

very freely upon them. The census affords us a means of comparing the amount of ostentatious living here with that of other countries in one respect, and that is of servants. The number of domestic male servants in the free States was, in 1850, 16,699 for 13,434,922 inhabitants, while Great Britain had, in 1850, out of 21,121,967 inhabitants, 133,622 domestic male servants. St. Petersburg, as was stated in a paper read before the Statistical Society, had 68,000 domestic male servants to a population of 448,723. These percentages are respectively = 0·12, 0·63, and 14; but that for St. Petersburg is probably higher, as being the capital, than it would be for the whole country.

Altogether, New York bids fair to become a city of good taste. Yet if it be that, it will be nothing else,—lectures and meetings will become a dull and tiresome way of spending the evening, and the theatre, the song, and the dance will be preferred.

If there is anything that strikes a traveller as excellent in this country, next, of course, to their perfectly free and fair elections, and the impartial system of taxation which is the result of them (a taxation which is laid upon property, and not upon poverty), it is the strong tie of sympathy and brotherhood that pervades all—the manner in which the rich and leading men spend their time among the poorer classes, lecturing, guiding, and instructing them. And this may be attributed, in no small degree, to those institutions which, according to the historian (Bancroft), regard the acquisition of wealth itself as secondary to the diffusion of it, to the absence of all distinctions of rank and degradation, which estrange man from man, as though they