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THE
NORTHERN STAR,

OR,

Yorkshire Magazine:

A MONTHLY AND PERMANENT REGISTER OF THE STATISTICS,
LITERATURE, BIOGRAPHY,
ARTS, COMMERCE, AND MANUFACTURES OF YORKSHIRE,
AND THE ADJOINING COUNTIES.

VOL. I.



LONDON:

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AND
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PREFACE.



THE NORTHERN STAR has arisen in an atmosphere of public favour, far more clear and auspicious than the most sanguine hopes of its proprietors could have anticipated. That which gave it much interest in public estimation, and to which it probably owes much of its success, has been a source of additional trouble to its conductors; but they have assiduously laboured to overcome disadvantages, and a candid public has graciously received their exertions.

It should be recollected, that while it pretends not to the magnitude and splendour of a metropolitan constellation, its rays may not be less interesting, in which are concentrated the scattered light which so large a county is affording.

As the past success of the NORTHERN STAR has been great beyond expectation, so the future prospects of the editors are cheering to a proportional extent. An increasing correspondence, liberal offers from eminent literary characters, hold out the fair hope of a series of most interesting communications, and give the reasonable expectation of this work becoming a permanent repository of the ingenious efforts of intellect, which, but for such a vehicle, might perish in their birth.

To speak in praise of the volume now before the public, would be a violation of that decorum which such occasions require; but it is impossible not to acknowledge the liberal aid of those friends whose labours have enriched our pages, and greatly added to their interest.

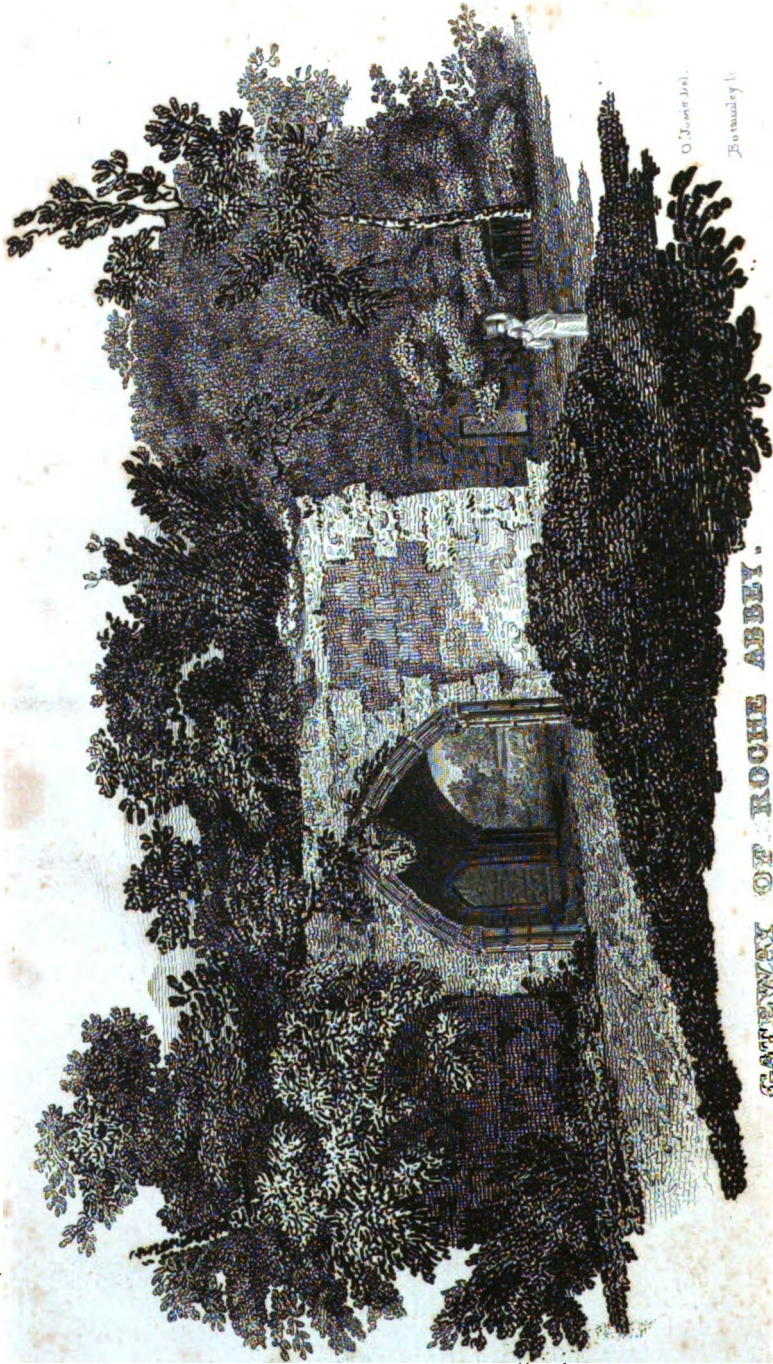
PREFACE.

The editors and publishers apologize to their Subscribers for some defects in the early part of the work ; but as the causes which originally tended to produce them are removed, they are willing to pledge themselves that it shall for the future support that character and reputation for its execution, which it has since gained.

As our connections have widely and rapidly extended, we may indulge the hope of being soon able to give local information more extensive than we have hitherto communicated. *Ruins* always possess a deep and affecting interest ; and every spot where genius has flourished, or eminent virtue exerted its benevolence, is worthy of a lasting memorial. We earnestly solicit the favour of Drawings and Sketches, with accompanying information, in this department ; and we are not without a hope that many of our readers may be gratified by the delineation of spots they are accustomed to revere, and which, in the eye of taste, will always be highly interesting.

