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THE STORY OF THE CAMPAIGN. (*)

WRITTEN IN A TENT IN THE CRIMEA.

[At the last moment we received the following continuation of "The Story of the Campaign" from our friend in the Crimea, accompanied by a private letter, from which we give an extract:—"Camp before Sebastopol. 7th Dec.—Several days that I have set apart for writing up have been spent in the saddle. Could I have managed it, you should have had the account of the battle of the 5th; but the divisions of the army are scattered at such a distance from me—several miles—that I have been unable to collect the information necessary for accuracy in describing the events of the day, and I was too much occupied myself to see all that passed, being in the thick of it, as you will believe when I will tell you that my horse, receiving three wounds, was killed by a cannon-shot, which passed through him behind my leg; and a poor sergeant, in the act of extricating me, had his thigh carried away by another. It was a gloomy, but a glorious business. The cannonade, far more tremendous than at Alma, lasted, almost without intermission, for more than nine hours."]

CHAP. IX.—THE POSITION BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

Most of the inhabitants of the valley had left the doors of their houses locked, as if they intended to return shortly, and expected to find things as they had left them. But, notwithstanding a general order (called forth by a great slaughter of turkeys, geese, and hens with rifles and revolvers) that private property was to be respected, the houses in Kadukoi, at the entrance of the valley, were pillaged, and the doors, window-sashes, and rafters for the most part taken away for firewood. Some of the chiefs of the army took up their quarters in Balaklava; a post-office was established, and ships laden with siege materials were brought into the harbour and ranged along the road in front of the houses, which the great depth of water close to the shore rendered almost as accessible and convenient as a wharf. Private speculators set up stores for the sale of grocery and clothing; cargoes of the same articles were brought from Constantinople in the hired transports; and in most instances advantage was taken of the necessities of the troops to demand shamefully exorbitant prices.

Meantime the third, fourth, and light divisions were moved up to the heights of Sebastopol, and bivouacked within long cannon-range of the fortress. Some shot, pitched into their positions, forced them to move, on different occasions, a little to the rear; but, after a time, this ineffectual annoyance was for the most part discontinued, and at the beginning of October the rest of the allied army was moved up to the position it was intended to occupy, leaving the cavalry, a troop of horse-artillery, the 93d Regiment, and some marines and seamen, with guns from the fleet, to protect Balaklava.

For eight days the time was spent in landing and bringing up the materials and armament for the batteries of attack; and these being collected in sufficient numbers, the trenches were opened. This process was rendered very difficult and laborious by the soil, which was extremely rocky, and the progress made in it necessarily slow. As the whole interest of the campaign was now focused in this particular portion of the Crimea, it will be well to describe minutely the position which was soon to become the theatre of a series of conflicts. These would be but imperfectly understood without a fuller idea than a map can give of the whole of the ground occupied by the allied army, and by the enemy.

Looking at a map of the Crimea, the reader will see that a valley extends from the inner end of the harbour of Sebastopol, where the Tchernaya runs into it, to that of Balaklava. From the former harbour to the ruins of Inkermann the valley is from twelve to fifteen hundred yards wide; then the heights on either side separate till, at the point where the road to Mackenzie's Farm crosses the Tchernaya, they are nearly four miles asunder. Here a rounded cluster of gentle eminences divides the valley into two defiles; these, sweeping round from south-east to south-west, unite in one plain, which, traversed by small hills, spreads to the gorge of the valley of Balaklava, and up to the heights right and left. Thus this valley, extending from one harbour to the other, forms a wide neck to a small peninsula of which Cape Kherson is the extremity, and on which the allied troops took their position. This peninsula, having steep cliffs at the sea-shore, consists of a high undulating plain, or range of plains, cleft by deep gullies that descend gradually to the basin in which lies Sebastopol. From a point opposite

the ruins of Inkermann, to that where the road from Sebastopol descends to Balaklava, the range of heights bounding the valley is unbroken, except at a point easily defensible, where the Woronzoff road crosses it. But to the left of the point opposite the ruins of Inkermann the ground south of the Tchernaya slopes upward so gradually as to oppose no serious obstacle to the advance of troops to the heights, while the English division posted there was not on the ridge looking into the valley, but on another ridge in rear of it. Thus the space between the right of the allied batteries of attack and the heights opposite Inkermann was, while unintrenched, the weak point of the position. The ground will be more minutely described in an account of the two actions of which it was the scene.

The harbour of Balaklava lies, as had been said, in a cleft between high and steep mountains. Beyond the inner extremity of the harbour this cleft continues itself for about half a mile in the small cultivated valley described in the last chapter. A row of low isolated hills extends across the entrance of the valley and up the heights on each side, to the plains of the peninsula on the one hand, and to the cliffs above the sea on the other, thus forming a natural line of defensive posts. At about 3000 yards in front of these, on the plain, sweeping, as before described, from the valley of the Tchernaya, is another range of isolated hills, the left of which is within cannon-shot of the heights held by the Allies, and the right one near the village of Kamara, which lies on the mountains forming the southern boundary of the plain. This last range of hills, crowded with small entrenched works armed with artillery, and garrisoned by Turks, formed the outposts of the Allies in front of Balaklava. Thus, the position extended from the sea-shore in front of Sebastopol round the heights of the peninsula to the Woronzoff road, and thence across to the last hill on the plain near Kamara; while an inner line of posts extended across the entrance of Balaklava valley, up to the heights of the peninsula on the left and round to the sea-cliffs on the right, enclosing valley, town, and harbour.

Of the gullies already mentioned as channelling the plains, the principal one divides the peninsula nearly in half. Resembling at first a wide ditch between grassy slopes, it gradually becomes a deep winding ravine with steep rocky sides like the dry bed of a wide river; and descends to the basin of the inner harbour. The left of the English lines in front of Sebastopol rested on one margin of this ravine, the right of the French lines on the other. The greater part of the French troops were encamped behind their lines on the site of the ancient Ksaronesstus, leaving a large space by the sea unoccupied. Their supplies were landed at Kamara Bay, one of the deep narrow recesses of Cape Kherson, from whence to Sebastopol the coast is indented by many inlets. There a fleet of transports assembled, so numerous that their masts looked like a forest; and a wharf afforded the necessary convenience for landing the multitude of stores which crowded the beach and the environs of a small city of tents.

Half-way between Cape Kherson and Balaklava the bold coast line turns back at a sharp angle, close to the site of an ancient temple of Diana, now occupied by the monastery of St. George. It stands on the edge of a high sloping cliff, and consists of a long low range of white buildings, with pillared porticoes and green roofs and domes. The cliff it stands on is of yellow clayey stone—the next headland southward, abutting far beyond it, is of extreme richness of colour—a deep pearly grey, dashed with dark red, of a tone which, even on a gloomy day, imparts to the mass a kind of sunset radiance and glow. A sergeant's guard of Zouaves is stationed in one of the buildings, and many Russian families continue to inhabit the place. Passing through the edifice by a steep flight of steps, a gallery is reached extending along the upper face of the cliff. Terraces connected by a winding path just out below, and near its base the rock is clothed with a shrubbery of small firs. There was a sound of chanting as we passed along the balcony: the Zouave who accompanied us opened the door, and motioned us in without ceremony. The place was a very small low chapel, its walls hung with sacred pictures executed with elaborate skill. A priest in a red garment was reading prayers to some others who sang the responses. He was bare-headed; but the rest, clad in black gowns, wore tall cylindrical caps, from which black veils descended behind. There was something strange in coming thus suddenly from a great camp into the presence of this secluded brotherhood, whose devotions, usually accompanied only by the dashing of the waves below, were now broken by the less serene sound of the distant bombardment.

The whole of these plains are probably much the same in aspect now as in the days when Diana's poor shippers crossed them on the way to her temple. A short dry turf, scarcely clothing the grey rock, which everywhere pushes its fragments through, is, except the patches of coppie, the only verdure. No fields nor gardens tell of an attempt to make the soil productive, but here and there vines cling to the side of a slope where the earth is deepest, and are enclosed by walls of loose stone. A few trees, soon cut down for firewood, surrounded the farm-houses, and others grew at intervals down the courses of the larger ravines. Lit by a warm sun, bounded by a blue sea, and enlivened by the view of the white-walled city, the aspect of the plains in October was fresh and almost cheerful, while, looking inland, the tumbled masses of hills always lent grandeur to the landscape. But when a north wind whistled piercingly across the heights—when the dense fogs of November hung their grey drapery along the horizon, and rested in cold white

(*) See the last Number.

masses on the hills—when the green turf grew mire, and the leafy coppice a texture of wet brown twigs and roots, and yellow turbid pools settled along the course of the ravines, it was no wonder that the tents of the Arab, who is at least dry and warm in his desert, seemed preferable to the camp before Sebastopol, and the hardest soldiers turned now and then a longing thought to the firesides of England.

CHAP. X.—COMMENCEMENT OF THE SIEGE.

The ravines already mentioned, five in number, beginning in the middle of the plains of the peninsula, descend in courses, more or less winding, to the basin of the harbour. On the slopes of the plain, between these ravines, the English batteries were traced. In front of them, in the angle made by the outer and inner harbours, and on the right of the latter, stand some large public buildings belonging to the dockyard, and a large barrack. These, in the absence of permanent defensive works, were covered by strong and solid earthen batteries on commanding points thrown up simultaneously with the progress of our own trenches. In front of the right of our attack was a round tower, surrounded by an intrenchment armed on all sides with heavy guns. Next was a very large battery, composed of two faces meeting in a salient angle; this was known during the siege as the Redan. Near the inner harbour was another known as the Barrack Battery, capable of firing on our left batteries or on the French. These were all that were immediately opposed to us, besides the broadsides of a line-of-battle ship in the inner harbour, and the long guns of some steamers.

Between the English camps and the fortress the ground sloped upward to a ridge, and then downward towards the Russian batteries. It is evident that the farther down these slopes our trenches were placed, the more they were commanded by the enemy, and the higher must be the parapets to cover us from their fire. In such very stony and deficient soils it would have been almost impossible to obtain the requisite amount of earth very low down on the slopes, and our first batteries were placed on some spots where the ground rose gently upward for a space on the face of the descent.

