places, have in considerable numbers entered either the reserve or the Militia.

On the 22nd of May the Emperor visited Cronstadt again, and inspected Paul's Fort, the Lunette No. 2, and the redoubts on the "bare spit," as well as on Lysi-nos. Since then he has expressed his perfect satisfaction with General Adjutant Lunetoi, and the other high officers of this place.

DESPATCHES FROM LORD RAGLAN.

Before Sebastopol, June 5, 1855.

My Lord.—I am deeply concerned to have to inform your lordship, that Rear-Admiral Boxer died on board the Jason last night, outside the harbor of Balaclava, after a very short illness.

His nephew died of cholera last week, and this melancholy event will deeply affected him that his health at once gave way, and he sank under the same disease.

THE INFERNAL MACHINES IN THE BALTIC.

"9th. At 8 a.m., the Vulture, Harrier, and transport Ruby arrived, the latter with provisions from England. At noon, the Merlin carrying the French Admiral Penaud and several French and English captains, proceeded to reconnoitre Cronstadt. They were attended by the Dragon, Firefly, and the corvette Vesas. Going first along the north side of the Island they approached within 4,000 yards of the block ships lying in the open water between Cronstadt and St. Petersburg. They consisted of four liners, five frigates, and two corvettes, moored in a line along the three-fathom bank, with their broadsides bearing upon the northern passage. Inside these, fourteen steam gunboats lay at anchor and under the wall of Man-of-War Harbour, anchored in three lines, were twenty-four row-gunboats. When the Merlin went in so close, two of the steam gunboats came out, and also fired a heavy shot at her, but it fell short. In the Man-of-War Harbour were seventeen line of battle-ships, four of them fully rigged, and the others in progress. Between this harbour and Fort Kronslot were ten steamers of various sizes, some of them screws, and between Kronslot and Menschikoff two three-deckers are moored bow to bow, with their broadsides commanding the only entrance. The island seems full of soldiers, for, besides those quartered in the town and batteries, three large camps were formed on the north, two on the north and the other on the south side. Immense earthworks have been erected this spring, a complete chain of them runs from the governor's house, across the island to the old Kessel Battery, dividing it into two halves, one fortified, the other without a gun mounted. After the Merlin was returned, and when going almost seven knots an hour, a severe shock was felt, as if she had struck upon a sunken pile. It made the ship quiver from stem to stern. The engines were instantly stopped and reversed, but before she had steerage way under her helm, which ten times more severe than the first, struck her on the starboard bow, just before the paddle-wheel, scrubly lifting her over to port, and making her masts bend and shake, as if they would topple down. Briefly and plainly translated into Merlin's wake, and before she could stop, she ran to starboard of the Merlin, and partly turned round, when a tremendous explosion took place under her bows, causing her to stagger, and proving very plainly that they were a mess of Professor Jacobi's infernal machines. the existence of which is now beyond a doubt, and also that they are not such very formidable affairs after all. They then proceeded carefully until they got into deep water without meeting with any more, and then reconnoitred the south side, getting to one of the forts, to witness a sort of review of the Russian horse artillery, and afterwards returned to the fleet. A diver was immediately sent down to examine the Firefly, and not the slightest injury could be detected, but inside the ship almost every bit of crockery-ware broken, and the bulk-heads thrown down or misplaced. On examining the Merlin, eight sheets of her copper were blown, not scraped off, and the side appeared charred. All the inside fittings of the engineers' bath-room, mess-room and storeroom were completely demolished. An iron plate which was bolted to the ship's side, and containing 13cwt. of tallow, was knocked a distance of four feet. Shot were shook out of their racks, and almost everything movable in the ship was displaced.

"It is supposed these machines have been laid down since Admiral Penaud reconnitred the place last time; for, after he returned, two steamers came from the harbour, and were busily employed for some time."

THE AUSTRIANS IN THE PRINCIPALITIES.

