

mate formed by Mr. McCulloch of the total value of produce conveyed into and from London. The gross rental, assessed by the property and income tax, is £12,500,000.

The gross property insured at £160,000,000, and only two-fifths of the houses are insured. The amount of capital at the command of the entire London bank, may be estimated at £64,000,000; the insurance companies have always 10,000,000 of deposits ready for investment; 78,000,000 are employed in discounts. In 1851, the transactions of one London house alone amounted to £30,000,000. In 1839, the payments made in the clearing-house were 954,000,000—an enormous sum, which will appear still greater when we remember that all sums under £100 are omitted from this statement. All this business cannot be carried on without a considerable amount of eating and drinking. The population consumes annually 277,000 bullocks, 30,000 calves, 1,480,000 sheep, 38,000 pigs, 1,600,000 quarters of wheat, 310,464,000 pounds of potatoes, 89,672,000 cabbages. Of fish, the returns are almost incredible. Besides, it eats 2,742,000 fowls, 1,281,000 game, exclusive of those brought from the different parts of the United Kingdom; from 70 to 75 millions of eggs are annually imported into London from France and other countries. About 13,000 cows are kept in the city and its environs, for the supply of milk and cream; and if we add to their value that of cheese, and butter, and milk brought from the country into the city, the expenditure on produce daily must be enormous. Then London consumes 65,000 pipes of wine, 2,000,000 gallons of spirits, 43,200,000 gallons of porter and ale, and burns 3,000,000 tons of coal; and I have seen it estimated that one fourth of the commerce of the nation is carried on in its port.

On boxing-night it was estimated that 60,000 persons visited the theatres and places of amusement in London.

In London, in 1853, according to Sir R. Mayne, there were 3,613 beer shops, 5,279 public houses, and 13 wine rooms.

And now, to guard all this wealth, to preserve all this mass of honest industry, and to keep down all this crime, what have we? 6,367 police, costing £373,968; 13 police courts, costing £45,050; and about a dozen criminal prisons, 69 union relieving officers, 316 officers of local boards, and 1,256 other local officers.

We have 35 weekly magazines, 9 daily newspapers, 8 evening, and 72 weekly ones. Independently of the mechanics' institutions, colleges, and endowed schools, we have 14,000 children of both sexes clothed and educated gratis, in the National, and British and Foreign schools in all parts of London, and in Sunday schools.

The more direct religious agency may be estimated as follows: In the "Hand Book to Places of Worship," published by Low, in 1851, there is a list of 371 churches and chapels in connection with the Establishment; the number of church sittings, according to Mr. Mann, is 402,184; the Independents have about 140 places of worship, and 100,436 sittings; the Baptists, 130 chapels, and accommodation for 54,234; the Methodists, 154 chapels, 60,696 sittings; the Presbyterians, 23 chapels, and 18,211 sittings; the Unitarians, 9 chapels, and about 3,300 sittings; the Roman Catholics, 35 chapels, and 35,994 sittings; 4 Quaker chapels, with sittings for 3,151; the Moravians have 2 chapels, with 1,100 sittings; the Jews have 11 synagogues, and 3,692 sittings. There are 94 chapels belonging to the New Church, the Plymouth Brethren, the Irvingites, the Latter Day Saints, Sandemanians, Lutherans, French Protestants, Greeks, Germans, and Italians, which chapels have sittings in them for 18,834.

We thus get 691,723 attendants on the Divine exercises.

ADVERTISING A MORAL DUTY.—Some years ago it was proposed by an American Physician, that members of the Faculty should advertise their remedies and modes of treating diseases in the newspapers. It was a bold and manly idea. It was scouted, however, by the profession generally, as *infra dig.* But is there any degradation in publicity? Is it not rather the great touchstone that ties pretension and universalizes the practical benefits of all valuable inventions and discoveries? Should not a profession that aims at the mitigation of suffering and the preservation of life, make the means of obtaining these grand objects known through the channel of information most accessible to all classes and conditions, the columns of the public press? If it declines to do so,

the natural inference is either that the desire of secrecy arises from a sordid, monopolizing, egotistic spirit, or from a lack of faith in its own prescriptions.

