

own influence; her love for the king was genuine and disinterested, and she even beggared herself for the sake of her sordid lover, whose avarice was such that he did not blush to amass money in a time of famine by jobbing in corn. As single-hearted and fond as La Valliere, and still more unhappy, like her she died penitent, a victim to the base ambition of her own sisters.

If Louis had been slow to cast aside the restraints of decorum, it is notorious with what desperate assiduity he afterwards revelled in depravity, and helped to bring about that catastrophe which he had ability enough to foresee, and heartlessness enough to disregard, because he believed it was not to happen in his day. His reign may be divided into five portions, two of which we have briefly glanced at—namely, the regency, and the ministry of Cardinal Fleury; the remaining three are denoted by the names of the three successive *maitresses en titre*, Mesdames de Chateauroux, de Pompadour, and du Barry. The first of these was a proud and ambitious woman, one of the three sisters of Madame de Mailly, who supplanted her in the king's favour. She desired to exalt the glory of her royal paramour, and under her influence Louis seemed for a while to shake off his apathy and sloth; she insisted that he should apply himself to the business of government, and appear at the head of his army. But her reign was brief; she died suddenly, and the king relapsed into his old habits. Then came the vindictive procress, Madame de Pompadour, who filled the Bastille with the victims of her resentment, and the *Parc-aux-Cerfs* with female children kidnapped, or purchased, or tempted to offer themselves voluntarily, to be instructed in the principles of religion and the practices of vice by the devout and debauched monarch. When Pompadour died, it was quite in accordance with the fit and natural sequence of things, that du Barry should step from a brothel to take her place as virtual queen of France.

There was likewise a natural fitness in the manner of death that befel Louis XV. Alarmed by some symptoms of contusion manifested by him, the Countess du Barry, who had long followed the system of Madame de Pompadour, prevailed on the king to make an excursion to Trianon, where he would find a young girl whose charms would dissipate his gloomy thoughts. But the girl was already labouring under the latent stage of small pox; the king caught the infection and died in a few days, at the age of sixty-four, and after a reign of fifty-nine years. His death was welcomed with joy by the nation which had once regarded him with such genuine and warm affection. When some one bantered the priest of St. Genevieve on the inefficacy of the prayers and ceremonies at the shrine of the saint on the occasion of the king's illness, "Why," replied the priest, "is he not dead? What more would you have?"

THE NUTRITIVE QUALITIES OF THE BREAD NOW IN USE.
BY PROFESSOR JOHNSTON.

The solid parts of the human body consist, principally, of three several portions; the fat, the muscle, and the bone. These three substances are liable to constant waste in the living body, and therefore must be constantly renewed from the food that we eat. The vegetable food we consume contains these three substances almost ready formed. The plant is the brickmaker. The animal voluntarily introduces these bricks into its stomach, and then involuntarily—through the operation of the mysterious machinery within—picks out these bricks, transports them to the different parts of the body, and builds them into the appropriate places. As the miller at his mill throws into the hopper the unground grain, and forthwith, by the involuntary movements of the machinery, receives in his several sacks fine flour, the seconds, the middlings, the pollards, and the bran: so in the human body, by a still more refined separation, the fat is extracted and deposited here, the muscular matter there, and the bony matter in a third locality, where it cannot only be stored up, but where its presence is actually at the moment necessary.

Again, the fluid parts of the body contain the same substances in a liquid form, on their way to or from the several parts of the body in which they are required. They include also a portion of salt or saline matter which is dissolved in them, as we dissolve common salts in our soup, or Epsom salts in the pleasant draughts with which our doctors delight to vex us. This saline matter is also obtained from the food.

Now, it is evident that that food must be the most nourishing which supplies all these ingredients of the body most abundantly on the whole, or in proportions most suited to the actual wants of the individual animal to which it is given.

How stands the question, then, in regard to this point between the brown bread and the white—the fine flour and the whole meal of wheat?