We now cheerfully offer the first volume of our Miscellany to the candour of Yorkshiremen and of the public in general, intreating them to bear in mind, that a work of this nature, however acceptable, may be rendered more so by the active co-operation and assistance of the wise and intelligent.





O. Turner del.
R. Smirke sc.

GATEWAY OF ROCHE ABBEY.

NORTHERN STAR,

AND

Yorkshire Magazine.

NO. I.]

JULY, 1817.

VOL. I.

EMBELLISHED WITH

A View of the Gateway of Roche Abbey.
Another of the Lover's Leap, in Middleton Dale;
And a Vignette of Askerne Spa.

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SHEFFIELD.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.



THE Editors know not how to express their gratitude for the encouragement they have received, otherwise than by an unceasing endeavour, to render the NORTHERN STAR worthy of the distinguished patronage, under which its first number is ushered into the *literary world*.

There are very few towns which do not possess a *something* peculiar to themselves. They have either some interesting piece of antiquity;—some modern edifice;—some religious establishment;—some foundation or charity school: or they possess some character, which either is, or has been, remarkable for its eccentricity, its literature, its patriotism, or for some other quality, by which it stands distinguished from the general mass of inhabitants. For notices of such singularities, either in places or in persons, as well as for an account of the vegetable or mineral productions,—the agriculture or manufactures of any parish or district; the Editors must solicit the communications of their Friends.

They would also feel highly *gratified*, because they think it would add to the *gratification* of their readers in general, to receive authentic accounts of the present state and regulations of the *Yorkshire Watering Places*.

Their acknowledgments to Correspondents must be brief. Some of them will perceive their Favours in the present number; others, which were too late before they came to hand, are reserved for the next; among these is the one signed QUERON.

They request A. G. J. to accept their unfeigned thanks for his communications. The Paraphrase entitled "*Recollections*," will form part of our next month's Poetry. They hope he will not be offended at their declining the insertion of his nervous little poem "*the Inquisition*," which, they assure him, is done merely because they fear it may be construed into a species of attack, calculated to produce religious controversy, which, in conformity with their avowed principles, they are determined to avoid. Need they add, they will feel obliged by the future productions of his pen?

They are obliged to IDYLLA for her kind wishes, and hope she will favour them by her future effusions.

J. B.'s Excursion to Herculaneum, Portici, and Pompeii, will appear in the next number; and in that or the following one, the Editors hope to be enabled to give an authentic account of the *Sheffield Society for Bettering the Condition of the Poor*.

NORTHERN STAR.

No. 1.—For JULY, 1817.

Yorkshire Topography.

Introduction. Glance at the County, from DAVES. Brief Sketch of the History of Yorkshire. Origin of Wapentakes. General Aspect of the Wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill. Supposition of the Origin of its Name.

A PRINCIPLE inherent in man, attaches him to his native soil, and inclines him, with all its imperfections, to esteem the place of his birth above all others on the surface of the globe. This principle, equally prevalent in the savage and the sage, has caused the hardy Russ, surrounded with the blessings of southern provinces, and cheered with the influence of the most genial skies, to pine for his interminable wilds, his frost-bound lakes, and his almost perpetual winter: has induced the Laplander, and the Samoeide, diminutive in intellect as in stature, to die of regret for his icy plains, his primeval snows, his grassless lands, and cloud-piercing mountains;—makes him prefer his skin-covered canoe, which barely interposes a single trunk betwixt him and destruction, to the enormous vessels of southern seas, winged with swelling canvas, and proudly waving to the breeze their gaudy flags;—his patient rein deer, which will leave its fellows at his call, and in the most rigorous winter, exultingly transport its master from one side to the other of his extensive wastes, guided with a word, and encouraged by a song, to the fiery courser, or mettlesome hunter of warmer countries;—his amorphous car, to an European chariot;—and his pole-raised hut, covered with rotten boughs, to the most costly and expensive mansions of civilized man.

To this pervading principle is it owing, that an Englishman, wherever he travels, sighs for his home, for the comforts of his family fire-side, and for those accommodations, which he conceives it vain to look for in any other situation. Removed only to a different county, he feels, as it were, isolated; and though still in the bosom of his country, he regrets the scenes of his infancy, and smiles with pleasure at any topographic narrative, which may recall to his memory the half-effaced recollection of transactions long gone by; thus his former localities become more interesting, and his long-loved natal spot, doubly endeared to his affections.

If then this single principle acts so powerfully upon the feelings, independent of every adventitious circumstance, how must its action be augmented,

B

when to the natality is added, a profusion of all the gifts of nature, an abundance of whatever can render life desirable; when every hill, and almost every stone, becomes a monument of some great event,—a perpetual record of the early consequence of his country in national history? then it is we experience the full force of the “*amor patriæ*,” and with exultation boast of the soil from whence we sprung.

No county in England possesses more of these advantages than that we are about to survey. Unrivalled in extent and population,—beyond its average rich in productions and manufactures,—abounding with vestiges of ancient splendor,—and universally celebrated for its industry and hospitality;—dear must it ever be to its sons, and grateful must be their sensations while adopting the language of one of their native Poets:

“ I love thee, Yorkshire! where mine infant sight
Caught the first beams of animating light;
Thy Saxon tongue, to polish'd ears uncoth,
In guile unpractis'd, but allied to Truth;
Thy hardy sons, who know with equal pride
To chase the shuttle, or the plough to guide;
Thy thrifty wives, thy daughters ever dear,
Thy hearty welcome to their simple cheer;
Thy hills, all white with Britain's silver fleece,
Thy dales, all vocal with the song of peace;
Thy cottages, where the meek virtues dwell;
Yorkshire! whate'er thou art, I love thee well!”

