did the average mortality exceed one in a hundred; taking time, however, and all the other elements of such a calculation into account, it will be all the other elements of such a calculation into account, it will be found that the mortality in the present instance exceeds that ratio.

"There is a balmin Gilead," however; the writer of the article under notice, whose experience in the history of cholera is indicated in every line, predicts that the duration of the disease will not be so long as in 1849; and that a variety of circumstances country to factors the conviction that nd that a variety of circumstances concur to favour the conviction that it will probably exhaust its virulence by the end of this month. Of course all statements of this kind must be received with a due amount of caution on the part of the public; but from the peculiar opportunities possessed by the writer of the paper in question, and his undeniable knowledge of the rise and progress of this fearful malady, it is scarcely on much to say that the prediction is not beyond the pale of probability,

still less of possibility.

This article ought, therefore, to be in the hands of every parochial body-of every board of guardians in the kingdom; and even the General Board of Health itself, with all the resources at its command, may avail itself of the information it contains with no little advantage Under these circumstances it is a duty to the public to recommend its contents to general consideration.

THE CHOLERA.

PROGRESS.

The Registrar-General's weekly return of mortality in the metropolis for the week ending Sept. 2, clearly shows that this metropolis is now the seat of a pestilence as fearful in its character, and as destructive in its results as that of 1831-2 and 1848-9. It has so often been our duty to call attention to the approach and presence of the disease, that it is now unnecessary to revert to the reasons we had to apprehend that the autumn of 1851 would not pass without being marked by an excessive mortality. It is sufficient to point to the fact that although our fears have but too frequently been regarded as the offsprings of imagination yet the result has shown that there was only too sure a ground for them. We believe at the present time the faculty are now, as when the cholera first made its appearance in this country in 1831, as ignorant of its cause as they are of the means of cure. Although this country has witnessed three visitations of the pestilence, all that is known of it is, that it follows certain defined laws, pursues the same heaten track, and after having swept off its thousands of victums, disappears until its appointed time again arrives. It is to be remarked, however, that between the first and second appearance of epidemic cholera in this country, there was a lapse of sixteen years, whilst between the second and third scarcely more than four years have intervened. There is, there fore, considerable cause for apprehension that this pestilence will become as much indigenous in this country as it is in India.

As a comparatively new disease, of course there have been almost as endless a number of theories as to the character and cause of the dis ease, as there are remedies for it; and, as far as experience has gone, i would really seem that both the one and the other are equally valueles: Only one point-but that is one of immense unportance-seems to be thoroughly established, and that is, that almost invariably cholera is preceded by premonitory symptoms, which, when attended to, render this otherwise most fatal disease almost, if not altogether inocuous. The importance of this fact cannot be overrated; and, if properly appreciated, we think that the presence of cholera would not continue to be regarded with dread, but would rather be looked upon as an instru ment in the hands of the Almighty to induce mankind to take proper measures for the preservation of their health and happiness; for the cholera has also clearly demonstrated that where certain exciting causes exist, which are known, if not to produce, at all events to favour the presence of a large class of preventible diseases, that there epidemic cholers will always be most active. Evidence on this point is almost unlimited; and experience has shown that localities which were protention would be drawn to unhealthy localities, and thence to the causes

by the knowledge of the effects of vaccination. The rendering cholers provious week the mortality fron. all causes was 2,515, being an excess of the average mortality for the past ten years of 1,267, and showing an from the latter 213. The progress of the present epidemic has been far more rapid than in 1849. In the nine weeks in which it has been present in the metropolis the deaths have been respectively 1, 5, 26, nine weeks, it has reached within three hundred of the mortality of the corresponding week of September, 1849. We have been thus particular on this point, as showing that the epidemic this year has been of a far more formidable character than at any former period. The next question that naturally arises, is, when will the disease this season reach its colminating point. We much fear that we have not yet seen the worst, heavy as the mortality has already been. Supposing that the epidemic should run over a similar period of time, as in 1849, and in the same rapid increased ratio, the mortality would be more than treble what it was in that year. We do not, however, anticipate this; the autumn is speedily approaching, and, with it, we apprehend, as has always been metropolis in the week ending Saturday, the 23d instant. Of course this must only be taken as a surmise; but it is founded on the present

ledge, but we see no reason to despair, especially when we see what has been effected with reference to the loathsome disease of small pox,