The grain of wheat consists of two parts, with which the miller is familiar—the inner grain and the skin that covers it. The inner grain gives the pure wheat flour; the skin, when separated, forms the bran. The miller cannot entirely peel off the skin from his grain, and thus some of it is unavoidably ground up with his flour. By sifting, he separates it more or less completely; his seconds, middlings, &c., owing their colour to the proportion of brown bran that has passed through the sieve along with the flour. The whole meal, as it is called, of which the so-named brown household bread is made consists of the entire grain ground up together—used as it comes from the mill-stones unsifted, and therefore containing all the bran.

The first white flour, therefore, may be said to contain no bran, while the whole meal contains all that grew naturally upon the grain.

What is the composition of these two portions of the seed? How much do they respectively contain of the several constituents of the animal body? How much of each is contained also in the whole grain?

1. *The fat.* Of this ingredient a thousand pounds of the Whole grain contain..... 28lbs.
Fine Flour..... 20 —
Bran..... 60 —

So that the bran is much richer in fact than the interior part of the grain, and the whole ground together (whole meal) richer than the finer part of the flour in the proportion of nearly one-half.

2. *The Muscular Matter.*—I have had no opportunity as yet of ascertaining the relative proportions of this ingredient in the bran and fine flour of the same sample of grain. Numerous experiments, however, have been made in my laboratory,

to determine these proportions in the fine flour and whole seed of several varieties of grain. The general result of these is, that the whole grain uniformly contains a larger quantity, weight for weight, than the fine flour extracted from it does. The particular results in the case of wheat and Indian corn were as follows:—A thousand pounds of the whole grain and of the fine flour contained of muscular matter respectively, —

	Wheat grain.	Fine Flour.
Wheat.....	156lbs.	130lbs.
Indian corn.....	140 —	100 —

Of the material out of which the animal muscles is to be formed, the whole meal or grain of wheat contains one-fifth more than the finest flour does. For maintaining muscular strength, therefore, it must be more valuable in an equal proportion.

3. *Bone Material and Saline Matter.*—Of these mineral constituents, as they may be called, of the animal body, a thousand pounds of bran, whole meal, and fine flour, contain respectively —

Bran.....	700lbs.
Whole meal.....	170 —
Fine flour.....	60 —

So that in regard to this important part of our food, necessary to all living animals, but especially to the young who are growing, and to the mother who is giving milk—the whole meal is three times more nourishing than the fine flour.

Our case is now made out. Weight for weight, the whole grain or meal is more rich in all those three essential elements of a nutritive food, than the fine flour of wheat. By those whose only desire is to sustain their health and strength by the food they eat, ought not the whole meal to be preferred? To children who are rapidly growing, the browner the bread they eat, the more abundant the supply of the materials from which their increasing bones and muscles are to be produced. To the milk-giving mother, the same food, and for a similar reason, is the most appropriate.

A glance at their mutual relations in regard to the three substances, presented in one view, will shew this more clearly. A thousand pounds of each contain of the three several ingredients the following proportions:—

	Whole meal.	Fine flour.
Muscular matter.....	156lbs.	130lbs.
Bone material.....	170 —	60 —
Fat.....	28 —	20 —

Total in each..... 354lbs. 210lbs.

Taking the three ingredients, therefore, together, the whole meal is one-half more valuable for fulfilling all the purposes of nutrition than the fine flour—and especially it is so in regard to the feeding of the young, the pregnant, and those who undergo much bodily fatigue.

In the arguments derivable from chemical analysis, we think the foregoing is conclusive enough in all conscience. But Professor Johnston has more to say in explanation of his views, and emphatically observes, that his "theoretical considerations come in only to confirm the results of previous experiments."