Mr. Dayes, late Draughtsman to His Royal Highness the Duke of York, thus elegantly describes Yorkshire:—

“ As a corollary to the above particulars, I shall add a few words concerning YORKSHIRE in general. It is a maritime county, situated on the eastern side of the Island, and by far the largest in the kingdom. *Grose* observes, that it is equal in extent to several of the sovereignties in Germany, and superior to the whole of the Seven United Provinces. Under the Britons, it formed the greatest part of the principality of the Brigantes; as it did that of the province *Maxima Cæsarensis* of the Romans, which extended from the river Humber to the river Tyne. During the domination of the Saxons, it composed the greatest part of the kingdom of the Northumbrians, which began in the year 547, and ended in 827; including a race of thirty-one kings. In Alfred's division of his kingdoms into counties, it included Durham and Lancashire. Its present boundaries are, Durham on the north, the river Humber, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire, on the south; the German Ocean on the east; and on the west, Lancashire, Westmoreland, and a small part of Cheshire. This extensive tract of country is watered by many considerable rivers, the principal of which are, the Derwent, the Ouse, the Hull, the Swale, the Ure, the Nidd, the Wharfe, the Aire, the Calder, the Don, the Tees, and the Ribble: to these may be added, the Humber; though this is most properly an estuary or gulph, as it receives most of the above rivers. Among the less considerable streams are, the Rother, the Rie, the Skell, the Greta, the Mersey, the Foulness, and the Leran; all the rivers abound with excellent fish. *Grose* reckons this county to contain seventy-two extensive parks, and sixty-two bridges. It

produces cattle, deer, sheep, excellent horses, goats, sea and river fish, fowls of various kinds, game, liquorice, and rape-seed. Here are manufactured woollen cloths, [cottons, linen, cutlery], pins, and fine lace. It affords limestone, lead, copper, calamine, iron, coal, free-stone, alum, jet, marble, copperas, kelp, wood, and numerous other substances. By the extensive inland navigation, its produce is circulated over almost every part of England and Wales.

“The inhabitants of this most delightful country appear, in general, to be in a high state of cultivation; they are polite, hospitable, and attentive, to strangers; being totally destitute of that narrowness of soul, that too frequently gives the most exquisite pain to the observer. The manners of the females are extremely amiable; they are mild as the zephyrs of their own native vales, and fascinate, by their beauty, like the spring.”

Whoever were the original inhabitants of Yorkshire, is foreign to the present purpose to enquire. Of this we are certain, that for ages previous to the landing of the Romans, this part of England was not only inhabited, but comparatively populous. Of the name it bore anterior to that invasion, those conquerors have not left us any account, but have included it in that division or nation to which they gave the appellation of *Brigantes*; and which, besides Yorkshire, contained the greater part of the present counties of Lancaster, Westmorland, Cumberland, and Durham.

Under the Saxons, Yorkshire formed a great part of the kingdom of Northumbria, which to the former extent of the *Brigantes*, added the present Northumberland, and all the land on this side the Frith of Edinburgh. This rank it retained, until the final extinction of the Heptarchy, about the year 950.

Under Alfred, the whole of England was divided into certain districts, expressed by the old Saxon term *Scyre* (*share* or *shire*); this, added to the name which the capital of the division then bore, generally gave it its denomination. Thus Yorkshire, on its emerging from confusion with the lands with which it had been hitherto classed, became *Eborwicscyre*, now, by the rapidity of pronunciation, changed into *Yorkshire*.

Such an extent of land as Yorkshire, being considered too much to have its government entrusted to any one individual, in the same manner as the smaller counties, Alfred divided it into three parts, to each of which he gave the appellation of *trithing*, which taking its proper prefix, became what we now pronounce them, the *East, North, and West Ridings*.

Each of these *trithings* had its proper officer, subservient to the general governor of the shire; and each again had under him an indeterminate number of subalterns, as overseers of the *wapentakes*, into which the riding was divided; these in their turn had their head-boroughs, &c. to superintend the towns and villages throughout the whole county.

And here it may be worthy of remark, that the term *hundred*, generally made use of in other counties, was wholly unknown in Yorkshire, and that of *wapentake* substituted for it. They, it seems, were divided according to the number of families, into hundreds, tythings, &c. while Yorkshire was almost exclusively confined to a military division, and took its lesser denomination from the number of effective soldiers each could bring into the field; for it appears from various authorities, that the term *Wapentake* (*Weapen-tact* or *touch*) owes its origin to a Saxon or Belgic custom, of every

armed man when assembled for service, saluting his chief or commander, by gently tapping his weapon with his own. It is therefore natural to suppose, that as the hundreds were made up of the space occupied by the possessions of a hundred families, that the Wapentake took its dimension from that district which could furnish an hundred English warriors, ready armed, and prepared for action. This supposition is further strengthened by the fact, that a great part of the inhabitants of Yorkshire were conquered Danes, over whom it behoved the king to have a watchful eye: to keep then his native subjects in a state of constant preparation, seems to have been a matter of real necessity; and to subject this county to a military, rather than to a civil subdivision, the only step he could take to give security to his northern subjects.

Of these wapentakes the West Riding contains ten, the East seven, and the North twelve. In the latter, one of the subdivisions is called a *tythe*.

Of the West Riding, the *Wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill* forms the most southern division; and with that, it may perhaps be most advisable to commence our survey.

The Wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill,

Is bounded on the south by the county of Derby, on the east and north-east by Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire, on the north and north-west by the Wapentake of Osgoldcross, and on the west by those of Staincross and Aybrigg. It is very irregular in its form, being in some parts not more than six miles broad and in others upward of twenty one. Its greatest length, from south-west to north-east, is about forty-two miles; comprising an area of about 500 square miles, or 320,000 acres;—rather more than a fifth part of the West Riding, or a twelfth of the whole county. Its principal river is the Don or Dun, which takes its rise in Aybrigg wapentake, and enters that of Strafforth and Tickhill near its most westerly point; whence running in a south-west direction, and receiving in its course the waters of the Ewden, the Rivelyn and the Loxley, it reaches Sheffield, where, being joined by the Sheaf, it turns to the north-east; before it reaches Rotherham it receives the Holbrook, there the Rother augments its waters; at Mexbrough it takes in the Dearn, at Barnby another stream, and at its final departure from the wapentake, it is joined by a brook, which passes Ackworth, Norton, and Sikehouse. A few miles beyond, its waters coalesce with those of the Aire.*

* The course of the Dun is thus curiously described in Dodsworth's Yorkshire MSS.

"The river Don or Dun riseth in the upper part of Pennystone parish, near Lady's Cross, which may be called our Appenines, because the rain water that falleth, sheddeth from sea to sea, cometh to Birchworth, so to Pennystone, thence to Bolderstone by Medop, leaveth Warnclyffe chase (stored with roebucks which are decayed since the great frost) on the north, belonging to Sir Francis Wortley; where he hath great iron works. The said Warnclyffe affordeth 300 dozen of coals for ever to his said works. In the chase he had red and fallow deer and roes; and leaveth Bethuns, a chase and tower of the Earl of Salop on the south side. By Wortley to Wadsley, where in times past Everingham of Stainber had a parke now disparted. Thence to Sheffield, and washeth the castle wall; keepeth its course to Attercliffe where is an iron forge of the Earl of Salop; from thence to Winkebank, Kymberworth and Eccles, where it entertayneth the Rother; cometh pre-

For a district of small extent, few places can exhibit more diversity of aspect than this Wapentake. South-west of the Don, in the parishes of Ecclesfield and Sheffield; the country is in a great measure uncultivated, and of a character similar to that of the Peak. Gradually rising to the heights of that extensive waste, the East Moor of Derbyshire, we find it diversified with rocks, and in every direction intersected with rapid streams, foaming amid the craggy fragments, or quietly emerging from their gloomy dells, and with its accompaniments, the rude cottage, the high-arch'd bridge, and half dilapidated grinding wheel, presenting a succession of scenes peculiarly its own, and strikingly picturesque.

The valley along which the Don, on leaving Sheffield, silently rolls its waters, is singularly beautiful, and the woods, which on each side grace the sloping hills, add a softness to the feature, and render it delightful. The land too is highly cultivated, and comfort and neatness are here visible in every field.

On the Eastern side of the Wapentake, the general aspect is less pleasing; the lands are not so well managed, nor is there that variety of beauty

sently to Rotherham; then to Aldwark-hall, the Fitzwilliam's ancient possession; then to Thribergh parke, the seat of Resesbyes Knights; then to Mexborough, where hath been a castle; then to Conisborough parke and castle of the Erle of Warrens, where there is a place called Horas's Tomb. From thence to Sprotebrough the ancient seat of the famous family of Fitzwilliam, who have flourished since the conquest. Thence by Newton to Doncastre, Wheatley and Kirk Sandal to Barnby Dunn; by Bramwith and Stainforth to Fishlake; thence to Turnbrigg a porte town serving indifferently for all the west parts, where he pays his tribute to the Ayre. Small rivers which have a connection with the Dun are the Dove, which riseth at Thurgoland, runneth on the north side of Wortley, as the Dun doth on the south, then cometh to Rockley and through Worspu'-dale near Smeithley, by Newhall, Woodhall, Wombwell, and falls into Dearn hard by Darfield. *Note.* That Dove entertayneth a nameless beck at Worsbrough, which hath its beginning at Dodworth, runs on the north of Stainber, where there hath been an ancient fortification, called Stainber Law, and watereth the iron-mills, and then falleth into the Dove at Worsbrough.

Blackburn Beck. Its head is at Wortley parke, runneth by the south skirt of Tankersley by Cowley wood, some tyme the possession of Mountney; runneth by Thorpe now Sir Thomas Wentworth's, holdeth his course by Wentworth Woodhouse to Morley; thence to Gresbrook, and falleth into Dun on the east side of Rotherham.

Rother, riseth near unto Chesterfield in Derbyshire, runneth northwards and falleth into Dun at Eccles hard by Rotherham.

Holbrook springeth in Wortley Lordship, comes to Holbrook, thence to Mortemley, by Ecclesfield, Thunnerscliffe Grange, and so into Dun at Mady-hall, &c.

Dearne riseth at a place called Grange Ash, cometh to Flockton, then to Midgeley-banke Snythies, being iron works belonging to Sir Francis Wortley. Then through Emley Park to Breton Hall, where a younger son of Wentworth of Elmshall, hath had his seat for a good space, where Dearne receiveth Cawthorne Beck, which springs in Cawthorne, and falls into Dearne at Bargh, a mile below Breton. Dearne having received Cawthorne Beck, runneth by Barnsley Smithies, iron works formerly belonging to Breton Abbey, since to the King's assigns; thence to Barnsley by Breton Abbey to Storr-Milne, then to Little Houghton, and joins the Dun at Mexbrough Ings."

which so much interests us on the other side of the river. Some detached parts, however, as in the neighbourhood of Roche Abbey, amply compensate for the deficiency of the rest.

The North-Eastern quarter, though comparatively a level country, is rich and picturesque; and abounding with villas, parks, and woods, possesses a richness which any other combination would in vain attempt to produce.