aspect of the disease, and the probable state of the weather. In a short time the nights will become colder, and we may confidently anticipate that the present lovely weather will be succeeded by high winds and a lower temperature, which, in this part of the country, are not favourable to the spread of the disease. As yet, as in 1849, the principal mortality has been on the south side of the river, and although these districts do not comprise more than one fourth of the population of the metropolis, yet the deaths in the south district have been more than half of the entire mortality. But within the last ten days the disease has shown unmistakeable symptoms of spreading, with extraordinary rapidity, in the districts north of the river, as we shall hereafter show At present, however, it may be interesting to compare the mortality in e of the districts in 1849, and at the present time, it being borne in mind that in one case the period extends over only eight weeks, whilst

some of the districts in 1849, and at the present time, it being borne in mind that in one case the period extends over only eight weeks, whilst in the other the whole cholers period of 1849 is comprehended.

ROTHERHIHE.

The deaths in 1849 were 352; in eight weeks in 1854 the deaths already amount to 160, and, from secounts that have reached us, it would seem that the disease has made considerable progress during the last few days. In 1849 this district suffered more in proportion to its population than any other neighbourhe of, the mortarity being more than two per cent. With the exception of Bermondsey, there is, permans, no place which presents so inviting an aspect to cholera as this district. A large portion of it is below high water mark, its sewers are in a most deplorable condition, and for at least four-teen hours out of the twenty-four, the sewage, not only of the district itself, but also of the higher levels, is pent up before and under the louises. The water supply, too, is very bad, being that given by the Southwark and Vasxhall Company, which is taken from the Thames at Battersea. The board of gwardians have been urged to adopt a system of house to house visitation, but as yet, we believe, it is not in practical operation. The mortality in this unhealthy district it is to be feared, will be unprecedently great.

ST. OLAVE, SOUTHWARK.

This district in 1849 ranked next to Rotherhitice. The deaths were 349, or 1.8 per cent. The mortality up to the present time has been 126. This district is on the average about four feet above high water mark; it lies contiguous to the river, and is densely inhabited. A considerable imprevement has been effected since 1849; very nearly the whole district is now remarkably well paved, and the parochial authorities have done much to improve in many ways this proverbially unbeatthy locality. Cholera, however, still progresses, and within the last 24 hours several deaths have occurred.

ST. GEORGE'S, SOUTHWARK.

The deaths in 1849 were 836, or 1 6 per cent. The de

supplied, is from the Southwark Company. In this district the parochial authorities would do much if they had the means, but, as in 1849, they really cannot afford it, and it is to be feared that the poor must perish. In this district there is plenty of scoipe for phisuthropy.

In 1849 the mertality from choiers was 734, or 1-6 per cent. The deaths in eight weeks have already amounted to 392, or more than half of the former visitation. This district is just at high water level. In Hermondsey, is 1849, there existed the celebrated Jacov's Island, with its pestiferous tinal streams, that have since been filled in, and sewers partially last down. The improvement Commissioners of Bermondsey have certainly done much improvement Commissioners of Bermondsey have certainly done much improve this locality; but, from the nature of the district, what has been accomplished is only one tithe of what is required. It is very scantily supplied with bad water by the Southwark Company. One of the crying evits of Bermondsey is the number of tanener's yards; and yet, strange to say, the number of tanener's yards; and yet, strange to say, the number of tanener's yards; and yet, strange to say, the number of tanener's yards; and yet, strange to say, the number of tanener's yards; and yet, strange to say, the number of tanener's yards; and yet, strange to say, the number of tanener's yards; and yet, strange to say, the number of particular the number of medical attendants for the poor.

CLERKENWELL

In Clerkenwell 21 persons, or '29 per cent., in 1849. At present 62 persons have died. The district in which the disease is the most treatening is the neighbourhood of Testenbard Curt-roat. This locality was peculiarly defected in the former visitation. The authorities have hore inspected the number of medical attendants for the poor.

CLERKENWELL

In Clerkenwell 210 persons, or '29 per cent., in 1849, a tyrescent 62 persons died. The district in which the disease is the most here died. The district on which the disease is the mos

unhealthy district. It is feared, too, that it always will be so, at least until the largest portion of the houses are destroyed, inasmuch as it is one of the object portions of the metropolis. The houses are densely inhabited, and by the very powest classes. 55 persons died in the week ending Sept. 2, and this week will, we beserve, show a similar return. With the exception of what the ordinary medical officers and the inspectors of nusances have performed, we believe nothing has been done. No house to house visitation has been established by the board of guardians, although the discusse is present in so fatal a form. The local authorities are incurring a heavy responsibility. The experience of 1849 should have taught them better. The water is supplied from the Southwark and Vauxhall company.