From the left of the great ravine to Quarantine Harbour the ground is comparatively flat and unbroken, and on the right portion of this space the French trenches were opened at much shorter ranges than those of the English. In the angles of the outer and inner harbours, opposite the French attack, stands the town of Sebastopol, protected partly by parapets of masonry, partly by earthen batteries.

The distinctive features of the campaign have been noticed in a preceding chapter; the siege now commenced has also its peculiarities.

In ordinary sieges, the place having been completely invested so as to confine the garrison to its own resources, the trenches are opened at about six hundred yards, enclosing one or more salient points of the fortifications. Thus the works of the assailants being on the arc of the outer of two concentric circles described from a point within the fortress, while the defences are on the arc of the inner one, six hundred yards nearer the centre, it follows that the besiegers always have space for a far greater number of guns than are mounted on the works to oppose them. When the superior fire from the batteries in the trenches has overpowered that of the place, the works are pushed forward; other batteries are established close enough to breach the walls; and the breach becoming practicable, the assault is made, and the garrison, being overpowered by superior numbers, the place is taken.

In the present instance, the assailing force being insufficient to enclose the whole extent of front, the southern side of the harbour only was invested, leaving the formidable forts on the north unassailed, and the road from the interior free for supplies of all kinds. The front attacked being about three miles in extent, the space at the disposal of the garrison enable them to reply with at least as many guns as the besiegers could bring to attack them. But had the Russian batteries been totally silenced, and the south side taken by assault, the outer harbour, acting as a huge wet ditch, presented a fresh obstacle, backed by a fresh line of batteries, and rendered a new series of operations necessary. If the harbour had remained open the fleet might have come in to support an assault of the land forces; but on entering Sebastopol after the defeat at the Alma, Menschikoff had caused eight large ships to be sunk across the entrance. Henceforward, so long as this obstacle existed, the operation of the fleets was limited to making a diversion by attacking the forts at the entrance; and this was the part it took in the combined attack.

Until the whole of the allied batteries were ready to open together, not a gun replied to the fire which the Russians did not cease to direct, first upon our camps and afterwards on our trenches. Hidden as the allied camps were behind the crest of a hill, there must have been something of mystery and awe for the garrison in this strange silence, almost the only token of the presence of an enemy being the increasing height of the parapets of the trenches.

On the 17th at day light, pursuant to the general orders of the night before, the silence was broken by such a peal of artillery as has scarcely ever before, in the most famous battles or sieges, shaken the earth around the combatants. A hundred and twenty-six pieces, many of them of the largest calibre, opened at once upon the Russian defences, and were answered by a still larger number, of equal range and power. The din was incessant, and the smoke in the batteries so dense that after a few rounds the gunners hid their pieces rather by the line on the platforms than by a view of the object aimed at. The first visible effect of our fire was on the Round Tower, the pieces mounted on which were soon dismounted, and its surface deeply scarred by the shot of the heavy 68-pounder guns in the naval battery on the right, practising at a range of more than 2000 yards. Several explosions took place this day—the first in a French battery, where a magazine blew up at half-past eight in the morning, killing and wounding fifty men and disabling the battery; another less serious one occurred afterwards in the French lines. In the afternoon the Russian magazine in the Redan was fired by a shell from the English batteries, and silenced a great number of its guns; and shortly afterwards a number of cases filled with powder blew

up in rear of the English trenches, doing but little damage. The Lancaster guns (a new invention now tried for the first time in war), of which there were several in our batteries, sent forth the missiles with a rushing noise exactly like that of a railway train, and were distinguishable at each discharge amid the din of the cannonade.

At one o'clock the French and English fleets, whose attack had been anxiously expected, stood in, and engaged the forts at the mouth of the harbour, the former on the south, the latter on the north side; and the deep volleying thunder of their broadsides, continuing without an instant's pause, gave a new character to the cannonade, while a dense canopy of smoke, hanging heavily above the scene, hid the sea, the harbour, and the town, from the spectators on the heights in front of the English camp. The Agamemnon and the Sanspareil maintained on this occasion a position much nearer to the forts than the rest of the fleet, which anchored, for the most part, at upwards of 2000 yards.

When the fire ceased at nightfall, and the gains and losses were counted up, the result was by no means commensurate with the expectations previously entertained by the allied army. High authority had been quoted for the opinion that we should silence the Russian batteries in a few hours. The less sanguine had prescribed three days as the limits of the contest. Our progress hitherto had fallen short even of the latter estimate. On the Russian side many guns had been disabled, the works had been much damaged, and Fort Constantine was said to be seriously shrunken by the fire of the two line-of-battle ships; but on ours, the French attack had totally ceased since the explosions of the morning. The Russian works, being of earth like our own, were repaired with equal facility, and the disabled guns were replaced by fresh ones from the arsenal. It was while watching the renewing vigour of the enemy's fire, and seeing our own wounded borne by from the trenches, that we received on the 18th the mail bringing the absurd and mischievous announcement of the fall of Sebastopol, and read the details of our own imaginary victory—an announcement happily characterised afterwards in a newspaper article as "discounting" the glory of the conquest. It was robbing success of its best rewards thus to give us honours before they were due.

The interest excited by a contest of artillery, without decided advantage on either side, soon languishes; and in a few days the thunder of the bombardment was almost unheeded. But the troops in the trenches and batteries were hardly worked, and exposed by day incessantly to a tremendous fire. The space in the magazines in our batteries was at first insufficient to hold ammunition for the day's consumption, and to take in fresh supplies formed one of the most trying duties which artillery-men can be called on to perform. Waggons filled with powder, drawn by horses of the field-batteries, were driven down the face of a hill for upwards of half a mile, in full view, and quite within range of the enemy's guns. A shell hursting in the waggons would have blown horses and men into the air; and to the risk of this were added the usual chances being struck by shot or splinters; yet neither the officers (often mere boys) nor the drivers ever showed the slightest hesitation in proceeding on their perilous errand. Several horses were killed by cannon-shot, and on one occasion a shell, lodging between the spokes of a wheel, exploded there, blowing off three wheels and the side of the waggon, and blackening the cases of powder without igniting their contents. Hitherto the attention of the Allies had been concentrated on the fortress, but on the 20th October a new element forced itself into their calculations. Russian troops showed themselves on the cluster of low heights which, as before mentioned, divide the valley of the Tchernaya into two defiles. Some Cossack horsemen lounged about the meadows at about two thousand yards from our position, and about fifty infantry soldiers, emerging from a ravine in the heights, crossed to the river for water, remaining for some time on the bank of the stream, and returning with a deliberation which showed they felt secure of support if molested. A body of cavalry with some guns also posted itself on the Bakshimeroad, near the bridge which crosses the Tchernaya there, and close to the meadow where our own artillery had bivouacked on the night of the flank march. From day to day this force seemed to be augmented, and was judged to be the rearguard of an army whose numbers, being hidden in the farther defile, were unknown.

On the night of the 20th a sortie was made by the garrison on the French trenches. The Russians, calling out in French, "*Ne tirez pas, nous sommes Anglais*," penetrated into the works without opposition, and bayoneted some of the defenders, but were speedily repulsed with a loss of six killed and four wounded. During the next few nights some Russian guns of the heights in the valley once or twice opened fire on the Turks garrisoning the outpost in front of Balaklava, without result.

CHAP. XI.—ATTACK ON BALAKLAVA.

In the description of our position, the line of outposts occupied by the Turks was said to be on a range of low hills, crossing the plain from below the heights of the plateau to the opposite mountains near the village of Kamara. Between these hills the plain slopes upward from Balaklava to a ridge, and down on the opposite side, where the valley, as before mentioned, is divided into two defiles, the one sweeping round to the left under the heights of the plateau held by the Allies, the other passing straight on to the Tchernaya. In this latter defile, and on the low eminences dividing it from the other, the Russian army, now numbering thirty thousand men, under General Liprandi, was posted.

At daybreak on the 25th the Russian guns on the eminences and in the valley commenced a cannonade on the outposts held by the Turks. A troop of horse-artillery and a field-battery, supported by the Scots Greys, were ordered up from Balaklava to the slopes between the outposts, and found themselves opposed to the fire of several field-batteries and some guns of position, which covered an advance of infantry against the hills on the right. As the troop was armed only with six-pounders, it and the field-battery were quite overmatched, both in metal and in numbers; nevertheless, our artillery maintained the contest till its ammunition was exhausted, when it retired, having lost a good many horses and a few

men, besides Maude, the captain of the troop, who was severely wounded by a shell which burst on his horse.

At about 9 A. M. the first division and part of the light were ordered down to support the troops in Balaklava, which consisted of a body of marines and seamen, with heavy ship's guns, on the heights to the right of the valley, the 93d Highlanders and a Turkish detachment in front of the village of Kadukoi, and all the cavalry drawn up behind their encampment on the plain to the left, near a vineyard. The first division, passing along the heights from the Woronzoff road to that which descends from the plateau to the valley of Balaklava, had a complete view of the attack.

The Russians, pushing on a large force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, had just succeeded in carrying the works on the hills nearest Kamara. Two large columns of cavalry, numbering probably three thousand each, swept with great rapidity over the slopes of the other hills nearer to our position, and the Turks who garrisoned the works there, firing a volley in the air, fled with precipitation over the parapets and down the slope. The Russians passed on; and their guns, darting out from the columns and dotting the plain at intervals, fired shells at us up the heights, all of which burst short. At that moment three heavy guns—two Turkish and one French—in position on the heights along which we were passing, were fired in succession on the Russian cavalry, the right column of which, losing some men and horses by the first shot, wavered, halted, and, before the third gun was discharged, turned and galloped back. When the smoke of the battery had dispersed, we saw that the left column, passing over and down the opposite slopes, was already engaged with our cavalry on the plain. There was something almost theatrical in the grandeur of this portion of the spectacle; the French stationed on the heights, and the English passing along them, looked down, as if from the benches of an amphitheatre, on the two bodies of cavalry meeting in mortal shock on the level grassy plain, which, enclosed on every side by lofty mountains, would have been a fit arena for a tournament of giants.