Of ruins, ancient edifices, and superb mansions, this Wapentake possesses many, that are both interesting and picturesque. Among these may be enumerated, Conisbrough Castle, Tickhill Castle, Roche Abbey, Sheffield Manor House; Rotherham Church, Rotherham Bridge, Tickhill Church, Doncaster Church; Wentworth House, Sandbeck, Sprotborough Hall, and Thribergh Hall.

Of the name of the Wapentake it is difficult to offer even a conjecture; for there is not within its limits any place of the name of Strafforth, or Strafford, except an old ford near Mexbrough, which is to this day called Strafford Sands. That there must somewhere have been a place of eminence to give name to such a district, is evident of itself, whether this ford was ever likely to have been that place, a little consideration may help us to determine.

Within a certain district, in the origin of Wapentakes, we find that all men capable of bearing arms, were required, at stated times, to assemble at some well-known station, to meet their chief or his deputy. Here, as this wapentake is divided into two nearly equal parts, by the Don, a river over which there was then no bridge, and which in all its course was not fordable at more than two or three places, it became necessary to have two points of rendezvous for the soldiers of this division, one on each side of the river.

Tickhill, as a place of early note, was naturally pointed out as the most proper for those on the South-East of the Don, and perhaps no other on the North-West side could be found so well adapted as a rising ground near a broad shallow part of the river, where a ford might easily be made, (or which is much more probable,) where an old one, (the work of the Romans) yet remained; the situation too might add some weight to the determination of our ancestors in the choice of this spot; for, it had formerly been the scite of some military encampment, (a tradition yet pointing out the vestiges of a Roman station) and was not, in a direct line, more than nine miles distant from Tickhill, so that on any emergency the troops (except in the time of a very high flood) might be embodied in one army, in the course of a few hours. It therefore appears highly probable, that here was the annual rallying point, and that this ford, lying in a flat valley, betwixt the hills on which stood Mexbrough and Conisbrough Castles, might, from its situation, acquire the name of Strath-ford, which by an easy corruption would presently become Strafford or Strafforth. From the utility therefore of this pass, it is not at all improbable, that the Wapentake derived the leading part of its appellation.

That it was once considered a place of some consequence, or at least of some respectability, in this part of the country, is deducible from the circumstance of Thomas Wentworth, being created Earl of *Strafford*, because he was of *Wentworth Wodehouse*, in the Wapentake of *Strafford*, and Tickhill, in Yorkshire.

(To be continued.)

Picturesque Scenery, Antiquities, &c.

DESCRIPTIVE SKETCH OF ROCHE ABBEY.

ROCHE ABBEY lies in that part of the West Riding of Yorkshire, known by the name of the Wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill; six miles from Maltby, four from Tickhill, six from Bawtry, eight from Rotherham, eleven from Doncaster, and fourteen from Sheffield. The country in which it is situated is in the highest degree luxuriant and picturesque, and the ruin itself interesting to every admirer of monastic splendor. The writer of this article visited it from Maltby, in June, 1816. After passing over a number of lime-stone rocks, beautifully enamelled with the *cistus helianthemum*, the *wild thyme* in flower, and a variety of the low creeping plants, which render the Derbyshire hills so delightfully fragrant, the road lay through a quarry of free lime-stone, of a whiteness too brilliant for inspection under a summer's sun; whence entering an enclosure, shaded on the left by an aged wood, and bounded on the right by a beautiful water, skirted by another wood, all conspiring to give an air of sombrous melancholy to the scene, the first view of the ruined gateway burst unexpectedly on the sight, and presented a picture rich in every accompaniment, and worthy the pencil of a Wilson or a Claude.

Imagine the remains of a tower, built of the whitest stone, and containing a large archway of early Norman architecture, overtopped by shrubs, and thrown into complete shade by the hanging wood on the left, its colour faintly bearing it out of undistinguished gloom, and relieving it from the inner screen, while a lively sun illumined the distance seen beyond it, and played brightly among the branches to the right;—to this add a winding foot-path—a rustic gate, with foreground rich in verdure, and some idea may be formed of the picture which here presented itself to view.)

Every side of the gateway is picturesque: Mr. DAYES, who visited it in the autumn of 1803, and saw it by the light of an evening sun, has produced a beautiful picture from the western front. Enraptured with his subject, he thus describes it:—"Every thing a traveller can wish, to render a place delightful, will be found concentrated in this most enchanting spot; majestic woods, expansive water, romantic rocks, an agreeable ruin, and withal, most commodious walks, for the convenience of viewing its various beauties. The ruins of this Abbey are not extensive; but that is amply compensated by the superior quality of the surrounding scenery.

"The day being particularly fine, every thing appeared to be alive around this venerable remain: parties of pleasure were taking their repast upon the grass; others were wandering leisurely in the shade, to avoid the extreme heat; and occasionally flitted past a female figure or two, whose white and extended drapery flowing after them in easy, undulating folds, made them appear to skim along like sylphs. They must be cold-hearted mortals, who would think much of any trouble that would

“ enable them to enjoy such an assemblage of rich and fascinating views as this place abound with. Advancing up one of the walks, my eye was caught by a most beautiful effect of light and shade; indeed, the great interest of the view, arose out of it entirely. It was one of those fortunate incidental combinations that the artist is so anxious to preserve. The walk in which I stood, was dark; its trees formed the foreground; and hung pendulous over the scene, just clearing the objects, in part, from the sky. Beyond, appeared a Gothic gate, highly illuminated by the setting sun, the recess of the gate being quite dark; a cart, and two or three figures, were seen just touched by the evening ray, sparkling in the most lively and magical manner.”