NEWINGTION.

The deaths were 907, or 1-4 per cest., in 1849. Up to Sept. 2 the deaths

from the Southwark and Vauxhall company.

NEWINGTON.

The deaths were 907, or 1-4 per cest, in 1849. Up to Sept. 2 the deaths have been 246. A considerable portion of this district is below high water mark. Newington is an extensive parish, and these portions of it, especially that part to the left of the Walworth-road, is very unlivality. In 1849 the mortality was very great in the neighbourhood of the Elephant and Castle. The whole of this district is very badly drained. Since 1849 the water supply has been much improved, the Lembeth company now taking water from Thames Ditton, high above the tidal influence. It will be very interesting to watch the influence which the improved supply of water will have upon the population of the district. Cholera, however, shows a tendency at the deaths having been in the week ending Sept. 277, as against 60 in the seven weeks previous. House to house visitation is about to be commenced, and, we hope, proceeded with, with rigour.

LAM BETH.

The mortality from cholers is thus extensive parish in 1849 amounted to 1,518 or 1-2 per cent.; at present the deaths have only been 345. It is somewhat extraordinary that those portions of the parish which suffered most in 1849 have hitherto, comparatively speaking, escaped; whilst Kennington, which is generally considered a telerably healthy neighbourhood, has lost more persons from cholers than any other portion of the parish, the deaths in the Kennington districts slone amounting to 171 out of 345. This mortality may, however, be partly attributed to the river Fifts, when is nothing more than a pes iferous monater tidal sewer flowing uncovered through a continger-able nortion of the locality. The water amounting to 170 out of 345. The other able nortion of the locality. The water amounting to 170 out of 345. Output of the parish of the parish.

in the Kennington districts alone amounting to 171 out of 345. This mortality may, however, be partly attributed to the river hefrs, which is nothing more than a pes'iferous monaster that sewer flowing uncovered through a considerable portion of the locality. The water aupplied is by the Lambeth Company, We believe that house to shouse visitation is not yet commenced, although in contemplation. The authorities of Lymbeth surely cannot have forgotten the enormous sums choicers cost the parish for poor-rares in 1849, and the good resolves they their made to be more active should the disease again make its appearance. The mortality is increasing in some portions of the parish.

WANDSWORTH AND BATTERESA.

The deaths in 1849 were 484 or 1 per cent. The mortality as yet has amounted to 154, and for the most part in Clapham and Battersea. In Clapham in 1849, there was perhaps a severer outbreak of cholers than is any other part of the country. In Albion-terrace alone, consisting of 14 houses, 19 persons died in the Course of ten days, and these victims were in a superior position in acciety. Two or three causes were assigned for this excessive mortality, and among others a large off-insive open sever which raw at the back of the houses. Five years have elapsed since then, and the sewer is just in the same, if not in a worse condition. In the town of Battersea the suscess is very prevalent. Great complaints are made of some noxious trades which are carried on their, but which, unfortunately, no act of Parliamest can touch. A stringent statute is wanted here.

WEST LONDON.

The mortality in 1849 amounted to 429, or 9 per cent. The deaths at probably attributable to the improvements that have been effected through the matrementality of the officer of health, Mr. Simon. The disease in this district is carefully watched, and it requires it.

BETHINAL GREEN.

instrumentality of the officer of health, Mr. Simon. The disease in this district is carefully watched, and it requires it.

BETHINAL GREEN.

The deaths in 1849 were 789, or 9 per cent. The deaths as yet have been only 62. In 1849, Bethinal Green, in the early periods of the epidemic, suffered that slightly; but when it was declining in other localities, it and early burst forth with a virulence almost unprecidented for the time it lasted. This district specially requires careful watching, for the neighbourhood is very poor and very crowded. The clergy are most energetic.

CAMBERWKLL.

Camberwell lost 504 persons in 1849, or '97 per cent. 281, or more than half that number, have already perished, and the disease is still making marked progress, especially in Camberwell itself. This district was one of the first attacked this year, and many of the cases have been of a most malignant character. Great complaints are made of the drainage. The regular

lignant character. Great complaints are made of the drainage. The regular medical attentiants, both parochial officers and in private practice, are said to be quite knocked up with their onerous di SHOREDITCH.