Thus, from the experiments of Majendie and others it was known that animals which in a few weeks died if fed only upon fine flour, lived long upon whole meal bread. The reason appears from our analytical investigations. The whole meal contains in large quantity the three forms of matter by which the several parts of the body are sustained, or successfully renewed. We may feed a man long upon bread and water only, but unless we wish to kill him also, we must have the apparent cruelty to restrict him to the coarser kinds of bread. The charity which should supply him with fine white loaves instead, would in effect kill him by a lingering starvation.

Having expounded so far, Professor Johnston calculates the extraordinary saving that must arise from the employment of the whole wheat, or brown bread, or mixture of flour and bran, just as God himself has mingled the two ingredients for our consumption.

First, The amount of husk separated by the miller from the wheat which he grinds, and which is not sold for human use, varies very much. I think we do not over-estimate it, when we consider it as forming one-eighth of the whole. On this supposition, eight pounds of wheat yield seven of flour consumed by man, and one of pollard and bran which are given to animals—chiefly to poultry and pigs. If the whole meal be used, however, eight pounds of flour will be obtained, or eight people will be fed by the same weight of grain which only fed seven before.

Again, we have seen that the whole meal is more nutritious—so that this coarser flour will go farther than an equal weight of the fine. The numbers at which we arrived, from the result of analysis, shew that, taking all the three sustaining elements of food into consideration, the coarse is one-half more nutritive than the fine. Leaving a wide margin for the influence of circumstances, let us suppose it only one-eighth more nutritive, and we shall have now nine people nourished equally by the same weight of grain, which, when eaten as fine flour, would support only seven. The wheat of the country, in other words, would in this form go one-fourth farther than at present.—*Blackwood.*

DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

PLEURITIS—PLEURISY—INFLAMMATION OF THE PLEURA—STITCH IN THE SIDE.

The pleura is the fine serous membrane which lines the thoracic cavity; it consists of two parts, or bags, each of which is a shut sack, one part lining the inner side of the chest, called the *pleura costalis*, and the other investing the lungs, and called the *pleura pulmonalis*. The office of the pleura is to secrete a bland fluid, for the purpose of lubricating the parts, and allowing the lungs, during expansion and contraction, a free play on the parts with which they come in contact.

Pleurisy signifies inflammation of this membrane. Modern pathology has narrowed the application of the term, which, in the earlier ages of medicine, was employed to express pain in the side, without reference to the seat of the uneasy sensation, provided it was acute in its character, and accompanied with fever. The frequency with which pleurisy is complicated with inflammation of the substance of the lung, led many to suppose that the former was so essentially connected with the latter, as to be incapable of an independent existence. It is now, however, clearly established, that although the parenchyma of the lung and its enveloping membrane are often

involved in the same inflammation, still there is no necessary connection between the affection of the one and that of the other. As well as being implicated with inflammation of the lung, we occasionally find pleurisy a symptom or result of typhus, catarrh, rheumatism, the eruptive fevers (measles, small-pox, &c.), and of hypertrophy, or enlargement of the heart.

Amongst the causes of pleurisy may be enumerated the inclemency of winter; long exposure to cold after violent exercise; the metastasis of gout, rheumatism, and cutaneous disease; blows on the chest; and fractures of the ribs. Among the predisposing causes, a slender frame; narrowness of the chest; the immoderate use of spirits; and tubercles in the lungs. In youth and middle life, plethora, violent exercise, intemperance, and cold, frequently bring on pleurisy; but, in old persons, and persons of delicate constitution, who take great care of themselves, it is still more frequent. The worst cases, as Laennec truly remarks, occur in the weakest subjects.

Pleurisy presents itself under so many varied forms, that we shall find it difficult to exhibit it in one general description. It may be acute or chronic; it may affect one side of the chest, or both sides; it may be general, involving the whole of one side, or partial, only involving part of one side; it may be simple or complicated; the complication may be either accidental or essential, and in the latter case the pleurisy and its complication stand to each other in the relation of effect and cause.