Two or three hundred yards south of the gateway, stands the remaining part of the ruins. Of these too *Mr. Dayes* took a drawing, an engraving of which, in the vignette style, the editor of that artist's works, has given in the title-page, and another of the gateway in the body of the tour. This part consists of fragments of inner walls, and affords a rich specimen of ecclesiastical architecture. The broken arches, the mouldering columns, and light ramifications of the groins, partly seen, partly hidden by the luxuriant ivy which winds about the walls, and creeps along the opening fissures of the stones; the venerable trees that grace the lawn, the lake, the cascade, and rustic temple to the West, with the impervious woods surrounding the whole, form a scene that is rarely equalled, never surpassed.

Much, I am told, has this fabric suffered, by the removal of the stones, for the purpose of erecting dwellings in the neighbourhood; but the Earl of Scarborough, to whom it belongs, has long since put an end to every delapidation but that of time; and has also enriched the Abbey grounds with every object that can add to their beauty, or afford accommodation to the visitors of taste who may wish to examine this enchanting spot.

The following is its origin:—In the year 1098, an Abbot of Molesmè, named Robert, with a select number of his monks, on account of the dissoluteness of manners in their monastery, withdrew themselves and settled at Cisteaux, in the diocese of Chalons, from whence they obtained the name of Cistercians. They assumed a white gown and cassock for their badge, when attending divine service, but wore a black gown over it when they went abroad. An Englishman, of the name of Harding, was their third abbot, and to him, who added many new regulations, to those they had adopted from St. Benedict, they owe the complete establishment of their order.

In 1107, the Pope, (Urban II.) confirmed the establishment, and in 1128, a deputation of them arrived in England, and begun to establish themselves wherever they could find a convenient situation.

One of their first monasteries was at Waverley, in Surrey, and very soon after their establishment there, invited by Richard de Buisley, (a descendant of Roger de Buisley, to whom William the First granted the manor and honor of Tickhill), and Richard Fitz-Turgis, the proprietors of all the lands in the neighbourhood, a colony of them pitched upon this situation for erecting another monastery; their two patrons having previously laid open their whole domains to their choice, and entered into an agreement with each other, that, on which side soever of the water that divided their estates, the monks should chuse their abode, they would be considered as joint founders of the abbey.

Here then they erected a magnificent dwelling, which they dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and here were their abbots; by the mistaken piety of the age, and the grant of Edmund de Lacy, Constable of Chester, William Earl of Warren, and other benefactors; enabled to enjoy all the benefits of ecclesiastic luxury, and the ostentatious parade of religious pomp. In the reign of Henry the Eighth, Roche Abbey shared the fate of all similar institutions, and was surrendered to the crown by Henry Cundell, the then Abbot, and seventeen monks, on the 23d of June, 1539. Its revenues are stated by Dugdale, to have been £ 224 2s. 6d. and by Speed £271 19s. 6d. per annum.

Perhaps Yorkshire, though abounding in conventual remains, cannot boast of a ruin superior to the vestiges of this Abbey, nor of one where the beauties of the architecture better assort with the surrounding scenery. Here every object that can please the eye, or interest the fancy, is displayed to the greatest advantage; and rock, river, lake and wood unite in forming a retreat adapted to contemplation and rural pleasures. "I departed," says Dayes; "from this charming spot with the heart-ache, that all the people I loved in the world, had not been present to partake in the enjoyment of its beauties."

TOUR IN DERBYSHIRE.

To the Editors of the Northern Star.

THE beauties of Derbyshire have been so frequently the theme of admiration;—its metals and minerals, its plants, fossils, antiquities, and medicinal springs, so repeatedly the objects of research and description, furnishing subjects for the pen of the tourist and the man of science, the pencil of the artist, and the song of the poet, that I had long nourished an inclination, not only to view for myself those charms which have, time out of mind, been sung and said by others, but also, having opportunity for the purpose, to traverse over the greater part of this enchanting county, and leisurely to survey

"The fountain's fall, the rivers flow;
The woody valleys, warm and low;
The windy summit, wild and high,
Roughly rushing on the sky;
The pleasant seat, the ruin'd tower,
The naked rock, the shady bow'r:
The town and village, dome and farm,"
With all that can the fancy charm.

The feelings to which these varied objects have given rise in my mind; shall be faithfully described; and though I profess to pourtray only the most prominent features of the country, yet I trust that my "Pedestrian Excursion in Derbyshire," will not be deemed altogether uninteresting; by a majority of your readers.

Having ordered my trunk forward to Buxton by the coach, put a few books and a clean shirt in my pocket, I set out from Sheffield on a fine spring morning at five o'clock. The different points of view in which the town was presented, as I slowly ascended the hill, were very interesting; and whilst I noticed the columns of smoke emerging from the chimneys, apparently in sufficient volume to hide the rays of the sun from the inhabitants, I could not but congratulate myself on breathing a purer atmosphere.

By the time I reached *Ringing-Low*, (where the castellated appearance of the inn and toll-house would induce in a foreigner the supposition of its being an important *barrier*) I was prepared for breakfast, after which I continued my journey, entering immediately on

The East Moor,

Probably so called, from its forming the eastern boundary of Derbyshire. It is a rude and sterile tract of land, extending in a direction from North to South, for a very considerable distance;—cold and forbidding in its appearance, and without a tree, a hedge, or bush, to break the monotony of the prospect. Yet it is not devoid of interest; nay, to me it possessed it in the highest degree. Composed of gently rounded hills, rising one behind another in many an interminable series, it produces a landscape soft in its gradations, and pleasing in its arrangement; while a tottering crag, or enormous stone, peering from the purple heath, and overtopped by a solitary mountain sheep, presents a foreground properly suited to such a scene.