Deaths in 1849, 789, or '6 per cent. Mortanty to 2d Sept. 1854 67. Up to the present time this district, considering its population, has suffered very little. No house to house visitation has been established, but we believe the parochial authorities are prepared to undertake one should the discase show any very marked symptoms of apresding. That it does so is, however, evident, as we lie the deaths in the first accentifierable portion of the population are Jews, and it is a very corious fact that in 1899 the Jews were almost untouched by the crease. Various theories were founded on the fact, but they all fell to the ground when the disease ravaged Poland in 1832. The mortality on that occasion was principally amongst the Jewish persuasion, thus proving that cholers was no respector of persons.

GREEN WICH.

In this very extensive union, which comprises Woolwich and Deptford, the

In this very extensive union, which comprises Woolwich and Deptford, the mortality in 1849 reached 718. In the present outbreak the deaths up to 2d Sept., have been 192. In this district the disease during the past few days, especially at Deptford, has made fearful progress. A sort of cloud seemed to hang over the place, especially that portion continuous to the river. On Toursday hight, 31st ultimot, two persons died mode house; and before 60 hours had elayaed no fewer than 60 persons had personed. During the present week it is estimated that the deaths have considerably exceeded a hundred. No locality could be worse situated for an outbreak of the peatilence. That portion of the district where the epidemic is the most severe is scarcely above the level of the river; there is no drainage, scarcely any water supply, the paving is execrable, and there is scarcely any prive accommodation; the houses are small, overcrowded, and, illventilated. There are then pleaty of reasons why cholera should commit such cruei ravages. We anticipate 2 of reasons why cholers should commit such cruei ravages. We anticipate acrous mortality in this neighbourhood, and it will require all the energy of the board of guardians and a considerably increased medical staff to stop the arrest of the positioner.

POPLAR.

The deaths in 18:9 were 313, or '71 per cent. In the first eight weeks of the present epidemic the deaths were 77. The disease made almost its first appearance this year in Poplar. During the last few days there has been a considerably increased mortality. The board of guardians have sanctioned a house to house visitation in the infected it chittes, and a competent medical staff has been amounted, and we home are in our-arion.

ataff has been appended, and, we hope, are in operation.

WESTMINSTER ST. MARGARKT AND ST. JOHN'S.

The mortanty tron choiers in 1949 amounted to 437. In the present epidemic the deaths have been 192, with a marked tendency to increase, especially is the parish of St. John's. No house to house visitation is yet in operation, although contemplated.

WHIRCHAPEL.

The mortality in 1840 was 506, or '64 per cent. In the present outbreak 95.

The mortality in 1840 was 506, or 64 per cent. In the present outbreak 95 deaths have occurred. In some of the worst districts of this parish the disease does not seem to make the same progress as in former visitations, and this may probably be attributed to the great improvements that have been effected under the New Improvement Act. All the separate paving beards have been united, and, as a consequence, the paving of the parish is wonderfully improved. Another cause of the present exemption may be found in the working of the Common Lodging House Act. This parish was formerly completely studied with low, over-crowded longing-houses of the worst description. They are all now registered and under the charge of the police, and the health of the district is wooderfully benefited. Should, however, the disease spired in the parish, we are satisfied that the board of guardians, or rather the improvement commissioners, will bring the same energy to bear upon it as has proved so efficacious in other cases.

ST. GILES'S. deaths have occurred. In some of the worst districts of this parish th

ST. GILES'S.

The mortality from cholers in this notorious district, in 1829, was 285, or '53 per cent. Up to the present time the deaths have been 33, but there is a marked tendency to an increase, as the mortality in the first seven weeks was only 11, whist in the eighth week slone the deaths were 32. This locality especially requires watching; for although a very large sum has been expended in draining this district, and though the common longing-house act has effected much, yet, from the dirty, intemperate habits of the inhabitants, a large mortality may at any moment be expected.

STEPNEY.

The deaths from cholers in 1849 were 501, or '47 per cent. Up to Sept. 2d in the oresent year the mortality has amounted to 185, with a tendency to

in the present year the mortality has amounted to 185, with a teneency to increase, especially in L-meliouse, and Mile End Ont Iown. The board of guardians are about to adopt a house visitation waith, we doubt not, will be attended with the usual beneficial results.

In 1849 the deaths were 247, or '46 per cent. The deaths in eight weeks have been 153. The southern portion of Chelsia, that nearest the river, has suffered the most, the deaths having already amounted to 66. In several places two or three persons have died in one house. In the once celebrated Don Saltero's ceffee house, the grandmother (the landiady), daughter, and grand-daughter, have all died. The water supplied is that of the Chelsea company, which is taken from a most political source, close to the mouth of the celebrated Reachigh sewer so loudly complained of.

EAST LONDON, AND THE CITY OF LONDON.