We now proceed to consider the general symptoms of ACUTE PLEURISY. Acute pleurisy commences with the usual symptoms of a febrile attack; as chilliness or shivering, succeeded by heat and restlessness. The respiration is hurried, and breathing is performed by a succession of short, "jerky" gasps. The pain which is produced by a full inspiration compels the patient instinctively to avoid the perfect expansion of the chest, and the smallness of the quantity of air received into the lungs by each short gasp demands that the respiration should be quickened so as to compensate for this small quantity. The pain, or "stitch" in the side, is of a sharp, lancinating character, and is usually felt just above the short ribs, or around the centre of the breast; it is usually restricted to a circumscribed space of very limited extent, corresponding to the seat of the inflammation; it sometimes, however, changes about, and is occasionally met with on the opposite side to that involved in the disease. The pain is greatly increased by coughing, and every paroxysm is dreaded by the patient, who endeavours to repress it as much as possible; when the attack can no longer be averted, he will firmly press his hands on his side or breast, so as to render the ribs as immovable as possible, and thus to mitigate a part of the tearing and cutting pain. Pressure between the intercostal spaces—that is, the soft muscular parts between the ribs, gives acute pain. The patient generally lies most easily on the affected side, or on the back, and cannot turn on the opposite side without a great increase of the difficulty of breathing. There is, however, great difference of opinion amongst the best medical writers, about the position in which a patient, labouring under pleurisy, finds himself most easy. Dr. Law gives it as the result of his observations, that, generally, as long as the acute lancinating pain of the side continues, the aggravation of it, caused by the pressure, makes the patient put himself on the opposite side, or upon his back. When the pain has ceased, and extensive effusion takes place (to which we shall refer hereafter), the position before avoided is now adopted; because, the effusion having interrupted the function of one lung, a necessity for greatly augmented action devolves upon the other; and in order to favour this, and to let the muscles have the freest action on the unaffected side of the chest, the patient lies on the diseased side.

When the pleurisy is caused or aggravated by tubercles in the lungs, the pain in the chest then corresponds with the seat of these foreign bodies; hence, when pleurisy attacks a patient in the earliest stage of consumption, the pain is most acute under the *clavicles*, or collar bones, in the hollow of the *axilla*, or armpit, or between the shoulders. This is a very important symptom, and one of much practical value in cases in which pulmonary consumption is suspected as, whilst the stethoscopic signs are doubtful, pain situated in these parts will enable us to diagnose the real condition of the patient, and direct such treatment as may be prophylactic of the more formidable affection.

In some cases, the pain is confined to the margin of the lower ribs, especially on the right side, so as to cause a doubt whether the inflammation be seated in the abdominal or thoracic serous membrane.

The cough in pleurisy is at first short and dry; after a time it is accompanied with a thin mucous expectoration, and sometimes it is tinged with blood, or mixed with puriform matters. If the expectoration be abundant, and changed in character from mucous, we may then suspect the inflammation has reached the substance of the lungs, or that the bronchial tubes are also implicated. Cough is not always present; many cases of acute pleurisy occur in which this symptom is entirely absent, or is so slight as to attract little attention from the patient.

The febrile symptoms which attend pleurisy are not marked with an uniform intensity, but more generally the fever is urgent. The pulse is strong, hard, and frequent; the tongue is loaded with a thick fur; the skin is hot, dry, and harsh; the urine is scanty and highly coloured; the thirst is excessive, and the mouth and throat hot and parched; the patient is restless and dispirited; he is seldom soothed by sleep, and his countenance is flushed, and expressive of considerable anxiety and suffering. This anxious expression of the features is most characteristic of the disease, and is a sign seldom overlooked by the physician.

The chief physical signs of pleurisy are, dulness of sound on percussion, or absence of the ordinary resonance of the affected side when percussed; a peculiar modification of the voice, termed *ætophany*, from its resemblance to the voice of a goat; bronchial respiration; and, sooner or later, complete absence of the respiratory murmur, and an observable dilatation of the affected side.