VIENNA, June 16.—A sad event, which has just occurred at Jassy and been reported here by telegraph, has produced a great sensation in this capital. The Grand Boyard, Constantine Balsi, step-son of the reigning prince, has been killed in a duel by Count Stelberg, a Major in the Austrian Hussars. We do not know yet the details or the cause of this affair, but the victim has left a young widow, who is considered to be one of the belles of Jassy.

We learn at the same time from Jassy, that martial law, recently proclaimed throughout Wallachia by the Austrain military authorities, has been also proclaimed in Moldavia, but that the administative council, on being invited to publish it, replied, that as this military measure affected not merely Moldavian subjects, amenable alone to their own laws, but also the subjects of foreign powers, the Moldavian Government this morning on the 10 o'clock. It was stationed on the left of the advanced work in the right attack, in the new zigzag approach. Some of the soldiers near him were sleeping after the night's watching, and others were intent on observing a horseman who was quietly riding between the Malakoff and Mamelon hills, notwithstanding several shots were fired towards him from the right of the advanced work, and the deserter took advantage of these circumstances to slip over the parapet unnoticed. He at once ran towards the Russian riflepit, and was just about the point where I stood, when he was seen. Three or four shots were immediately fired but the aim was too hurried, and they missed their mark. Another volley was sent in the same direction; too late, however, for by dint of his own exertion, and the help of some of the Russian riflemen in charging him over, he was safe within shelter of the parapet, into which the bullets penetrated with no effect beyond scattering a few little clouds of dust. Shortly afterwards the enemy testified their joy at the acquisition they had made by holding aloft the red shelljacket, which they must have taken off the deserter as soon as he was safe within the pit, and also by waving some caps and handkerchiefs in the air. The man had succeeded in carrying his Minie with him. Strange to say, this soldier had served sixteen years in his regiment, and forfeited all claim to pension, however, on account of a previous desertion, for which he had been tried by court-martial. He is described as a man of drunken habits, and generally bad character. He had been flogged on several occasions for various offences, but in spite of this, on entering the 97th regiment, he had served in the Spanish Legion. Unless it were to escape from the dangers of the assault so generally talked of, it is difficult to imagine what motive could have actuated this man in committing the disgraceful act: he cannot fail to find in any improvement in his condition, from being a prisoner in the hands of the Russians. Woe betide him, if the chances of war should bring him again within reach of his former companions, for he will find no mercy at their hands.—*Daily News Letter.*

POLICY OF AUSTRIA.

A private letter from Posen, dated the 14th, mentions that the Russian troops which had been stationed on the left bank of the Vistula are either gone, or are preparing to march, so that before long the Austrian frontier will cease to be menaced or watched, if it ever was really menaced or watched by Russia more than as a matter of form. The gentleman then from Brussels speaks of large bodies of troops marching towards the Crimea, it refers, no doubt, to the troops of the Vistula. Thus Austrin will be completely relieved from her fears, if any existed, with respect to Russia, and the reduction of her army will be regarded as a proof of the fact. There can be nothing very terrible in the movement of large bodies of men to the Crimea, if they cannot be fed; and our late visits to the Sea of Azoff and the Putrid Sea render their chance of being so very slight indeed. It is the opinion of persons here who have just arrived in Paris from Gallicia that Austria will not take any active part with the Western Powers, so long as Russia retains any remnant of her strength; should that Power be completely exhausted in the struggle with the Western Powers, then Austria will, in generosity and courage, aid in trampling on the vanquished foe, while he is completely prostrate. The letter just referred to also mentions that the landed proprietors of Volhynia and the Ukraine continue to flock to Warsaw, in anticipation of serious disturbances in those districts. The movement had not, however, as yet assumed a character of hostility to the proprietors, but was still directed against the popes, who were regarded by the peasants as the most effective agents of the Russian Government.

REPORT OF THE SEBASTOPOL COMMITTEE.

In the House of Commons, on Monday night, Roebuck brought up the report of the select committee upon the state of the army before Sebastopol, which, on the motion of Mr. D'Israeli, was ordered to be read. The report, which fills eight folio columns of the London papers, and occupied an hour and 25 minutes in reading, was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

As it is impossible for us to give this important document *in extenso*, we adopt the following abstract of it from the *Daily News*.