To the East and South the prospect is indeed extensive. I knew not the names of the places which I saw, but I am informed that on a clear day, Sheffield, Rotherham, Chesterfield, Dronfield, and Holmsfield, are all in sight; while Wentworth House and Park, the tall spire of Loughton-le-Morthen, and numerous villas and villages, conspired to form a scene which is but rarely surpassed; and the calm solitude which reigned around me, gave a zest to the enjoyment of it, which it is not in the power of language to describe.

I know not how it is, (for I am not skilful in tracing *effects* to the *causes* which produce them) but wandering over these moors seemed to fill me with new energies, and raise me above myself.—Increased strength and elasticity pervaded my frame,—my ideas flowed more freely,—and, as the prospect expanded before me, I enjoyed sensations, to which in a more cultivated but confined district, I am altogether a stranger; and could have exclaimed, in the language of *Beattie*,—

“Hail awful scenes that calm the troubled breast,
And woo the weary to profound repose;
Can Passion’s wildest uproar lay to rest,
And whisper comfort to the man of woes:
Here Innocence may wander safe from foes,
And Contemplation soar on Seraph wing.
O Solitude, the man who thee forgoes,
When lucre lures him or ambition stings,
Shall never know the source whence real grandeur springs!”

This moor produces the *bilberry*, the *clusterberry*, the *crowberry*, and in

some places the *cranberry*. The two former afford a profitable employment in the season, for a number of poor women and children, who find a ready market for them in the neighbouring towns. These, with two of the *ericas*, were in bloom, and by the agreeable variety of their tints, enlivened the moor, and gave a richness and variety to the herbage. Here also are to be found *barrows* or *lowes*, (ancient places of sepulture) *rocking stones*, *basons*, and other Druidical remains. But I am not versed in the lore of antiquity, and the description of these relics of the times that are gone, is fitted for a stronger pen than mine.

The hand of cultivation has been extended to these wastes, and in a few years will effect a considerable change in their appearance. *Mr. Farcy* observes, "that every part of the Derbyshire hills might easily be clothed with grass or with timber and wood;" and that "finer plantations of larch and Scotch firs need not be seen, than many that are intermixed with, and on the very same stratum and soil, with these unproductive and very disagreeable heaths or moors." As I continued my route I observed a new farm-house, at a little distance to the left of the road; it appeared surrounded with recent enclosures and plantations, and I hope that the proprietor will ultimately reap the reward of his praise-worthy exertions.

The road, on leaving the moor, winds for a short time through a wood; a hill rises abruptly on the left, and on the right is a deep valley, abounding with romantic scenery. A little further is a respectable inn, where a poor maniac has long been favoured with a residence. She possesses, I am told, more bodily strength, than is usually allotted to females,—her appearance is rather masculine, and she is remarkable for regularly meeting the Manchester coach, which she accompanies for a short distance, singing or dancing in the most uncouth manner.

A little further is *Grindleford Bridge*, on which I rested, dwelling with admiration on the picturesque scenery of the valley. The bays and capes foamed by the Derwent in its course, give it a wonderful variety, and the appearance of Chatsworth in the distance, adds to the richness of the scene.

About two miles more brought me to

Stoney Middleton.

This little town is situated at the entrance of a narrow dale, formed by the apparent dislocation of a series of limestone rocks, which form on each side an almost perpendicular wall of enormous altitude. Some of the houses are in the bottom of the dale, others are built along the ledges of the rocks, almost to their very summit, formed of lime-stones, unhewn and unshaped, as when severed from the quarry.

An attempt has been made to convert Middleton into a bathing place, but hitherto with little success, for though the water of Saint Martin's well is highly medicinal, the forbidding aspect of the country, the manners of the inhabitants, the smoke of the limekilns, and the continual blasting of the rocks, render it a place totally unfit for the residence of an invalid.

Middleton Dale.

Some years ago this Dale must have been more beautiful than it is at present, for the last twenty years almost the whole of the labourers in

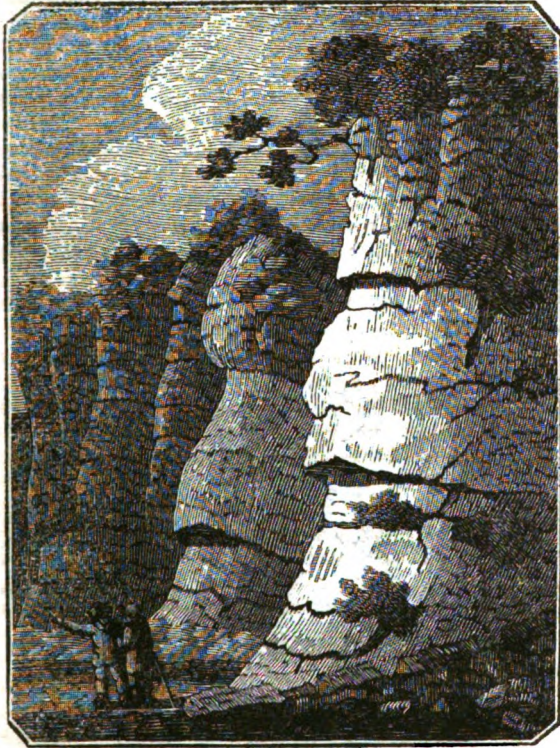
Middleton and Eyam have been employed in breaking down the rocks, burning them into lime, or carrying away the fragments to the foundries at Chesterfield; the upper part of the torrs only remain entire, and they present an exact appearance of a cogerries of Saxon towers, in which the eye of fancy traces the mouldings, and even the marks of the chisel. Their summits, crowned with shrubs, or fringed with wall flowers, increase the deception, and in a mist, or on the close of evening, almost convince the spectator that he stands at the entrance of some giant's castle, whose frowning turrets seem to threaten him with instant destruction.