The Scotch Greys and the Royal Dragoons, charging in front, were impeded by the tent-drains and picket-lines of their own camp, and, advancing but slowly, though with great steadiness, were swept back for a hundred paces by the torrent of Russian horsemen, fighting as they went, the red coats, fur caps, and grey horses, conspicuous amid the dark masses of the enemy. Then the 4th Dragoon Guards, advancing like a wall, buried themselves, in an unbroken line, in the flank of the Russians, while the 5th Dragoon Guards charged in support of the Greys and Royals. For a moment sword cuts and lance-thrusts were exchanged—then the Russians turned and fled confusedly back over the slopes, pursued for several hundred yards by the whole of the heavy cavalry, the Greys and Royals having rallied in time to join in their discomfiture.

While this was going on, part of the enemy's column, throwing its right shoulder forward, made a rush for the entrance of the valley. The 93d were lying down behind a slope there; as the cavalry approached they rose, fired a volley, and stood to receive the charge so firmly that the horse-men fled back with the rest of the column, pursued as they went by the fire of the battery (Barker's), which had already been engaged in the morning.

At this stage of the action the enemy's infantry and guns held the two hills nearest Kamara and had taken, in the works there, nine iron twelve-pounders, which we had, confided to the Turks. We held the two points of the ridge nearest to our own position, and an intermediate one, crowned with a redoubt, remained unoccupied. The divisions advancing to support our troops having descended into the plain, some field-batteries were moved forward, and a desultory and ineffective exchange of fire took place, at very long range, between the Russian guns behind the hills they had taken, and our own posted on the slopes in our possession.

At the same time the brigade of light cavalry, which had not yet been engaged, had advanced to the edge of the slopes, whence they could look down on the enemy rallied on their own side of the plain, who had posted there a battery, flanked by two others, to repel any attack which might be made on them in their turn. Captain Nolan, author of the book on cavalry tactics, serving on the staff, brought an order to the commander of the cavalry to charge the enemy. To do so seemed desperate and useless; but Nolan asserted the order to be peremptory, and, joining in the charge which presently took place, was struck by a shell in the breast and fell dead. Never did cavalry show more daring or less purpose. Received in front and flank by a fire which strewed the ground, for the half-mile of distance which separated them from the enemy, with men and horses, they nevertheless penetrated between the guns and sabred the gunners. Captain Lowe, of the 4th Dragoons, is said to have cut down eleven of the enemy with his own hand. This gallantry availed nothing. The whole Russian force was before them; a body of cavalry interposed to cut off their retreat; and, assailed on every side by every arm, and their ranks utterly broken, they were compelled to fight their way through, and to regain our position under the same artillery fire that had crashed into their advance. Singly, and in two's and three's, these gallant horsemen returned, some on foot, some wounded, some supporting a wounded comrade. The same fire which had shattered their ranks had reached the heavy cavalry on the slope behind, who also suffered severely. Our loss would have been greater but for the timely charge of a body of French cavalry, which, descending from the plateau, advanced up the heights in the centre of the valley, where they silenced a destructive battery.

The ridge of hills, stretching entirely across the plain, hid the occurrences on the Russian side of the ground from the view of our troops in front of Balaklava; but the nature of the disaster soon became apparent. Riderless horses galloped towards us over the hill, and wounded men were brought in, or rode slowly back, escorted by their comrades. I saw three privates of heavy dragoons riding back in this way. The middle one, a smooth-faced young fellow, hardly twenty, in no ways differed in his demeanour from the other two, sitting straight in his saddle and looking cheerful; but, as he passed, I saw that a cannon shot had carried away a large portion of his arm, sleeve, flesh, and bone, between the shoulder and elbow, leaving the lower part attached only by a narrow strip of flesh and cloth.

Colonel Yorke of the Royals, too, rode past, supporting himself with his hand on the cantle of his saddle, and, in reply to an inquiry from the Duke of Cambridge, said his leg was broken.

In this unhappy affair the light cavalry lost 10 officers and 147 men killed or missing, and 11 officers and 110 men wounded, with 335 horses. The heavy brigade lost, during the day, 9 men killed, and 10 officers and 57 men wounded, and 46 horses.

When the artillery fire ceased, some rifles were moved in skirmishing order up towards the hill near Kamara, apparently as a preliminary to an advance to retake it. But none such took place, though the expectation was universal amongst our people that it was to be recaptured at once. Towards evening some rum and biscuit were served out to the men, who had no dinner, and at dusk the first division was marched back to its own encampment on the heights. The Russians were left in possession of two of the outposts held by the Turks in the morning, and nine guns, and their columns remained in the plain, about 1,500 yards from our front, drawn up as if to offer battle. Much murmuring was heard that they should be allowed thus to defy us, and to keep possession of the hills. But their success was apparent than real, and, but for the loss our cavalry suffered, would have been beneficial to us. While it showed us that we were holding a front more extended than was necessary or desirable, it conferred on the enemy no advantage worth fighting for. Balaklava was no more assailable after the action than before; and if the possession of the road into the mountains by Kamara was convenient to the Russians for supplies from the interior, they could by a detour from the valley of the Tchernaya, have communicated with it.

The Turks were loaded with abuse for running away from the outposts, and losing the guns; and certainly the celebrity with which they fled from the left of the position reflected no great credit on them. But the amount of obloquy seems undue. Others besides Turks would have left slight fieldworks attacked by an army, and having no support within cannon-range. The redoubts and works nearest our heights were so weakly constructed as to be rather a cover for the defenders than an obstacle to the assailants. Any sportsman would have considered it no great feat to have ridden his horse over both ditch and parapet. These works were held by few men; the distance from them to the scanty force covering the entrance of the valley of Balaklava was 3,000 yards; and they were not all abandoned without a struggle; for an Englishman serving with our Ottoman allies, told me on the field that he had seen thirty seven of the fugitives from the posts on the right who had received bayonet wounds in their defence. But the combats on the Danube had procured for our Mussulman friends such a reputation for valour in defending intrenchments, that it was believed to be necessary only to throw up a few shovelfuls of earth, and any Turk posted behind them would live and die there; and the reaction produced by the upsetting of this belief, operated a little unjustly to their disadvantage.

It is not easy to assign any precise object to the Russian attack, except that of penetrating into the village, and doing what hasty damage they could to the stores there, and to the vessels in the harbour. To attempt to hold the place without the command of the sea, and with a very superior enemy on the heights on each side, would have been madness. The Russians would have been enclosed, and destroyed, or captured to a man. Nor, in any case, would the loss of Balaklava, though a disaster, have been absolutely crippling to the allies, or effectual for the relief of Sebastopol, since the British might have landed their supplies, as the French did, at Kherson: and the abandonment of Balaklava, as too distant from our siege works, was once said to be in contemplation.

CLAP. XII.—FIRST ACTION OF INKERMAN.

On a detailed map of the Crimea, a path is shown which, branching to the right from the Woronzoff road in its course towards Sebastopol, descends the heights to the valley of the Tchernaya, close to the head of the great harbour. On this road the second division were encamped across the slope of an eminence. The road, passing over the ridge, turns to the right down a deep ravine to the valley. To the left of this road the ground, sloping gently downwards from the crest in front of the second division, rises again to a second eminence about 1,200 yards in front of the first; and from this second ridge you look down across the head of the harbour in front, on the town and allied attack on the left, and on the ruins and valley of Inkerman on the right. To the right of the road the ground, first sloping upwards, then descends to the edge of the heights opposite Inkerman. All the space between and around the two ridges, down to the edge of the heights, was covered with low coppice.

From the first, the Russians showed great jealousy of any one advancing on any part of the ground beyond the ridge. As soon as any party, if even but two or three in number, showed itself there, a signal was made from a telegraph on the Russian side of the valley to the ships in the harbour, which (though the spot was not visible from their position) immediately sent up shot and shell at a tolerably good range. As the ridge in front was rather higher than that behind which the second division was posted, and as the road, as well as the slopes from the valley on the left of it, afforded facilities to the advance of an enemy not found at any other point of the heights, this was notoriously the weak point of our position.

About noon on the day after the action at Balaklava, a Russian force was described from the naval battery on the right of the attack, rallying from the fortress, and, shortly afterwards, the pickets of the second division were driven in. Volleys of musketry on the ground between the ridges showed the affair to be serious, and a battery from the first division hastened to join those of the second in repelling the attack, while the Guards were moved up the slope in support. Some shot from the enemy's field-pieces were pitching over the ridge, behind which the regiments of the second division were lying down, while their skirmishers met the enemy's down the slope; and the guns of the second division had come into action on the crest of the hill. The battery of the first division (Wodehouse's) ranged itself in line with them, and, the enemy's guns being at once driven off

the field, the whole eighteen pieces directed their fire upon a Russian column advancing half-way between the ridges. Unable to face the storm of shot, the column retired precipitately down the ravine to its left, where our skirmishers fired into it, and completed its discomfiture. Another strong column then showed itself over the ridge, and, after facing the fire of the batteries for a minute, retired the way it came. Presently the first column, having passed along the ravine, was descried ascending, in scattered order, the height beyond; at fourteen hundred yards every shot and shell pitched among them, our skirmishers also pressing hard on their rear and flank. When they had disappeared over the hill, the only enemy visible was the body of skirmishers fighting with our own on the space between the ridges, and to them our guns were now turned. From the circumstances of those of our men who had been on outpost duty that day wearing their great-coats, it was difficult to distinguish them from the grey-clad Russians, especially as all were hidden to their waists in coppice, but an occasional speck of red enabled us to avoid mistakes. The Russian skirmishers, under the fire of our guns and musketry, retired, as I have always seen them retire, without precipitation, turning to fire as they went; and, in less than an hour from the beginning of the combat, the space between the ridges was cleared of them. As their columns retreated towards Sebastopol, they came within range of the Lancaster gun in the right siege-battery. The naval officer in charge (Mr. Hewett) blowing away the right cheek of the embrasure, to obtain the requisite lateral sweep, fired nearly a dozen rounds into them with very great effect; and the men of the second division, pressing on their rear, were with difficulty recalled from the pursuit. The Russians left a hundred and thirty dead within our pickets. We took forty prisoners, and a great number of wounded were brought into our hospitals. Next day parties from the fortress were seen on their own side of the hill, burying numbers slain in the retreat. Altogether, the Russians were estimated to have lost 1000 men, while we had ten killed and sixty wounded; so that this brilliant affair made amends to the army for whatever was unsatisfactory in the combat of the preceding day.