The Committee are of opinion that the sufferings of our army have been materially augmented by inefficient management. Apart from personal *lachesse* and incompetency in our administrators, various defects in the administrative organization of the Army Department are pointed out, to which this inefficient management is in part attributable. The Minister of War, we are told, had no separate office for his work, no precedents to guide him, no adequate means of managing the war. The Secretary at War, we are told, had no power to originate anything. Of the Ordnance Department, it is stated that the public business was obstructed by the conflict of parties which arose at the Board, which unanimity was most required. The Committee profess to be unable to decide which department is to blame for the non-arrival of supplies at their destination, the want of adequate stowage in the trasports, the want of warehouse room at Balaclava, &c. Without proceeding further at present, the defects in the organization of the War department now mentioned go far to account for its inefficiency. That the members of the Board of Ordnance should have been indulging in personal squabbles, instead of attending to their business, shews the inadequacy of Boards to manage public affairs. Where three, four, or five men meet on a footing of perfect equality, no one feels it his duty to give way to another, and one wayward or crotchety individual may thus obstruct the business of the Board at a stand. Moreover, when there are several persons employed to transact one piece of business, the sense of responsibility is weakened; each feels that only a fractional part of the blame for mismanagement can attach to him. The Committee therefore, on these considerations is that the practice of entrusting public business to Boards ought to be discontinued. Let one individual be placed at the head of each department with full power to command the obedience of his assistants, and with full responsibility for his conduct. The Commission or commission. By such an arrangement we shall escape the painful and disreputable spectacle of Boards wasting time in personal altercations; by such an arrangement, we shall know to whom we are to look for the performance of any duty—and to responsible for any neglect." The pressure of Parliamentary and public opinion will thus be brought to bear upon official delinquents; no offender will be able to hide himself among a crowd of colleagues equally with him in power. Again, the person to whom the management of any department is entrusted should have full power to originate the measures necessary for carrying out the business delegated to it.

Having been told by his superior what he is to do, and having the means and authority to set those under him to work in the manner he deems most conducive to the attainment of the end in view. When this is the case, no minister and no official under him will be able to plead, with Mr. Sidney Herbert, in extenuation of their shortcomings, that he has not power to originate anything. Yet, again, the official at the head of any department ought to have ample means of working it placed at his disposal. He ought not to be left, like the lieutenant Duke of Newcastle, to devise for himself out precise and definite instructions as to what is expected of him, without even house accommodation for himself and his assistants.

From those samples of the results of the inquiries of the Sebastopol Committee, it is evident that they propose to the ministers upon which any reform of the war department—the limits of its field of action—ought to be clearly defined. This having been done, one Minister ought to be placed at the head of it, with full powers to discharge these duties, and with the entire responsibility for the manner of their fulfilment. As one man cannot perform all the functions of so extensive a charge, the department ought to be parcelled out into sub-departments. The Minister ought to confine himself to the general direction and control of the whole, leaving their detail to the permanent officers placed at the head of each. To enable him to exercise the necessary authority over these subordinates, he must have the power of appointing proper men to the subdepartments, and of removing such as are found incompetent. Each head of a department ought to have the power of appointing and removing those who work under him. In this manner, the lowest subordinate would be responsible for his conduct to the head of his department; the head of each department would be responsible for himself and the heads of departments to the Prime Minister, to Parliament and public opinion. Such an organization, accompanied with perfect publicity, would go far to ensure efficient action in the War Department—and nothing else can.