Viewing the subject in this light, we may presume Professor Holloway some twenty years ago, overleaped the barriers which the profession had erected between itself and the public, and plunged fearlessly into the newspaper arena. He had discovered or rather invented, after years of research and experiments, two preparations which he believed to be specifics for nearly all the diseases of mankind; and as an indication of his confidence in them, and a proof of his philanthropic wish that, if really valuable, they should be accessible to the whole world, he advertised them wherever advertising media existed. This was the severest ordeal to which he could have submitted them—the *experimentum crucis*. He threw them at once, as it were, before the sick of all regions. He stated their properties, proclaimed what they would do, and staked reputation and fortune upon the issue. That issue has been all that he or the world could have desired. The rich and the poor, the learned and the ignorant, physicians, statesmen, monarchs, a nation of enlightened freemen, have sanctioned, used, extolled them. They are *fixed facts* in medical history!

Is not this better than hiding light under a bushel? Is it not better than writing prescriptions in a dead language, and putting weights and quantities into hieroglyphics?

If anything is worth knowing it is worthy of being universally known. So thinking, Holloway proclaimed the virtues of his medicines through the press; and fortune, fame and the gratitude of millions have been his reward.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE DEVIL IN THE CHOIR.—In a small village in one of the Middle States, is a church which has been greatly afflicted with repeated difficulties in the choir of singers. In one of these periodic storms, the pastor was interrogated: "What is the matter with the choir?" To this question he very coolly replied: "Nothing unusual; an evil spirit from the Lord troubleth them." Ever since David played the evil spirit out of Saul, the same spirit has been much interested in music, especially in connection with sacred worship. About once a year the devil seems to get in our choir, and gets not out but by prayer and fasting. The praise of the sanctuary in not a few congregations, seems to be doomed to a discord of voices, or to a worse discord of hearts. There is a defect somewhere, some important screw loose, or some present evil spirit which deranges so much, and so often, this part of sacred worship.

Singers are a very sensitive class, easily offended, and hard to be won back to duty. If another happens to occupy their seat, or if the leader suggests in the humblest terms, a mistake in time or harmony, dear me! what a fluttering! Dignity is offended, capacity is questioned, and their sense of propriety mortally wounded. Away goes Mr. B. flat or Miss C. sharp in dudgeon from the choir, and the echoes follow.

There may be two choristers about equally competent to lead the music. Instead of dividing the time and burden between themselves, each is apt to crave all time and honor; and with this mutual purpose, the issue is joined for a trial of strength. Each secures a party from the members of the choir, and perhaps from the members of the congregation. All united are no more than sufficient to form a well balanced choir, but harmonious they will not be, because Satan has gained possession to use his knowledge, that a divided kingdom cannot stand. The successful competitor and his party retain possession of the orchestra. The vanquished party withdraw, and throw off every obstacle in the way of their rivals. In a large proportion of choirs the majority of members are young and inexperienced. Many of them are without hope, and without God in the world. They sing in the sanctuary not as a duty, but as a mere gratification. This is also true of many who profess better things. Too much of the singing in our churches is destitute of heart-felt, spiritual worship. The aim is mechanical execution, artistic attainment merely. The most solemn truths are sung without soul, a heartless sacrifice, to display.

If the Holy Spirit is not admitted to the singer's heart, to awaken and utter spiritual praises to God, there is nothing to hinder the evil spirit from entering in to dwell there. The withdrawal from the choir of the older and more experienced singers, is a custom often fraught with evil consequences. Good and stable influences are thus withdrawn. The young members need the influences and restraints of the older. The duty of praise must continue as long as the capacity to sing. If there is not room for all in the orchestra, there is room in other parts of the house. When the choir leads in the worship of God, the whole congregation should join heart and voice in that worship. The young should be trained to sing with the old in the family, in the singing school, in the rehearsals of the choir, that all may join in the praises of God in the sanctuary. It is a serious fault that custom allows the older singers to abandon the choir.