The regiments engaged in this action were—the 30th, 55th, 95th, 41st, 47, and 40th. The batteries were Turner's, Franklin's (commanded by Captain Yates), and Wodehouse's.

While the Russians were retiring, a French staff-officer came to General Evans, with an offer from General Bosquet of immediate assistance, which Sir De Laey declined with thanks, requesting him to inform the French general that the enemy were already defeated.

Parties of the attacking force were observed to carry intrenching tools in this enterprise. The design of the enemy probably was, after driving back the troops in front, to throw up cover on the opposite ridge, from behind which they might afterwards attack the same point of our line with sufficient force to follow up any advantage, and meet the allies on the plains. Had they succeeded in intrenching themselves, we must either have dislodged them at once in a pitched battle, or have allowed them to collect troops and artillery there till it should suit their convenience to attack us with every advantage on their side. The value of the service done in repelling them with so inferior a force (there were 1500 men of the second division engaged against 8000 Russians) was perhaps not quite appreciated. It is scarcely too much to say, that the presence of a strong intrenched force upon that part of the ground would have been a more serious disaster than the loss of Balaklava. However, even had they succeeded in driving back the second division, they would have been encountered by the other divisions coming to its support. But the Russian general probably calculated that the attack on Balaklava of the previous day would have induced us to strengthen that part of the position at the expense of the rest, and that we should be able to oppose but a weak force in an opposite quarter.

All that afternoon waggons were bringing in wounded Russians. Passing the hospital tent of the first division on the way to my own that evening, I saw a neat boat steking out of the door-way, the wearer's leg being supported by an orderly. I looked in, but quickly withdrew. A young Russian officer, extended on a table, whose thigh-bone had been splintered by a ball, was undergoing amputation of the hip joint. As I turned away, the booted limb was detached from the bleeding mass and laid on the ground. He died in an hour. Outside the same tent next day, I saw a guards-man making soup in a large camp-kettle, while within a stride of his fire lay the bodies of five Russians, in different postures, who had died of their wounds, and had been laid there for burial. The young officer's body was laid apart, covered with a blanket, and near it, covered also, but not hidden, was a heap of amputated arms and legs.

On the night of the 25th, a body of horse, galloping from the valley through the French outposts, up the Woronzoff road, rushed through the divisional camps on each side, and were supposed to be cavalry on some desperate errand, the darkness preventing it from being discovered that the horses were riderless. About a hundred were captured. They were completely accoutred, some for Hussars, some for lancers. Bags of black bread hung at the saddle-bows. All were bridled, but the bits were out of their mouths, as if they had broken from their pickets; and it was surmised that they had been startled by some rockets which the French had fired at troops passing along the valley.

On the 27th, a new parallel was opened as a place of arms in front of our left siege-battery, and a day or two later the French trenches were pushed to within two hundred and fifty yards of the place.

Great anxiety prevailed as to the officers and men missing since the action at Balaklava. It was said that the Cossacks had been seen riding over the field, transfixing the wounded with their lances. On the 28th, Captain Fellowes was sent with a flag of truce to ascertain their fate. He was civilly received—told that the dead were already buried and the wounded cared for—and that, if he would return next day, the names of the survivors should be ascertained and given him, with any messages or letters they might wish to send. On returning the day after, he learnt that only two officers were alive in the enemy's hands, and that but few prisoners had been made. The Russian general is said to have ex-

pressed his surprise at the desperate charge of the light brigade; saying, the English cavalry were always reputed brave, but this was mere folly.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

* THE HALF YEARLY ABSTRACT OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCES being a practical and analytical digest of the contents of the principal British American and Continental Medical Works published during the preceeding six months, together with a series of critical reports on the progress of Medicine and the collateral sciences, during the period; edited by W. H. RANKING, M. D., Physician to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, and C. B. RADCLIFFE, M. D., Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London, No. 20, July to December. 1854. Philadelphia, Lindsay and Blakiston, 1855. Quebec, P. Sinclair: Enlarged and engraved.—Terms \$2,00 per annum.

The above work is so well known and has secured so large a circulation as scarcely to require a notice at our hands. It is a faithful abstract of every improvement as well as novelty in the Art and Science, of Physic, Surgery and Midwifery, and this portion of the work is divided into three parts, severally devoted to Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, and embracing a brief analysis of a large number of interesting cases comprised under 145 heads or articles.

The references are the concentration or essence of fifty of the best British and Foreign periodicals extant, and the selections are conclusive evidence of the discrimination and judicious catering of the editions and their coadjutors.

Each volume concludes with reports on the progress of the Medical Sciences divided like the abstracts into three branches, consisting of Reviews of the various works that have been ushered into existence during the half year. The spirit of these reviews is most just as well as liberal. We will make an extract or two from the volume:—

ART. 1.—How to prevent "the Lucifer-Match-Maker's Disease."

By DR. FARADAY, D.C.L.

(Faraday's Lectures on the Non-Metallic Elements. By Dr. Scoffern. London, 1853. 12mo.)

In these lectures, Dr. Faraday mentions a fact which promises to make the manufacture of Lucifer matches a perfectly harmless occupation. It is well known that many elementary bodies may be *allotropic*—may exist, that is to say, in various forms, and be endowed with very different properties. Oxygen, in the form of *azone*, or oxygen in the state in which it is during combustion, is very much more active than the oxygen which is ordinarily met with in the atmosphere. Chlorine acquires more intense affinities when it has been tilthionized by exposure to the sun's rays or to spongy platinum. Sulphur may be in transparent or opaque crystals, or it may be a deep brown elastic substance, like india rubber. Carbon may be in the form of charcoal, plumbago, or diamond. Phosphorus is also *allotropic*—colorless and transparent, white and opaque, black and opaque, and dark red. Now the dark red form, which has been recently obtained by M. Schrötter, is far less active than the ordinary colorless and transparent form; but it is sufficiently active for all practical purposes. It does not ignite without a fair amount of friction, and it may be even carried in the pocket with impunity; and more than this, it is not poisonous. In a word, this allotropic phosphorus answers all the purposes to which ordinary phosphorus is applied, and there is great reason to hope that when this fact is recognized, the Lucifer-match-maker disease will be at an end.

The following will be read with interest, as the class of diseases to which they refer, are by no means uncommon:—

ART. 39.—*Gymnastics in Chorea.*

By M. BLACHE, Physician to the Hôpital des Enfants at Paris.

(Comptes rendus, July 19, 1854.)

In a paper recently read before the *Académie de Médecine*, M. Blache speaks very highly of gymnastic exercises as a means of treatment

* Original.

in chorea. M. Blaché directed attention to this subject in 1834, in the article on chorea in the *Dictionnaire de Médecine*: it was first carried into effect in 1847; and since this time it has been repeatedly tried and approved. In the paper 108 cases are cited in illustration. Of this number, 34 cases were of moderate severity; and 73 were as bad as possible. The 34 cases of moderate severity were cured, without exception, in a mean period of 26 days, and of 17 lessons of an hour's duration. Of the 14 several cases, 68 were cured in a mean period of 45 days and 13 lessons; and the remaining 6 in 122 days and 63 lessons. Not one resisted the treatment.

In the more severe cases the first thing was to use friction, and passive movements of the limbs and body, the patient lying upon his back in bed, then the patient was taught to go through certain regular and rhythmical movements, the time being indicated by music or in some other way; and last of all he was sent into the gymnasium and put through the usual exercises. Under this treatment, speedily disappeared, and the mind and body rapidly acquired tone.

M. Blaché considers that the benefits resulting from this treatment might be greatly enhanced by combining it with the treatment by sulphurous baths—a treatment which, in his opinion, has been proved to be more effectual than any other, and which is nearly as effectual as the one under consideration.

ART. 56.—*Case of prolonged Constipation.* By Mr. GAY.
(*Pathological Transactions*, vol. v. 1854.)

This case was exhibited before the Pathological Society on the 18th of October, 1854, as showing the connection between the constipation and an attack of dysentery, and as proving that persistent and complete constipation of the bowels might exist for four months without occasioning any interruption to the processes essential to the general function of nutrition.

CASE.—A lad, act. 7, of healthy appearance was admitted into the Royal Free Hospital, in July, 1853. Four years ago he had an attack of typhus fever, accompanied with abdominal tenderness and dysentery.

On recovering, his bowels became so exceedingly torpid, that it was necessary to administer strong purgatives, or enemata, in order to procure any evacuation from them. This torpor gradually increased, so that after about two years these means failed of having any effect whatever. During the three months prior to his admission nothing whatever passed from his bowels; and he was accordingly sent from Rochford to Mr. Hogg, of Finsbury, and he then came under Mr. Gay's care. Notwithstanding this condition of the bowels, his health had not apparently suffered in the least degree; his appetite had in no respect failed him; nor had he been sick but on one or two occasions, and then in consequence of his having taken unwholesome food. His body however, had gradually enlarged—to the size of forty-nine inches in girth; but without material inconvenience to his respiratory organs. On examining the abdomen, it was found to be uniformly very tense; the recti muscles were rigid, but the oblique and transversales, especially on the left side, were flaccid, and had evidently yielded more passively than the recti, to the distension within. Along the left side there was a considerable prominence or broad ridge, corresponding to an enlarged descending colon, and its sigmoid flexure. Just below the navel a portion of intestine had protruded, apparently through a rent in the linea alba; it could be reduced, but not retained within the abdominal walls. The abdomen was in parts (varying, as was afterwards found from day to day) resonant on percussion, but, for the most part, dull; and on palpation distinctly gave an impression as though it was distended with solid lumpy matter. A series of remedies were used, but without effect; and it was not until after the expiration of three weeks that any fecal matter was obtained from the bowels; and then only by the following means: A speculum was passed into the rectum; and, after dilating the sphincter, the tube of an enema syringe was passed high up into the bowel, and its contents washed out by stream of warm water, which was kept continuously playing upon them for the space of nearly half an hour. The distension of the sphincter seemed to excite peristaltic action, and thus materially to assist in dislodging the contents of the bowel.