These two districts lost 389 innabinants in 1849; up to the 2d of September inst., only 61 persons have died. As in West London, Mr. Simon, the medical officer of health, is keeping an anxious water over the disease.

Sr. GEORGE's IN THE EASY.

In 1849 the deaths were 199, or '42 per cent. In eight weeks, in 1854, the

SI. GEORGE'S IN THE EASP.

In 1849 the deaths were 199, or '42 per cen'. In cight weeks, in 1854, the mortainty has been 55. As yet the disease does not make such rapid progress as might have been expecies, considering its proximity to the river; but, on the other hand, slarge proportion of the area of the parish is occupied by docks.

SI. MARTIN'S IN THE FIELDS.

This parish only lost 91 persons in 1843, or '37 per cent. The deaths as yet have been only 19. In this parish, as in 1849, the parochial sutnorities have been most energetic, and to their exertions it is perhaps owing, under Providince, that they have not suffered so everely as the neighbouring parish of St. James's, Westminster. It will not, however, do to reing for a moment their efforts, as in a night an outbreak similar to that which has produced such and havo in St. James's may occur.

their chorts, as in a night an outbreak similar to that which has produced such and havot in St. James's may occur.

STRAND.

The Strand Union lest 156 persons in 1849. Up to 2d September 28 deaths have been registered, but since then there has been a fearful mortality in one of the districts of the union, viz., St. Ann's, Sobo. The actual number of deaths that have taken place cannot accurately he given, but they cannot a least than 50 in the course of the sea k and as for sea were leave there is of deaths that have taken place cannot accurately be given, but they cannot be less than 50 in the coirse of the we k, and as far as we can learn there is at present no apparent diminution of the pestilence. No really effective bouse-to house visitation is carried on. The ciergymen are, however, exerting themselves must pusheworthly, and it is to be hoped that the board of guardians will beatir themselves effectually to second their efforts, and to carry out fully the admirable recommendation of the General Board of Health.

HOLBORN.

In 1849 the deaths in Holborn were 161, or 35 per cent. As yet there have been only time deaths, but in the flolborn district there are some of the worst localities in the metropolis, especially about Saffron-hill and the courts leading out of the southern portion of Gray's Lau-lane. The board of guardians should not lose a moment in organising a cleaning and a sufficient medical staff to grapple with the pestience sirectly it shews a tendency to increase.

ST. LUKE'S.

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The deaths in St. Luke's were 183 in 1849, or '34 per cent. The deaths up to the 2d inst. have been only 14. In this parish there seems to be a lult of the disease, but these isosated dropping cases occasionally occurring should warn the authorities of the presence of the foe.

In Kensington, including Paddington, in 1849, there have been 260 deaths. For the eight weeks ending Sept 2, the deaths have already been 194, with a marked tendency to increase in the districts of Hammersmith, Fuiham, Brompton, and Kensington. This is a most extensive parish, said comprises within its area houses of the value of £800 per annum, as well as the £10 house. The authorities of this union should be especially on the alert, for in the present visitation choldra has been much more fata' among the middle and higher classes than in 1849. There are plenty of notorious plague apoistin Kensington.

ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER-SQUARE.

The deaths from chi lera in 1849 were 131. At the present time they have already amounted to 108, and the principal portion of the parish affected is that of Belgravia. In this district already 85 deaths have taken place, of which 35 occurred in the last week, thus showing that the disease is anything but subdued. A good many deaths have occurred in the neighbourhood of Bickingham Palace. As might have been anticipated there are symptoms of disease spreading into the Hamover-aquare district from the adjoining parish of St. James's. It is gratifying to find, however, that the suthorities, alive to the impending danger, are prepared to carry out the views of the General Board of Health with reference to the house-to-house visitation.

LEWISHAM.

In the suburban village of Lewisham in 1849 there were 96 deaths. Up to

LEWISHAM.

In the suburban village of Lewisham in 1849 there were 96 deaths. Up to Sept. 2 there have been twenty-five deaths, with symptoms of an increase.

HACKNEY.

The extensive parish of Hackney suffered but little is proportion to its size and population in 1849, the deaths having been only 129, or '25 per cent. Up to the present time the same comparative immunity from the disease is exhibited, the deaths being only 21, though the population is about 60,000.

ISLINGTON.

There were 187 iteaths in this district in 1849, or '22 per cent. In the eight weeks of the present year there have been 39 deaths, and the pestilence does not show any marked signs of a great increase. But that is no reason why the utmost vigilance should not be exercised by the parochial and medical authorities. LEWISHAM.

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