Those who do the singing must have their own

teachers, buy their own books of music, spend their own time and money for the special gratification of some, and the special grumbling of others. If the church will not take the responsibility of the praises of the sanctuary, is it strange that the devil should take charge of the choir, and induce them to sing or quarrel, as best subtleties his purpose? We have seen a whole church engaged in bitter strife because a bass viol was used in the choir. In the estimation of the good deacon and his friends, it was bringing the devil in the house of God.

Let the church labor for the salvation of the choir; then may each and all make melody in their hearts unto God. Thus may the evil spirit be exorcised from the songs of the sanctuary.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

The *California Farmer*, observing that it has taken some pains to give a correct account, describes the following incredible surgical operation:

About two months and a half ago, a Mr. Beal, of Tuolumne county, had the breech-pin of his fowling piece blown into his body while endeavoring to discharge the gun, which was rusty and overloaded. The breech-pin entered under the left arm, breaking a rib in its progress, and finally rested in the cavity of the chest beneath the heart, where it remained during the time mentioned, producing effusion, until the cavity of the chest was perfectly engorged. He had been treated for the wound, but with little or no relief, as the piece of metal still remained in his body, although it had been vainly searched for. In an almost dying state, Mr. Beal was brought to San Francisco for treatment; and, being of the most determined character, he consented to an operation, although informed that it would probably cause his death before completed. Accordingly, his surgical attendant commenced by making an incision through the fleshy parts under the left arm, down the ribs, midway between the spine and breast-bone, for the distance of four inches and a half. A transverse incision was then made, three inches long, commencing near the centre of the former, and directly towards the breast-bone. Portions of the entire sixth and seventh ribs were removed with the saw, and subsequently part of the first false rib, when it was expected the metallic substance in the cavity of the chest would be readily discovered. This hope, however, proved delusive, as the probe was tried in vain to its full length, about five inches. The external wound was then enlarged so as to admit the fingers, in the hope of ascertaining by the sense of touch some sinus or opening leading to the metallic body, through which an instrument could be passed to ascertain its location. The most patient and careful exploration failed to reveal anything, although the fingers were repeatedly passed about the heart in every direction. As a *dernier resort*, a steel sound, nearly fourteen inches in length, was introduced to the depth of about eleven inches, and the cavity of the chest cautiously but thoroughly explored, until the locality of the metal was ascertained beneath the heart. It was most difficult to determine whether the foreign substance was really found, as the action of the heart constantly imparted motion to the instrument, which necessarily embarrassed the delicate exercise of the sense of touch. The breech-pin was finally seized and extracted, and the patient is now doing well, far beyond what could possibly have been expected under the circumstances, and is most likely to recover. This magnificent operation, which occupied one hour and a quarter in its performance, was the work of Dr. E. S. Cooper, assisted by Drs. A. A. Sheldon, Webster, and others. Mr. Beal suffered the whole of this wonderful, dangerous, and trying operation without the use of chloroform or ether, but firmly setting his teeth, endured the insufferable agony for the space of one hour and a quarter. At times he would say, "Doctor, I can stand this no longer," when a small quantity of brandy was administered to keep him up, but otherwise he never gave a groan that could be heard across the room in which he lay.

COLOURATION, OR POISONS.—We quote from the *Lancet* the following results which have been arrived at by Dr. Moffatt of Hardwarden, in relation to carbazotic acid. This acid is recommended for the colouring of poisons for the following among other reasons: Its colouring power is so great that one grain is sufficient to impart a distinct yellow colour to 70,000 grains, or one gallon of water. The taste is so intensely bitter, that in the above proportions it imparts a very decided bitterness. Carboazotic acid also possesses the valuable property, which is peculiar to itself, of giving a yellow color to the skin, when taken for three or four days in doses of 500 grains per diem, which coloration would be easily distinguishable from jaundice by any one acquainted with the disease. A saturated solution of carbazotic acid appears to modify the therapeutic action of any poison.