A large quantity of fecal matter, hard and black, and much resembling common cinders in appearance, was by this means brought away. This operation has now been repeated several times with si-

milar results, and with the effect of reducing the size of the abdomen to that of twenty-six inches in circumference.

At present on passing the tube into the bowel, there is little doubt but that it enters a capacious and tolerably flaccid sac; and that this sac is formed by a distended and, in all probability, a balsied condition of the descending colon, and its sigmoid flexure. A bandage is kept constantly applied around the abdomen; the confection of black pepper, aloetic purgatives, strychnia, and other remedies, have also been given, but as yet no spontaneous effort whatever has been any time made by the bowels to relieve themselves. The urine has been constantly of a deep color, of a high specific gravity, and laden with lithic acid and lithates.

ART. 57.—*Oil of Pumpkin-seeds in Tape-worm.*

By Dr. PATTERSON.

(*Philadelphia Medical Examiner*, Oct. 1853.)

In this article Dr. Patterson states his belief that the fixed oil which is yielded by pumpkin-seeds, on compression, will be found to be a valuable and convenient remedy for tape-worm. He has not tried it himself, but it has been tried at his suggestion by Mr. John C. Lyons. The patient was a poor woman. After twenty-four hours' rigid fasting, half an ounce of the oil was given, and a second half-ounce after an interval of two hours. This caused some disposition to diarrhœa. After a second interval of two hours, an ounce of castor oil was given, and this purged freely and brought away a considerable quantity of the worm. Three months have now elapsed, and there has been no return of the worm symptoms.

The oil is clear, transparent, of a light brownish-green, with a slight oily odor, and a perfectly bland taste, like that of the oil of sweet almonds. Fourteen ounces were obtained from four pounds of the seeds, but a much larger quantity might be obtained if the operation had been conducted on a larger scale and more carefully.

ART. 90.—*Statistics of Operation for Cataract in the General Hospital at Madrid.*—By M. A. SAEZ.

(*Gaz. Hebdomadaire de Méd. et Chi.*, June 23, 1854.)

These statistics specify, in a general manner, that of 525 operations performed between 1838 & 1845, the results were favorable in 441, and unfavorable in 84. In these statistics no information is given as to the kind of operation, and as to some other important points; but one fact is mentioned which curiously exhibits the influence of surrounding circumstances upon the success of the operation. It is this. In the spring of 1842, there being more patients than usual, the supernumeraries were accommodated in a ward which was cold and damp. During this time 53 cases were under treatment, 37 in the ordinary ward, which was dry and warm, and otherwise convenient, and 16, in the additional ward, which was as has just been described, and with this result. Of the 37 cases, 31 were successful; of the 16, only 8. The reason of this great difference, it is said, can be ascribed to the catarrhal symptoms consequent upon the coldness and dampness of the ward, and very properly so.

EDINBURGH REVIEW;

January 1855.

The first article of this number is on the advantages and disadvantages of Parliamentary Opposition. The second, a very interesting account of the most eminent of modern Linguists, Cardinal Mezzofanti, who died in Rome a few years ago. He spoke, it would seem, from twenty to forty different languages, and many of them—English for example—not the least difficult—with perfect accuracy. The next gives much interesting information on the "Cloister life" of the Great Emperor Charles the Fifth. The Review of Modern French Literature, which follows is able and discriminating; as is also that of "Marsden's History of the Puritans." Politicians will find an important subject, not only for Britain, but for this Province, treated with much judgment, in the article on "Private Bill Legislation." "The Siege of Rhodes," is interesting at this time, when we are following with eager anxiety the progress of the Siege of Sebastopol. The other articles are "Mount Athos and its Monasteries," and the "War in the Crimea."

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE,

For February.

This Magazine consists of selections from all the leading Reviews and Magazines of Europe, furnishing at a very moderate expence the cream of the periodical literature of the day. The present number has a very tastefully executed portrait of Sir David Brewster, and the articles are numerous and interesting. Twelve of them are not from the four great Reviews, or Blackwood—so that even subscribers to these will find this a valuable addition to their store of literary information and amusement. There is an able article from the *Dublin University Magazine*, entitled *Anne of Austria*, and *Voltaire*—and another from *Fraser's Magazine*, on *English Letter Writers*. There are also articles on *Christopher North*, *Charles Kemble*, *D'Israeli*, and *Edward Irving*, which are well worthy of perusal.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

This number contains somewhat less than usual of literary, and somewhat more of political discussion. The article on the "Ballads of the People," will be found interesting. And so will that on the "Anglo-French Alliance"—though the closing remarks on the present political condition of France, are not of a nature, to draw the bonds of alliance closer. There is, we regret to say, in this number the same sceptical spirit displayed in the theological articles, and though scarce an objection is brought in them, against christianity, or against the orthodox view of it, which has not been made and answered a hundred times, we are bound to say, they are by no means safe or desirable reading for the young, or the uninstructed.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE,

For February.

This number contains many interesting articles. We would particularly notice the new chapters of the gracefully written romance of *Zaide*—and the *Story of the Campaign in the Crimea*, written by an officer in the camp—by far the most graphic and intelligible account we have, of so much glory and so much disaster as have fallen to the lot of the British army in the East.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF DENTAL SCIENCE, edited by CHAPIN A. HARRIS, M. D., D. D. S.; and A. SNOWDEN PIGOTT, M. D., Vol. 5, New Series. No. 1, January 1855. Philadelphia. Lindsay and Blakiston. London, Truburst & Co., 12, Paternoster Row, p. p. 168. Quebec, P. Sinclair.

The January number of this valuable Quarterly is now before us, and contains a large fund of interesting matter, original, and selected among the original contributions. Eleven in number, is the continuation of an article on "Chemistry of the metals—Mercury" by Professor R. N. Wright, A. M., M. D., lecturer on the Chemistry and Metallurgy, in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, which is the first School of Dental Surgery on this continent. Chapin A. Harris the senior editor of the Journal, is the "Professor of the Principles and Practice of Dental Surgery" in the same Institution; and this number contains an excellent address, delivered by him on the 25th of October last, on invitation from the Vermont Association of Dental Surgeons, on the advantages of Association. The following extract is of so liberal a character that we make it, hoping it may benefit other professions as well as Dentistry. "Hitherto your efforts to enlarge your ability for carefulness, advance the cause of Science, and elevate the dignity of your calling, have been isolated. You have depended for the most part, each upon his own individual experience, observation and research; and however industriously you may have applied yourself to the cultivation of your peculiar department of physical alleviation, you have not individually or collectively, made the progress you would have done, had you all along enjoyed the advantages of frequent and free communication with each other. Although you may have kept pace with the progress of Dental speciality of Medicine, yet neither you nor your professional brethren in other States of the Union, and in other Counties, have attained the high

excellence as practitioners and men of science, which both you and they, would have done, had the result of your united labors been from time to time, given to each other and to the world."

The following are the sentiments of a well trained and liberal mind:—"In entering a liberal profession; every one who does it, incurs a debt that can only be cancelled by giving to his brethren whatever acquisition of knowledge he, with all his industry, may be able to make; and in doing so, he must not suppose he will be impoverishing himself. On the contrary, his contribution may serve as the basis in the hands of others, of a still greater acquisition; or lead to some valuable discovery or improvement, the knowledge of which coming back to him, may, to say nothing of the honor previously acquired by it, compensate him a thousandfold for the labour and trouble it may have cost him." Thus without having deprived himself of any of his own individual resources, he confers a lasting and important benefit upon mankind, while in return he receives a full equivalent, with more than compound interest."

Such sentiments as these are worthy of the chief editor of the journal before us, and remind us of the expression of similar ones in the language of the heart by the simple and untutored Mary Byrne to her very learned husband, James O'Leary (as related by Mrs. J. C. Hall) when pleading for the admission of another *poor scholar* free—"Sure the blessing is a fine thing; and all the learning you give out James, honey, doesn't lighten what you have in your head, which is a grate wonder. If I only take the male out of the losset handful by handful, it wastes away; but your brains hold out better than the male; take ever so much away, and there's the same still."

We must speak in terms of commendation, of all the original articles, excepting the 9th. "Dr. Beale's Case," of which without entering into the merits or demerits, we think to much has been made, and too much said, and we will merely observe that we are not of those who think that a man who has been in the habit of doing right can never do wrong on one side, or that a young lady on the eve of marriage, could wantonly and viciously expose her character to the whole world without a real cause. This article will stand as a black sheet and a reproach in the midst of a volume of good, on every reference.

The selected articles cannot be other than good when the long catalogue of *exchanges* is looked at: and the editorials are on matters of the deepest interest to the Dental Surgeon.

The American Journal of Dental Science ought to be in the hands of every Dentist at least, if it is not so already.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY, March. G. Putnam & Co., New York. P. Sinclair, Quebec.