The lesson, taught by the labours of the Sebastopol Committee, supplies us with the means of effecting reforms in more than the War Department. The principles which we have been insisting are applicable to the whole of our administrative system, as well as to this department alone. There are other departments in which boards are found obstructive of business and destructive of responsibility. It is scarcely possible to look at any of our departments without being reminded of Bentham's sarcastic remark. that "boards are only fit to make screens of." Instead of a Treasurer at the head of our financial department, we have three Lords of the Treasury and a Chancellor of the Exchequer. Instead of a High Admiral we have five Lords of the Privy Council," and "commissions" innumerable which recognize no departmental minister over them. No progress can be made in Administrative Reform until we begin by taking a complete view of the functions of Government, and distributing them among an adequate number of departmental heads, each department being duly divided into sub-departments, manned as has been proposed with reference to the War Department. We must have a Prime Minister, whose business if is to choose the heads of departments and who is responsible for the general policy of his Government, and the efficiency of his departmental ministers to Parliament and the public. We must have a cabinet Council, composed of the heads of departments, each empowered to nominate and displace the heads of sub-departments, and responsible to the Prime Minister for their efficiency. The business of each Departmental Ministers must be to assist the Prime Minister with their advice at the Council Board, and to care for the efficiency of their respective departments. Such an organization of the Government, if full publicity is given to all its operations, will go far to supply the country with the ministers it is to their duties by an ever-present sense of responsibility.

The fifth report of the select committee on the army before Sebastopol, with the proceedings of the committee, minutes of evidence was presented to members of the House of Commons on Thursday. It contains the report, with marginal references, which was read to the house on Monday, and which was published, though in an imperfect form, in the morning papers of that day. The report, with the draft reports proposed by Mr. Roebuck (the chairman), by Lord Seymour (which with amendments, was the one adopted by the committee), by Mr. Drummond, and by General Peel. A cursory glance at these reports shows us that what was originally read was a elaborate, as it was the longest ever presented to Parliament, that prepared by Mr. Roebuck eminently partakes of the character generally ascribed to that honorable and learned member. It is sharp, short, and full of censure. Those of Mr. Drummond and Gen. Peel are condise summaries of the investigation. There is a great demand for these papers. Indeed, the whole of the evidence, as it is of past, present, and future interest, can scarcely be had now at the publishers' rate of sale. The motion to send the draught resolutions of the chairman was negatived without a division, against those proposed by General Peel and Mr. Drummond. It was afterwards read by paragraphs, and amendments were made in it. At length a division took place on the question whether from the chair to the office, that those, whom the evidence pointed out as responsible for the calamities in the Crimea ought to be named to the House, was negatived by 9 to 1, Mr. Layard alone voting with the minority. The motion (chairman,) imputing to the misconduct of the Administration the primary cause of the calamities which befell our army, was carried by the casting vote of the chairman, the affirmative votes being those of Messrs. Layard, Drummond, Augustus Stafford, Sir J. Hanmer, and Captain Gladstone, and the negatives those of Mr. Bramstone, General Peel, Colonel Lindsay, Mr. Ellice, and Lord Seymour. A vote of censure on Lord Raglan (chairman) was negatived by 9 to 1. Mr. Layard voting in the minority. The expenses of the witnesses examined amount to £12 9s 6d. The appendix contains sundry letters and documents, including a despatch from Lord Raglan at Varna, dated July, 1854, and a memorandum of the Duke of Newcastle regarding the New War Board, &c.

IMPORTANCE OF REGIMEN IN DISEASE.—In the treatment of diseases, regimen—that is, the regulation of the various functions of the body, as affected by rest or exercise, by temperature, by air, by mental excitement or quietude, &c.—has always been considered as of great importance. The tendency of modern medical practice is to set a higher value upon it than ever. 'The regulation of the diet alone (forming one single subsidiary department of the general doctrine of the regimen) is, indeed, sometimes in itself sufficient to arrest the action and progress of disease. In the first day of a catarrh, for instance, simple abstinence from fluids generally effects a rapid and speedy cure; a proper vegetable diet is sufficient, in most instances, to remove the most aggravated cases of scrofula; the inculcation of an animal diet forms, in the same way, the sheet-anchor of the physician in the treatment of diabetes; and there are few cases of constipation or of dyspepsia, however chronic or obstinate, that cannot be ultimately rectified by dietetic means alone, and without the aid of medicine.—*Dr. Simpson on Homeopathy.*