

Commercial Buildings, its Bridges and Docks, its Inns of Court and Prisons, its Markets and Charitable Institutions, its Museums and Public Picture Galleries, its Private Mansions and Picture Galleries, its Societies for the promotion of Science, Literature, and the Arts, its Clubs and places of Public Amusement, its Streets and Parks, its Columns and Statues. Many attractions are found also in the environs of the city, as Crystal Palace, Greenwich Hospital and Park, Woolwich Dockyard and Arsenal, the Alexandra Palace and Park, the Kew Gardens, Hampton Court and Richmond, Windsor Castle, the Epping Forest, and the Dulwich Picture Gallery. Then there are various places where the English assemble in numbers and there see certain pageants, &c., which rank among the most interesting sights, as the opening or closing of the session of Parliament by the Sovereign in Person, a Debate in the House of Lords or Commons, a trial in a Court of Law, the Lord Mayor's show on the 9th of November, an Oratorio at Exeter Hall or the Crystal Palace, the Floral Fetes at the Horticultural Gardens, or a Boat Race on the Thames.

In short, London is a world in itself, and seeing it in its totality is a truly ponderous undertaking. There are many persons living in East London who never saw West London, and vice versa. Many of the oldest inhabitants of London were never out of it, and could not testify from personal observation that it does not cover all England.

During my ten weeks' stay in the city, I saw as many and much of the above-named objects as possible. In the present article, however, it has been my purpose rather simply to name than fully to describe them, that I may the sooner pass on to the consideration of other topics.

In conclusion,—one cannot be long in London and keep his eyes open, without being impressed, first of all, with the idea of its amazing *wealth*. I have said that a hundred Halifaxes would hardly equal it in population; but if the wealth of a hundred Halifaxes were multiplied by a thousand,

the result would still fall below that of London. Land has sold in London at the rate of nine hundred thousand pounds sterling per acre, and there are many acres in the city which even this enormous sum would not purchase. The wealth of England is largely that of London, which may be called the Banking House of the world. True, as might be expected, there is great poverty in London also; but it is a poverty which its benevolent rich are most forward in relieving. There is no place on earth which sends forth its charities on so munificent a scale; and whether the needy be in London or China, and be the friends or foes of England, they may yet participate.

The visitor to London cannot fail, again, to be impressed with its vast material resources, in a word, its *power*. It would be no trifling war which London itself could wage. An American who visited the Woolwich Dockyard and Arsenal a few months since, made the remark, that if the Russians could once see the place, they would never think of going to war with England.

London, finally, exceeds any other city on the face of the earth in the *variety and extent of its art treasures*. They have been garnered from every quarter of the globe. In the British Museum, for example, are the world-renowned Elgin Marbles, so-called in consequence of their having been obtained by Lord Elgin when ambassador at Constantinople (1801-1803). These sculptures were executed under the superintendence of Phidias, and are universally acknowledged to be the most valuable examples of Greek art which modern times possess.

In this same Museum is also a collection of sculptures obtained chiefly by Mr. Layard, 1847-50, at ancient Nineveh. It was from the study of the inscriptions on these slabs that young Prof. De'ltzsch of Leipzig,—still only 26 years of age—has made himself one of the best Assyrian scholars in Europe, having lately published an Assyrian grammar. At the present time he is giving a course of Lectures in the Leipzig University, with a view of showing the confirmatory character