This is one of the most popular Magazines published in the States. There is always to be found in its pages, good, solid reading, making it a deserved favorite with the thoughtful reading classes. Some of the best writers in America being contributors to its pages. It is more cosmopolitan in its sympathies than many of the Periodicals published in America. In their estimate of public men and great political events, no party or clubs distinctions are favoured; but the claims of justice and truth are always the prime considerations. In the number before us there is a just and discriminating article on the Mormons: "Shall Utah be admitted into the Union." This grave question which is likely to become a *certa questionis* with the Federal government, is discussed in an able manner; and the conclusion come to by the writer is that she should not be admitted. Perhaps no greater proof could be given of the impartiality of the writers in this Magazine, than is seen in a paper in the present number "On the Genius of Charles Dickens." It is just and discriminating, and proves the writer to be a sound critic, not led away by some annoying things which Mr. Dickens has said of Americans and their Institutions in a foolish book. There is a good article on the "Cossacks," an interesting subject just now. One on "Great Cities" always interesting. There are several interesting tales, and one or two scientific articles. In all there are no less (including the Editorial Notes, which are varied and interesting) than nineteen articles. There is an excellent steel engraving to this number of Dr. Vinton, author of "Japan."

FRANK LESLIE'S NEW YORK JOURNAL. Frank Leslie, New York.
P. Sinclair, Quebec.

This Magazine is a great favorite with the people of the United States, and will become so, we doubt not, with the reading public in Canada. The quantity of reading matter given of a diversified character is extraordinary—fiction, biography and science, being found in abundance in its pages. Considering the great deficiency there is in Quebec and neighbourhood, of means whereby young men can be taught science in a popular form; a Magazine of this character is a great boon, for in its pages are found papers upon Chemistry, Botany, Astronomy, Photography, &c., &c., with all the most recent discoveries in each branch. The readers of fiction are equally well provided for, there being no less than three or four tales found in its pages monthly. The more miscellaneous reader is also not neglected, Biography, Travels, &c., also appearing. It is profusely illustrated with wood cuts, and the subscription yearly remarkably low.

THE LIFE AND BEAUTIES OF FANNY FERN. New York, H. Long & Brother. Quebec, P. Sinclair.

There is much to amuse and interest readers in this handsomely got up volume, especially those who are acquainted with the lady's previous writings. The compiler of the volume, while acknowledging her great powers of sarcasm and humour, has been honest in his condemnation of her vulgarities, and is particularly severe in his animadversions for her having written "Ruth Hall"; particulars are given of her life, and selections made from fern leaves and other sketches (which have not appeared before in a volume) referring to these events. The stern truth is here told (by a countryman of her own) of a most remarkable woman, of whom it must be said, that she has more of the acid than the sweet in her disposition. In justice, however, to the lady, it must be admitted that she has great powers of pathos, and in the volume before us are sketches which prove that her power is as strong in exciting us to tears as moving us to laughter. We mention as instances "The Husband's Death," "The Governess," "The Wedding Dress," "Helen, the Village Rose Bud," "The unfaithful lover," &c. The humorous and comic sketches are also good.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, L. A. Godey, Philadelphia. Quebec, P. Sinclair.

The best proof of this Magazine being a popular favourite with the Ladies is seen in the fact that it has entered upon its fifteenth volume with the January number, which affords our lady customers an opportunity of becoming subscribers. The two numbers for January and February, containing a vast amount of excellent and varied reading, with a great number of illustrations. It is by far the best Magazine of its kind that has appeared on this, or the other side of the Atlantic, and the new volumes commence with attractions of a character that bids fair to surpass in interests its predecessors.

The number for March, now before us contains a beautiful steel engraving of "The Water Lily" and an excellent wood engraving of the "Love Letter." In addition to which there are numerous plates of New Fashions. Crotchet Work, &c., with articles on natural history, lessons in drawing; both subjects being profusely illustrated. There is generally a good piece of music in each number; in the one before us there is a new Polka. The readers of fiction will always find several interesting tales in each number by some of the most accomplished writers in the United States and England, with a great quantity of miscellaneous reading and a choice selection of Poetry, original and select; Charades, &c. It is a magazine we can most cordially recommend; nothing appearing in its pages to offend even the most fastidious.

THE WIFE'S VICTORY, and other Nouvellettes, by Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth. Philadelphia, J. B. Peterson. Quebec, P. Sinclair.

This volume having only arrived as we are going to press, must

be our excuse for only briefly mentioning it. We will enter further into its merits in our next. It is written by a woman of deep piety, and under circumstances of sickness and privation. We will mention the heading of some of the Nouvellettes, "The Wife's Victory," "The Married Shrew," "Sybil Brotherton, or the temptation," "The Irish Refugee," "Euoline Murray, or the fine figure," "The Three Sisters," "Annie Grey," &c., &c. It is a volume rich in the promise of good things.

UPS AND DOWNS; OR SILVER LAKE SKETCHES. New York, J. C. Derby. Quebec, P. Sinclair.

This is a collection of short sketches of American Life—not powerful, but pleasing, and well principled. The first gives an amusing account of the result of a young hypochondriac Lawyer's unintentionally calling in one of those Female M. D's, who are now to be found among our Yankee Cousins.

STANHOPE BURLEIGH; OR JESUITS AT HOME. New York, Stringer & Townsend. Quebec, P. Sinclair.

The artistic skill or merit of this narrative is not great. But it has a deeper interest, than that of a mere story, if the views it gives of the extent, subtlety and unscrupulousness of Jesuit intrigues on this Continent, be, as it affirms, accurate and trustworthy.

THE PIONEER'S DAUGHTER, by Emmerson Bennett.—THE HEIRESS OF BELLEFONT, by Emmerson Bennett. Philadelphia, J. P. Peterson. Quebec, P. Sinclair.

The above two works are written by a celebrated American Romancist. They display all the talent for which the writer has been so long and favorably known. Both works abound in thrilling incidents.

THE INITIALS, a story of Modern Life.—Philadelphia, J. P. Peterson. Quebec, P. Sinclair.

This is a beautifully got up volume, and from the table of contents we should think it deeply interesting. Having only received the volume as we are going to press, we cannot enter into its merits, as we should desire, but will do so in our next.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

REGULATIONS AND RATES.

Letters.

All Letters transmitted by the Post in Canada, with the exception of Packet Letters to and from the United Kingdom, are liable to a uniform rate of *Three Pence*, Currency, per half-ounce, for whatever distance conveyed—pre-payment is optional—the charge increasing according to the weight of the Letter, one single rate for every additional half-ounce, counting the fraction of a half-ounce, as a full rate, thus;

Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.....	3d	Postage.
More than $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce and not exceeding.....	1 oz	6d
Do 1 " do	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz	9d
Do 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " do	2 oz	1s
Do 2 " do	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz	1s 3d

The single Packet rate for letters by the Atlantic Steam Packet Mails to and from England, via the United States, is 8d sterling if unpaid, and 10d currency if pre-paid—the rate on Letters by those Mails, via Halifax, or via Canadian Mail Steamers, is 6d sterling if

unpaid, and 7½d. currency if *pre-paid*—and the rating on such Letters must be according to the British scale which is given hereafter.

Letters addressed to Commissioned Officers of the Army, Navy, or Ordnance; or any of the Departments belonging thereto, who shall have removed in the execution of their duty, are forwarded to the place to which the said Officers may have removed, without additional charge on re-direction.

Letters addressed to New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward's Island, are rated with the uniform rate of 3d per half-ounce.

Letters for Newfoundland, Bermuda and the West Indies, addressed over land *via* Halifax, are rated 7½d. currency, per half-ounce.

Letters for Halifax, specially addressed by *British Mail Steamers*, from Boston, are rated 7½d. currency.

Letters for Newfoundland, addressed by *British Mail Steamers*, as above, 1s. currency.

Pre-payment of the above Letters is optional. Letters for *East Indies, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, New Zealand*, rate per half-ounce, 2s. currency, which must be pre-paid. Letters for *New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Van Dieman's Land*, rate per half-ounce, 1s. 5d. currency, which must be pre-paid.

Letters posted at any office in Canada, addressed to any place in the United States, except California and Oregon, are to be rated with a uniform rate of six-pence currency, per half-ounce.

Letters posted in any part of the United States, except California and Oregon, addressed to Canada, will be rated there with a uniform charge of ten cents, equal to six-pence currency, per half-ounce.

The Postage Rate on letters passing between Canada and California and Oregon, is a uniform charge of nine-pence currency, equal to fifteen cents per half-ounce.

It is to be understood that the above rates include the whole charge for the transmission of a Letter between any place in Canada and any place within the United States between California and Oregon.

The scale for computing the charge upon Letters weighing more than a half-ounce will be the same as that for Letters passing within the Province.

Pre-payment of Letters passing between Canada and any place within the United States, including California and Oregon, is in all cases optional.

No additional charge on re-directed Letters.

Letters marked as containing money will be recorded, and receipts taken for them on delivery.

The Canada Postage Stamps, when used, will be taken in the United States as evidence of pre-payment of Postage on Letters going from Canada to the United States, and in like manner the United States Postage Stamps on Letters coming into Canada are to be taken by Post Masters in this Province as evidence of pre-payment having been made in the United States.

Stamps for the pre-payment of Postage can be purchased from Post Masters at chief offices.

Newspapers.

The Postage charge on Canadian Newspapers is—

Published six times a week	.....	8s	a year.
Do three times do	.....	4s	do
Do twice do	.....	2s 8d	do
Do once do	.....	1s 4d	do

To be paid quarterly in advance.

Same charges on United States Papers 4d. each.

One Copy of each newspapers published in Canada may be sent free to the publisher of any other Newspaper in the Province.

Newspaper published in Canada may be sent to Subscribers in the United States, free of Postage charge to the Province Line.

No Postage is charged in Canada upon Newspapers printed in, and passing between the Lower Provinces and Canada, whether the same be Exchange Papers or Papers addressed to subscribers.

British, Colonial and Foreign Newspapers can be re-posted in Canada, subject to 3d Postage.

A Supplement may be sent without additional charge if it be folded within the Newspapers to which it belongs, and consists of matter which would have appeared in said Newspaper.

Periodical publications exclusively devoted to Science Education, Temperance, or Agriculture, pass free of Postage charge.