The concurrence of these symptoms precludes all possibility of ambiguity as to the nature of the disease, or the requisite means of relief.

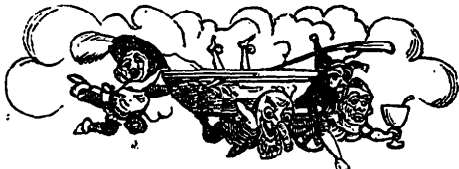
T. H. YROMAN, M.D.

FASHIONS FOR JULY.

All light and transparent materials are now in favour. Cachemire barege is one of the prettiest; the patterns are mostly large for printed materials, as mousseline de soie; two shades of the same colour are very fashionable; lilac, with violet, pink, or currant, dark green or light; the organdies are in large checks, and for morning wear, jaconots and brillantes with flounces. The ensemble of toilettes is simple; the dresses intended for country wear are principally redingotes and peignoirs of foulard de Kamboul Nankin, with deep hem, and mante Luisa, trimmed with Nankin fringe—many are made with corsage à Pamasone; toiles de Chine are ornamented with embroidery in soutache. For the present moment, redingotes of muslin, lined with collar, are pretty; the corsages are made high, and full at the shoulders, with ceinture and long ends; some are trimmed with several rows of lace divided by bouillons, with a ribbon through; others with muslin festonnée or bouillonnée; these are accompanied by black lace shawls; some are of net, almost covered with lace, and partake of the demi mantelet form; more elegant ones are small, with a simple row of lace half an ell in depth; the same style is worn in white over coloured dresses. A new material, termed taffetas ruban, is very fashionable; it consists of a silk stripe and a wide satin one shaded, Chine, or brochée imitating ribbon. Flounces and ruches in silk materials are pinked in crete de cog, others are in deep vandyke, edged with gimp or braid; printed tarlatanes, mousselines de soie grenadines require flounces, and under skirt of white silk, the corsages full at the shoulders and waist, forming gerbe with ceinture of ribbon. For all thick materials the sleeves are tight; others are wide fulled into a wristband, and showing the bouillons of the white sleeve below, or with cuffs turned back à la Louis XV., finished with a pelisse of ribbon. Many short sleeves are worn with mittens. Many redingotes have been made in Paris of white taffetas, but very simple in style, merely closing with gimp buttons; light collars are decidedly fashionable this season.

The uncertainty of the temperature renders variety necessary in out-door toilette, and the lace shawl of the morning must often be replaced for an evening promenade by a wadded cloak, closing to the throat with pelerine, and long ends crossing in front. Many pardessus are with frills, having wreaths of flowers, broches on the same material. The mantelets generally form shawl behind, and the ends in front are short. Many are of black figured net, trimmed with lace of embroidered muslin; those of taffetas glaze have trimmings of the same material. Ecu, green, glaze with white, dark blue, lilac, and currant, are favourite colours.

In bonnets, all the lightest materials are now in request, the dentelle paille is particularly so. Bonnets of crin and aloes are also of pretty texture. They are lined with lilac, trimmed with ribbon, velouté or checked. Paillez de riz are ornamented with large flowers, marine ones, chestnut blossom, honey-suckle, &c. Some bonnets of dentelle paille are lined with a light-coloured silk, with pinked ruche inside, and bunches of flowers. Some fancy straw have silk crowns, and the fronts lined with silk, and finished with a ruche, which continues round the bavolet. The bavolets are made larger than they were a few months back, particularly for capotes. Tulle bouillonnée and crape are much admired. Those of dark colour are enlivened by the beautiful flowers that ornament them.—*London and Paris Ladies' Magazine of Fashion.*



A Bowl of Punch.

HOME MADE.

NOVEL AGENT IN THE MORAL WORLD.

