

THE Draught Charters for the University of London, and London University College, have been printed, as ordered by the House of Commons. The charter of University College, if it be framed in strict accordance with the draught just printed, will not be of the least value to that institution. It will be an entirely worthless document. In fact, it would become a mere confirmation of the provisions of the present Deed of Settlement. Of this, however, we do not complain. Under a good system of government the College would want no Royal favour, and if the prerogative of the Crown were to be exercised on its behalf, it would sink into an odious and disreputable monopoly.

Of the draught out of which it is proposed to construct a charter for the establishment of a general University in this metropolis, we shall speak at length on another occasion, but we cannot refrain from expressing an earnest hope that Ministers will not proceed another step in this affair until after the re-assembling of Parliament. If money is to be voted for this University, it will not be granted without a severe struggle, unless the members of the House of Commons have an opportunity of expressing their opinion on the terms of the proposed charter before an estimate of the sum is laid on the table of the House. We believe that Mr. SPRING RICE moved for copies of the Draught Charter in a spirit of perfect good faith towards Parliament and the public, and for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the House of Commons as to the conditions on which it is proposed to found a Metropolitan University before the Charter receives the sign-manual of the King, but as the document was moved for on the last day of the session, it is impossible for the legislature to take cognizance of the subject until the re-assembling of the two Houses.

WE refer with feelings of infinite satisfaction to the result of the adjourned meeting, held in Southwark on Wednesday last, a report of which will be found at page 878.

The surgeons in general practice resident in this metropolis have shown an example which is worthy of being followed by the practitioners throughout the whole of the profession. It is delightful to belong to a profession of which they are members.

SIGNAL FAILURE OF AN ATTEMPT TO ENFORCE A MEDICAL CLUB AT WALWORTH.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR:—I feel that I should not be doing my duty towards my professional brethren, if I withheld the following important information:—

A meeting of medical men was held yesterday evening (Tuesday, Sept. 13) at Camberwell, to take into consideration the propriety of forming a Medical Club, according to a recommendation received from the Poor Law Commissioners. The matter was fully discussed, and on the following motion being put, "That it is highly inexpedient to form a *Medical Club* in this neighbourhood," I am proud to say that more than thirty hands were held up in favour of the motion, while only three were exhibited against it. But the dissentients, to their praise be it spoken, rather than act in opposition to so great a majority of their professional brethren, at once agreed to have nothing to do with the formation of any such club. The names of the gentlemen who attended the meeting, and thus opportunely and spiritedly rejected the commands issued from Somerset House, and redeemed the honour of the profession, I will transmit at the earliest opportunity. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. CRISP.

Walworth, Sept. 14, 1836.

Manuel de Médecine Opératoire, &c.

Manual of Operative Medicine, &c., by J. F. MALGAIGNE, Professeur agrégé in the Faculty of Medicine, Paris, &c. &c. Second edition, pp. 773. Baillière, Paris.

THE manual of operative medicine of M. Malgaigne has long been known to us as one of the best elementary treatises which has appeared for a long time in any lan-