Transitive Newspapers, Pamphlets, &c., posted in Canada, addressed to the United States, including California and Oregon, are, excepting such as are herein after differently provided for, forwarded through the Post at the same rate of charge as if addressed to a place within the Province; the said rates must however be *pre-paid*—as, if the ordinary Canada rate is not paid at the time of Posting a Newspaper or Pamphlet, &c., it cannot be forwarded to the United States.

United States Newspapers, Pamphlets, &c., addressed to places in Canada, will be received in the Province with the American Postage thereon prepaid—leaving the ordinary Canada rate of charge from the frontier line to the place of destination to be in all cases, with the exceptions hereinafter provided for, collected by the Post Master who may deliver the same in Canada.

Newspapers Posted by Publishers in this Province, addressed to publishers or subscribers in the United States including California and Oregon, are to be forwarded through the Post in Canada free of charge to the Province line.

Newspapers publishers may send or receive their exchange Newspapers to and from the United States free of charge.

Printed documents coming from the United States addressed to the publisher or editor of a Newspaper in this Province, are to be delivered to the said publisher or editor free of any Canada charge—such documents must be without any cover, or in covers open at the ends or sides.

Printed Circulars, Prices Current, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c.

1. Upon each printed circular, price current or handbill, and other printed matter of a like description; when unconnected with any manuscript or written communication, and of no greater weight than one ounce, there shall be charged one penny; and for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, one penny additional.

2. On magazines and periodical publications, Postage charge is as follows:

When issued in monthly parts and weighing not more than 1 oz.	4d. a year.
When over 1 oz. and not over 4 oz.	1s. "
Over 4 oz.	2s. "

When issued more or less frequently than monthly, charge in proportion. These rates are payable in advance. Transitive periodicals or printed matter, 4d. per oz. in bulk.

3. On such printed matter received into Canada by Mail from the United States, the above Canada rates will always remain to be collected on delivery in this Province.

4. Publishers in Canada of periodicals and magazines will be allowed to interchange their publications free of postage, provided that such interchange be confined to one single copy of each publication.

5. Circulars and other printed papers must be sent unsealed, and pamphlets, periodicals, magazines, books, &c., must be put in covers open at the ends or side to pass at the above rates, and if these Regulations are not strictly complied with, or if any such printed paper, pamphlet, periodical, magazine, or book, be found to contain any written other than the address, the said printed paper, pamphlet, &c., is to be rated with letter postage.

6. No book or packet of periodicals, magazines, &c. can be forwarded through the Post, if exceeding the weight of forty-eight ounces.

8. Printed documents addressed to publishers of Newspaper in Canada pass free, if covers open at the ends.

Book Post with England.

Under the authority of Her Majesty's Government, an arrangement is in effect, under which printed books, magazines, reviews or pamphlets, whether British Colonial, or Foreign, may be sent through the Post, between Canada and the United Kingdom, at the following rates of Postage:—

For a single volume, <i>i. e.</i> book, magazine, review, or pamphlet, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. in weight.....	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
For a single volume, &c., exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., and not exceeding 1 lb.....	1	3
For a single volume, &c., exceeding 1 lb., and not exceeding 2 lbs.....	2	6
For a single volume, &c., exceeding 2 lbs., and not exceeding 3 lbs.....	3	9

And so on, increasing 1s 3d for every additional pound or fraction of a pound.

The above charges must always be pre-paid, on printed books, &c., &c., sent to the United Kingdom under this regulation, at the time of Posting in Canada; and the pre-payment must be made in money, and cannot be taken in Canada Postage Stamps.

The following conditions prescribed by the Imperial Post Office, must be strictly observed:

- Only one volume or book in a parcel.
- The books, &c., must be sent in covers, open at the sides.
- There must be no word or communication printed on the book, pamphlet, magazine, &c., after its publication, or upon the cover thereof, nor any writing or marks upon it, or upon the cover of it, except the name and address of the person to whom sent.
- There shall be no paper or thing enclosed in or with such book, pamphlet, &c.
- The exact amount of Postage must be paid at the time of Posting.
- If any of these conditions are infringed, the British Post Office will rate the Book as a letter.

Provincial Scale of Rating Letters.

On a letter not exceeding.....	$\frac{1}{2}$.....0	3	Cy.
" over $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and not exceeding.....	1.....0	6	
" " 1 oz.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$.....0	9	
" " 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	2.....1	0	
" " 2 oz.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$.....1	3	
" " 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	3.....1	6	
" " 3 oz.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$.....1	9	
" " 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	4.....2	0	
" " 4 oz.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$.....2	3	
" " 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	5.....2	6	
" " 5 oz.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$.....2	9	
" " 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	6.....3	0	

British Scale of Rating Letters.

For a Letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.....	1	rate of Postage.
Do do do 1 oz.....	2	do do
Do do do 2 oz.....	4	do do
Do do do 3 oz.....	6	do do
Do do do 4 oz.....	8	do do
Do do do 5 oz.....	10	do do
Do do do 6 oz.....	12	do do

Literary Notices.

The late Mr. PICKERING, Publisher.—We have pleasure in announcing, that a *third* dividend under his estate is now in course of payment, making 15s in the pound on the debts proved; and it is hoped that when the remainder of the modern stock, copyrights, &c., are realised, there will be sufficient to satisfy the claims of all the creditors. The ancient portion of the stock has realised a sum exceeding 9000*l.* A collection of letters by the celebrated Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu (doubtless bought with a view to publication), as well as others from persons of eminence, found amongst his papers, will shortly be offered for sale.

The library of the late respected President of Magdalen College, Oxford, (Rev. Dr. Routh) who died lately in his 100th year, is, by a deed of gift, made two years ago, conveyed to the warden, masters,

and scholars of the University of Durham. The library is said to comprehend nearly 20,000 volumes.

AN ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of the works of Art in the late Mr. Bernal's Collection—about to be dispersed by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson—has been issued to the public, with a brief Preface, by way of testimonial, from Mr. Planché. The Collection is well known, and is of great rarity and interest. It contains specimens of Art-Industry from the Byzantine period to that of Louis the Sixteenth, chiefly illustrative of costumes; fine gems in the furniture of taste, and *bijouterie* of all descriptions.

Messrs. BURNS and LAMBERT announce a new edition, uniform with "Mr. Macaulay's Essays," of Balme's great works on European Civilization; to be followed by a Volume of Essays, and the works on Logic and Metaphysics by the same author, translated from the Spanish.

BRITISH MUSEUM CATALOGUE.—A new Catalogue has been added to the shelves of the reading-room of the British Museum, of some 20,000 pamphlets belonging to the Royal Library, which were presented to the nation more than thirty years ago, and the existence of which is just now made known to the public. A catalogue was made of them fifteen years ago, but chiefly for the use of the librarians; it has been revised and recopied, and is now accessible to the public. The collection contains, besides a great number published during the reigns of Charles I. and II., James II., and George I. and II., all the most important pamphlets written during the reign of George III. on trade, commerce, finance, administration, and politics generally. It embraces also an immense number of tracts, placards, statutes, &c.; in Dutch and French, having reference to Spanish rule in the Netherlands. The old collection of King's Pamphlets, known to bibliographers as the "Thomason Collection," was made during the reign of Charles I. and the Commonwealth. After experiencing a variety of vicissitudes, it was purchased by George III., who presented it to the British Museum Library. It is catalogued, in manuscript, in twelve small volumes folio. On the fly-leaf of the first volume is written, "Actions that may be presidents to posterity ought to have their records; and doe merit a most careful preservation." The tracts are entered according to their sizes. All the titles are inserted in the printed Svo catalogue of the Museum library, but a distinct catalogue, alphabetically arranged, is much required for this most invaluable historical collection.

From Paris we hear that great activity prevails among the engravers. The following important line engravings are in progress. M. Mercury is engaged on a work after M. Delaroche, "The Execution of Lady Jane Grey" the original of which in the possession of Prince Demidoff was commenced in 1835. The plate is now but completed. M. A. François is working on M. Delaroche's "The Commendation of Marie Antoinette" (belonging to the Count d'Hunolstein, a French nobleman). This picture was exhibited by Messrs. Colnahi in 1852, and the plate is about to appear. The same engraver is working on the same master's "The Virgin at the Foot of the Cross" (belonging to the Public Museum of Liege),—"Christ in the Garden of Olives" (belonging to Messrs. Gonssil and Co. of Paris),—"The children in the Tower Praying" (the property of Mr. Naylor, of Liverpool). M. H. Dupont is engaged on "The burial of Christ," by the same painter (property of the Count d'Hunolstein), and on "The Finding of Moses" (belonging to Baron Rothschild, of Paris). M. Z. Provoost has in hand "Mendicants at Rome," also by Mr. Delaroche (belonging to Mr. E. André, of Paris). M. J. François is occupied on "Maternal Joys," by the same artist (belonging to Mr. Pescator, of Paris, and the drawing of which is in the possession of the Queen). M. H. Dussan is employed on a Raffaele, "Virgin and Child";—a drawing in the Louvre; it is being executed for the Government; and on Correggio's "Saint Catherine," also a drawing in the Louvre, and also to order of the Government. M. Keller is working at M. A. Scheffer's "Holy woman at the Tomb," exhibited in the French Exhibition in London last year by M. Gambart, to whom it belongs. M. Lefebvre has in hand Murillo's "Conception," the picture in the Louvre. M. N. Lecomte is doing M. A. Scheffer's "Dante and Beatrice," the original picture of which is at Rotterdam. M. Bridoux

has in hand a Raffaele, "The Virgin and Child" (called Aldobrandini) which is in the collection of Lord Garvagh."—*Athenaeum*.