Punch always considered that the monopoly of the Australian Agricultural Company received its death-blow from one or more of the following agencies:—The eloquence of Mr. Grant, the votes of the Council, or the good sense of the Government. Concerning the first, Punch confesses he may have been mistaken, but certainly was more positive about the last. Mr. Grant, however, in the prospectus of his proposed newspaper, (which will be indifferent enough if the prospectus is a sample of it) eschewing the old-fashioned auxiliary of eloquence, affirms that he himself, with the assistance of the mighty influence of steam, effected the great achievement. Punch's poet laureate has furnished the following *impromptu* upon the occasion:—

The famous Jack, in days of yore,
When engines there were few,
With basty-pudding, ropes, and swords,
The Giants overthrew,
Behold what wonders art reveals!
Pat Grant, with skill supreme,
Giant monopolies o'ercomes
By th' influence of steam!

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

Punch has been credibly informed that the tailor of the establishment at Tarban Creek was seen wending his way towards the Herald office, on Thursday, for the purpose, it was said, of taking the measure of the Herald's humourist for a straight waistcoat. Considering the size of the unfortunate gentleman who is *non compos mentis*, the said waistcoat will require to be of uncommonly large dimensions.

THE SHOE ON THE WRONG FOOT.

Mr. Gladstone, in his speech upon the occasion of ordaining the newly appointed Bishops for Australia, remarked that the only thing wanted in Australia was a good clergy. Did he live among us he would find the truth to be completely the reverse, and that our great want was a good Bishop!

EXTRAORDINARY INSTANCE OF MUSCULAR POWER.

It is said that throughout the installation of Prince Albert as Chancellor of Cambridge. "His Royal Highness maintained the most remarkable gravity." Considering the ridiculous circumstances attending this magnificent mummery affair, His Royal Highness is entitled to much credit for his unequalled powers of self-command.

"CAW ME, AN' I'LL CAW YOU."

The Herald has worn an uncommonly sleek and oily aspect since the *buttering* and *soft-soap* which it received from those august bodies the City Council, and District Council of Parramatta. Punch is waiting impatiently until the compliment is repaid in kind, without which the farce would be incomplete. Although the assemblies before mentioned found it their interest to flatter the Herald, Punch, however, doubts whether the Herald will be so besotted as to flatter them.

A NEW METHOD OF COMMEMORATING A CERTAIN ANNIVERSARY.

Punch thinks the 5th of November would be much more appropriate than the 1st for our city election, as the non-gravity (it might be offensive to say ludicrousness) of these occasions, and the hawking about of the respective candidates in hackney carriages, would serve as a very appropriate commemoration of a certain famous occurrence.

AN ACCURATE DESCRIPTION.

Punch begs to submit to his readers the following choice extract from the leader of last Tuesday's Herald. In order that he may not be charged with quoting unfairly, he has given the paragraphs in full. The parenthetical expressions are his own:—

"Now Egypt is a land (this is valuable information) which has many points in common with this, (what is implied by the word 'this' is not stated), there is a frequency of drought, there is a scarcity of rain (the difference between these two points is rather subtle); moreover, sands are perpetually blowing hither and thither (does this mean that the sands are blowing from Egypt to 'this,' and from this to Egypt? if so, they travel a great distance), occupying districts (that is, districts in the upper heavens) that were formerly reclaimed from nature."

All these "points" may be resolved into one, viz.—Sterility both in Egypt and in the leader.

AMIALE SIMPLICITY PEEPING OUT OF CORRUPTION.

Punch is very much obliged to the old lady (Australian) for her candid acknowledgment of guilt in the publication of a certain effusion, which goes to the tune of "The King of the Cannibal Islands." Her tacit avowal of willingness to prostitute herself at any time "for a consideration" is not more disgusting than the acknowledgment of the article alluded to having been written by "those most interested in the trade" is impolitic. The one demonstrates her depravity, the other her weakness. She is not only corrupt enough to accept a bribe, but she is foolish enough to avow it openly.

Memoranda of Men and Things.

LEIGH HUNT.