BIBLIOTECA GUATEMALTECA.—A prospectus has been recently issued in the city of Guatemala, for the publication of some of the valuable ancient MSS., which exist in the archives of the old Captain-Generalcy of Guatemala, together with a number of works of native authors. Many valuable MSS. must exist, scattered amongst the municipalities. There is one of Gonzalo de Alvarado, brother of the conqueror, and Juarrros refers to histories compiled by the Caciques of the Pipil (or Nahual), Quieco, and Pocoman Indians, who had been taught to write in Spanish. He speaks also of the MSS. of Don Juan Torres, Juan Macario, and Francisco Comez, descendants of the Kachiquel kings. Pelaez also mentions various documents which must have the highest interest and value to students, and which, if their publication does not fall within the competence of private enterprise or that of existing societies, should be brought out by the Government.—*Norton's American Literary Gazette*.

The Collection of the First Emperor Napoleon's works is proceeding vigorously. These works, it appears, are to include not only his own effusions, but also the documents drawn up by his Ministers under his direction. Thus, all the Decrees, and many of the Reports, produced during the first Empire, will be published in the forthcoming volumes. So many documents have already been copied for the printers (between three and four thousand), and so many are still expected, that it is now believed twenty volumes will hardly contain them all. It is also said that this work will throw additional light upon many passages of the history of the Empire. The documents, it may be interesting to add, are copied by clerks,—the notes to them (which often occur) in Napoleon's handwriting being interpolated in red ink. Many letters, &c., written by the Emperor, are in a text hardly legible,—it is only with the greatest difficulty that the exact words are made out. No copy has yet found its way to the Government printing-office. The Commissioners wait, it is currently believed, for some expected documents of great interest, the place of which should be almost at the beginning of the work.—*Athenaeum*.

THE MARYLEBONE FREE LIBRARY has issued a Report, from which we glean that the library contains about 4000 volumes,—that the number of visitors last year was 33,446, and the number of books issued—besides reviews, magazines, and serials—was 34,517. Mr. Dickens has had the largest class of readers, Scott the second, and Mr. Lever the third. It must be stated, however, that the library is very imperfect; and that many writers are not read because their books are not to be found on the shelves. The readers of Marylebone, unlike those of Manchester, chiefly take to the current light literature. Mr. Dickens finds 2700 readers—Milton only 96. "Valentine Vox" has double the number of readers of Shakspeare. Mr. Lever has more readers in Marylebone than Shakspeare, Milton, Byron, Goldsmith, Cervantes, Swift, Bacon, and Humboldt! More than all these, together with Hood, Aesop, Lamartine, and Mr. Layard!—*Athenaeum*.

We learn that Mr. John Lomas, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is preparing for publication a memoir of Louis Napoleon's residence in New York. A curious article on this subject was published by Mr. Lomas, while editor of the Brooklyn *Advertiser*, two or three years ago; and, judging from that specimen of his personal recollections of Louis Napoleon's adventures in this country, some curious revelations may be expected.

It is said that the late Gov. Dorr has left a manuscript biography which possesses much political interest.

A collection of sermons by the late Rev. Ichabod S. Spencer, D. D., of Brooklyn, is being prepared for publication from the press of M. W. Dood. The collection will make two duodecimo volumes, and will be accompanied by a memoir of the deceased divine, written by Rev. J. M. Sherwood, formerly editor of the Biblical Repository.

The Rochester Union says that the Hon. R. A. Wilson, of that city, "has spent much of his time for the last four or five years in investigating the ancient history of the Mexican Republic, and of the people who inhabited Mexico, at the time of Spanish conquest. In his researches he has been specially favored by the high officials of

the Mexican Government—every facility that he has desired having been cheerfully granted without any restriction whatever. He has accordingly gleaned a mass of authentic and highly interesting information, from sources now for the first time so freely opened to the foreign book-maker, which he has digested and fitted for the press."

It is announced that the 19th volume of the Natural History of New York is now ready for distribution to the subscribers in New York city.

The last autobiography announced is that of Dr. Shelton Mackenzie, well known in the literary circles.

The first and tenth volumes of John Adams' works are in press, and will be ready in the spring. These volumes, which complete the set, will be issued together. The editor of these volumes, Mr. C. F. Adams, has delayed the publication of his father's works.

The Rev. Alexander Grozart, of Edinburgh, has been for some time in the United States, collecting materials for a life of Jonathan Edwards.

It is said that the Lectures of James Russell Lowell, on English Poetry, recently delivered before the "Lowell Institute," are to be published in a volume.

It will be seen, by reference to a communication in "Notes and Queries," that Mr. L. G. Olmstead is about preparing an edition of the Correspondence and Writings of Joel Barlow, with a memoir. The attention of editors is particularly called to this announcement.

Miss Maria Cumtngs, author of "The Lamp-lighter," who is passing the winter in New York, has a new work in preparation.

Rev. Dr. Magoon's long expected work on "Christian Art" will soon be published. The illustrations of this work will be taken from original water color drawing of the most distinguished living artists, as well as from copies of the old masters. In this work the author will seek to develop the grand and uniform progression of human civilization from the East to the West; in the train of Christianity.

—*Braille's Retrospect of Practical Medicine and Surgery*, part 30, is just published by Messrs. Stringer & Townsend. This indispensable compendium embraces a Retrospective view of every discovery and practical improvement in the Medical Sciences for the past half year.

—Messrs. Farmer, Brace & Co. have issued a second edition of *Peissner's German grammar*, which is based on the affinity of the German and English languages. It is arranged mainly in the Ollendorffian style, and furnishes exercises for reading, conversation, and recitation.

—Messrs. Appletons have commenced the publication of a new and systematic series of School Geographies, the first part of which, issued in quarto form, is called *Cornell's Primary Geography*. The design of this volume seems to be not to burden the youthful beginner with any thing above his comprehension, but to furnish copious illustrations and maps which accord strictly with the character of the lessons, and to proceed in a progressive and philosophical manner. The engravings are numerous and excellent.

—The sixth number of Dr. Johnston's *Chemistry of Common Life* contains "the Poisons we select," "the Odors we enjoy," &c. This valuable work, as suggested in the title-cover, "should be read by the million." We have no doubt that it will be received with the favor which it deserves. Appletons are the publishers.

—The second edition of *Richard the Lion-Hearted*, the first volume of the Romance of Biography, published by J. S. Dickerson, has just been issued. This volume of thrilling adventures has been compiled under the editorship of Rev. Dr. Hawks. This series will include the lives of those remarkable historical characters, who will ever have a special attraction for the young, such as Wm. Wallace, Cromwell, Sir Walter Raleigh, and others.

—*The Coquette*; or the History of Eliza Wharton, is a reprint of a novel founded on fact, the scenes of which are laid in New England, in the latter part of the last century. This ancient specimen of novel-writing is in the form of Letters of Sentiment and Friendship, which

contain revelations not peculiarly flattering to the memory of one of Jonathan Edwards' sons. The historical preface to this history is written by Jane E. Locke, and gives the author's name as Hannah, wife of Rev. Jno. Foster. The different characters are all identified in this sketch. Published by Petridge & Co.

—*The Pioneer's Daughter*, by Emerson Bennett, and *The Mysteries of the Court of Queen Anne*, by W. H. Ainsworth, are both published by T. B. Peterson, in octavo form.

—*Putman Portraits*, done in Ink, by jet, published by Crayon & Co. If it is worth while, we hope that the author, when he has got over the excitement of the present effort, will issue a Key, suggesting how the wit which may lie concealed can be readily extracted from his limping rhymes.

—Martin & Johnson's quarto edition of *Shakespeare*, Nos. 9 & 10, have plates of Miss Julia Dean as Beatrice, and of Mr. C. L. Davenport as Othello.

New Books and New Editions received in March.

Ainsworth, H. <i>Mysteries of the Court of Queen Anne</i> . Paper.—Philadelphia, T. B. Peterson.....	2	6
Abbott's <i>Juvenile Tales</i> (Willie). Paper.—Harper & Brothers.	1	3
Avillion and other <i>Tales</i> , by the author of <i>Olive</i> , &c. Paper.—New York, Harper & Brother.....	2	6
Bradford Annie C. <i>Nelly Bracken</i> , a tale of Forty Years ago.—P. 377. Philadel. Lippincott, Grambo & Co.....	6	3
Bourne, John. <i>Catechism of the Steam Engine</i> . Illustrative of the Scientific principles upon which its operations depends, and the Practical details of its Structure, in its application to Mines, Mills, Steam Navigation and Railways.—P. P. 288. New York, D. Appleton & Co.....	6	3
Besse, Alfred De. <i>The Turkish Empire</i> , its Historical, Statistical and Religious condition; also, its Manners, Customs, &c.—P. P. 215. Phil., Lindsay & Blakiston.....	4	6
Bennett, E. <i>The Pioneer's Daughter</i> . Paper.—Philadelphia, T. B. Peterson.....	2	6
Cockton H. <i>Valentine Vox</i> , the Ventriloquist. Paper. Phil. T. B. Peterson.....	2	6
Cicely (Cousin). <i>Ups and Downs</i> , or <i>Silver Lake Sketches</i> .—P. P. 341. New York, J. C. Derby.....	6	3
Dumas, A. <i>Camille</i> , or <i>the fate of a Coquette</i> . Paper.—New York, De Witt & Davenport.....	2	6
Dumas; A. <i>Genevieve</i> , or <i>the Chevalier of the Maison Rouge</i> , and <i>Historical Romance of the French Revolution</i> . Paper.—T. B. Peterson.....	2	6
Dhu, Helen, Stanhope Burleigh. <i>The Jesuits in our Homes</i> .—P. P. 306. New York, Stringer & Townsend.....	6	2
Free Mason's <i>Calendar and Pocket-Book for 1855</i> . Containing besides the usual Matter in other Pocket Books, a complete list of all the regular Lodges and Royal Arch Chapters, with Places and times of Meeting, corrected from the Books of the United Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter, and a variety of articles concerning Masonry.—P. P. 180. Roan Tuck, London, R. & A. Suitsby.....	5	6
Getting Along. <i>A Book of Illustrations</i> .—P. P. 325. New York, J. C. Derby.....	6	3
Gillfillan, Geo. <i>A Third Gallery of Portraits</i> .—P. P. 466. New York, Sheldon, Lamport & Blakeman.....	7	6
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