It is not necessary for us to say with what pleasure we give insertion to the following announcement. Of all the literary men of the present day, not one is so well entitled to this tribute of affection and gratitude on the part of his contemporaries, as Leigh Hunt;—and few, on all accounts, have more urgent need of this timely recognition of a long-standing public debt.

The claims of Leigh Hunt upon the country is happily no longer a matter of controversy. The political obstructions which once stood in the way of their admission are removed. Opinions which formerly placed honest men under ban and brand are now received into the best society. The martyr becomes in his turn the founder of a faith, and a wide-reaching popular influence supervenes upon years of exclusion and neglect. The reward and the retribution have come slowly enough, but they have come with a fulness and cordiality which make ample compensation (as far as compensation can be made) for lost time. Politicians who differ from Leigh Hunt on special grounds, are now eager to acknowledge the healthy cheerfulness, the moral wisdom, the grace, and scholarship of his writings. Amongst the most strenuous advocates of his public claims are men who hold adverse opinions on some questions, but who discern in the humanities he has cultivated the best reasons for respecting his independence and vindicating their own, with a magnanimity worthy of him and them. And this is one of the lessons he has taught, of which he is now about to reap the harvest. Upon all sides there is but one feeling towards him; and we are happy to be enabled to state, that this feeling has just been manifested in the highest quarter in a way which must afford the utmost gratification to his friends and admirers. Within the last few days, her Majesty's Ministers have graciously and in the handsomest spirit conferred a pension on Leigh Hunt of 200l. per annum. The people have still to do their part; and the opportunity thrown open to them by the authors and artists associated in the following project, is at once so legitimate and available, that we look to the result with pride and confidence.

"Mr. Leigh Hunt, one of the most genial and graceful writers in the language; who has ever laboured for the welfare and happiness of mankind; who, in poetry, and in prose, has charmed and improved hundreds of thousands of readers; whose added claim upon the generation risen up is, that he has suffered in their time, and upon the generation coming on, that he has taught them better than any other man what to read, and where to find it, and how best, by sympathy with ennobling thoughts, to elevate the commonest things around them into sources of delight, and perfect themselves in the cheerful and patient philosophy which no one has better proved than he, in his whole life and character;—Mr. Leigh Hunt, grown grey in such service, is in unprosperous worldly circumstances, and in bad health. He needs respite from labour, and relief from anxiety.

"The claims of Mr. Leigh Hunt upon his country have long been under the consideration of the country's Government—during so many years, that it becomes necessary, pending any permanent provision (of which there is still hope), to afford his well-wishers some opportunity of recognising those claims for themselves. The most thriving actors take benefits at certain regular seasons. A theatrical benefit was formerly an established part of a dramatic writer's profits. Mr. Leigh Hunt is a dramatic writer himself, and is further associated with the stage by a series of elegant criticisms on some of its greatest ornaments.

"It has appeared to many who are interested in literature and art, and who desire substantially to testify their gratitude to this distinguished man, that a theatrical performance for his benefit would be at once the most delicate and easy mode of attaining the end in view. But, that if the performance could be achieved by amateurs, themselves associated with letters and art, it would be such an honourable recognition of his claims, and such an appeal to the public by literature in behalf of literature, as Mr. Hunt might naturally regard with no other feeling than pride.

"The gentlemen who acted together at Miss Kelly's and the St. James's Theatres, some two years ago, have readily and earnestly responded to this sentiment, and are happy to join together in such a purpose. The company will comprise Mr. Dudley Costello, Mr. George Cruikshank, Mr. Charles Dickens and Brothers, Mr. Augustus Egg, Mr. John Foster, Mr. Douglas Jerrold, Mr. John Leech, Mr. G. H. Lewes, Mr. Mark Lemon, Mr. R. B. Peake, Mr. Frank Stone, Mr. T. J. Thompson, and others.

"It is proposed to arrange the benefit on the extensive and unusual scale now to be stated, in order that a portion of the proceeds may be devoted to the assistance of another celebrated writer—whose literary career is at an end, and who has no provision for the decline of his life.

"There will be two performances in London at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden. The first will take place on Wednesday, July 14, when will be presented Ben Jonson's comedy of *Every Man in his Humour*, and a Farce. The second will take place on Monday, July 19, when will be presented Shakspeare's comedy of *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, from the original text, and a Farce. Addresses for these two occasions have been written by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton and Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, and will be spoken on the respective evenings.

"There will afterwards be one performance, by the same gentlemen, and for the same object, at Manchester, and one at Liverpool.

"It only remains to add that in order that this appeal may have as wide a range as possible, the terms of subscription have been adjusted at as low a rate as seems compatible with the object.

"Private Boxes, Grand Tier, Five Guineas; Private Boxes, Pit Tier, and First Tier, Four Guineas; Private Boxes, Second Tier, Three Guineas; Private Boxes, Third Tier, Two Guineas; Private Boxes, Fourth Tier, One Guinea and a Half; Pit Seats, each, Five Shillings; Pit Stalls, each, Fifteen Shillings; First Amphitheatre Seats, each, Five Shillings; First Amphitheatre Stalls, each, Ten Shillings; Second Amphitheatre Seats, each, Three Shillings and Sixpence; Second Amphitheatre Stalls, Six Shillings; Gallery Seats, each, Two Shillings.

"All correspondence and communications to be addressed to Mr. R. B. Peake, Office, Piazza Coffee House, Covent Garden. The Tickets will be issued on and after the first of July. Admission by tickets only."

THE MERCHANT NAVY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Value of the Merchant Navy of Great Britain, under the present Navigation Laws, as giving employment to labour. Some figures extracted from the evidence of Mr. G. F. Young, before the Committee on those Laws, June, 1847.

British merchant ships.....	32,499
Tonnage	3,817,112
Their value, being capital embarked therein	£38,171,120
Seamen and officers employed.....	229,276
Their wages—one year	£5,731,900
" victualling	3,486,906
	£9,218,806
Annual outlay in repairs	7,634,224
Ditto building last year 1525	
ships of 228,764 tons	3,088,314
	£10,722,538
Freight earned annually	£28,628,290
Expenditure, including wages, repairs, pilot, light, port, &c., payable by owners thereat	£26,395,810
Profit on the owners' capital, only about 7 per cent.....	£2,222,480
Capital embarked in sundry trades, wholly dependent thereon	£16,083,807
Workmen employed.....	79,617
Their wages annually	£4,968,104
	Summary.
Ships.....	32,499
Tons	3,817,112
Capital in ships.....	£38,171,120
Ditto trades.....	£16,083,807
	£54,254,927
Annual outlay in building and repairs	£10,722,538
Direct employment of labour—	
Seamen.....	229,276
" Workmen	79,617
	308,893
Their annual wages.....	£14,186,910
Annual sum expended by the Merchant Navy	£26,395,810

THE NEW CROWN PIECE.

This coin has been issued from the Mint. It is so elaborate a work of art, that the five-shilling piece would probably be worth ten shillings were it issued from any other die-stamper's shop than her Majesty's. On the obverse is a portrait of Queen Victoria, with a crown on her head; her hair plaited and banded; her robe worked with roses, shamrocks, and thistles, and other ornaments. The legend is—"Victoria Dei gratia Britanniarum regina." On the reverse, the arms of the Three Kingdoms are represented, not quarterly, but on separate escocheons ranged base to base, in the form of a cross; an arrangement not observed on our coin, we believe, since the Union, or the time of William the Third. In the intervals is an elaborate fretwork, with rose, thistle, and shamrock. The legend is—"unatur unita deus + anno dom m dccc lxi." On the edge we read—"Deus et tutamen + anno regni n dccc m lxi"; a rose between each two words, a crown between the sentences. All