One of these rocks, at the foot of which stands a common pot-house, is called the *Lover's Leap*;—a frightful precipice, of a height too great for me, unaccustomed to such measures, even to guess at. It is composed of two rocks, piled one upon another, the uppermost of which stands a few yards backward from the front of the lower one; each part abounds in fissures, and each is decorated with hazles, buckthorns, and other shrubs, which breaking the profile, take away the otherwise tame monotony of the rock, and render it an object at once interesting and picturesque.

This rock is one of the "wonders of the village," and is sure to be pointed out to the notice of a stranger. It has indeed a better title to the name it bears, than any other I have seen, or heard of since the days of Sappho, as the following narrative will prove. The accompanying sketch will give some idea of the place.

About 60 years ago, Hannah Baddaley, formed an attachment for a young man, who lodged in her master's house, in consequence of the attention he paid to her, and the professions of affection which he was constantly repeating. She believed him sincere, when alas! he was merely *gullant*; for it is not in towns only that beings in the shape of men, can trifle with the feelings, and sport with the affections of the fairer part of the creation: wherever duplicity may have had its origin, whether in the crowded city, or the secluded dale, we now too frequently meet with it in every situation, destroying alike the peace of the palace, and the cottage.

When Hannah found that she had been deceived, and that the same soft tale which Johnson had told to her, he had whispered to every damsel in the village, she lost all hope of earthly happiness, sunk into a state of settled melancholy, and seemed fast hastening to her grave, stricken at the heart, and pining away with secret sorrow. But life had become a burthen to her, and the course of nature far too slow in taking off the load. She left her sleepless bed early one summer's morning, and gained the top of the rock, I have been describing, which is level, or nearly so, with the surface of a large pasture, then divesting herself of her bonnet, her cap, and handkerchief, she laid them on the brow, and, with all her force, threw herself down the frightful precipice, in hopes to finish her woes and her life together. But by a singular interposition of Providence, she was not permitted to commit suicide. Some of the shrubs, which jut out of the rock, entangling her clothes, broke the force of her fall, by supporting her till her garments gave way, and dropt her gently on another tuft; in this manner she proceeded to the bottom where a saw-pit, partly filled with saw-dust from recent working, received her, almost without a bruise! Here she lay, exhausted with what she had undergone, and unable, from weakness, to crawl out, till the workmen coming to their employment, raised her up, and she walked home without help.



O. Jewell.

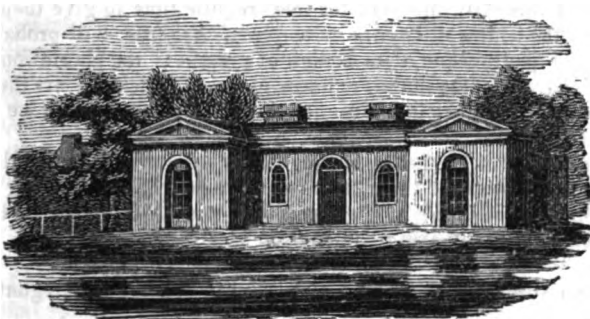
LOWER PART OF THE LOVER'S LEAP.

On being questioned how she came into that situation, she said, she was walking up the Dale to fetch the cows, when her foot slipt, and she fell in: but her bonnet, cap, and handkerchief, being found in the field above, and pieces of her clothes being seen hanging on the bushes, in various parts of the rock, demonstrated at once the course she had taken.

Her fall however had a good effect. While lying in the saw-pit, she had ruminated on her condition, and repented of her folly; and it appears, by her subsequent conduct, she had profited by her escape, for she conquered her inclination, lived in the neighbourhood till within these few years, and died respected and lamented.

This then may truly be called a Lover's Leap, and there are many people now living in Middleton, who can verify the fact; and who, from that time till her death, were acquainted with Hannah Baddeley. Johnson soon after left the neighbourhood; probably, this occurrence might have the good effect of inducing him to act and speak with more sincerity to the females with whom he was afterwards acquainted.

The remainder of my remarks on Middleton Dale, and on the country betwixt that place and Buxton, I shall reserve for my next communication.



ASKERNE SPA.

REMARKS ON ASKERNE.

THIS infant Yorkshire watering place is situated in the West Riding, within two miles of the great North Road, seven miles from Doncaster, nine from Pontefract, nine from Thorne, twelve from Selby, seventeen from Wakefield, seventeen from Barnsley, eighteen from Rotherham, twenty-four from Sheffield, twenty-five from Leeds, and twenty-eight from Gainsbro'. The village skirts the road, is rural but not romantic in its scenery; and its cots and its trees harmonizing together, give it a very interesting and pleasing effect. The Hotel is an elegant edifice, built on the side of a gently sloping hill, now converted into a beautiful shrubbery, and overtopped with trees of various kinds. At the foot of the hill runs the Dou-

easter road, and beyond a narrow slip of garden ground on the plain, spreads an extensive lake, well supplied with fish, and beautifully fringed on one side with young plantations, and bordered on the other by a walk of gravel, for the accommodation of visitors. Here stands the Spa, or Well-House, a plain rustic building, assorting well with the prevailing character of the scenery. Belts of trees and shrubs, judiciously intermixed, promise a future shelter to the walk, and cut off the uninteresting monotony of the extended marsh, which stretches for several miles to the eastward of the lake, till it is lost in the light woods that edge the receding horizon.

As a picture, the view from the door of the Well-House is peculiarly pleasing. The Hotel, with its garden, shews itself to the greatest advantage; the road just offers to the eye a single glimpse, and the embowered cottages, stretching away to the left, and just perceptible amid the trees, which assume the form of a venerable wood, add a softness, a richness, and a delicacy to the landscape, already rendered fascinating by the beautiful expanse of water which forms the foreground. Elegant as this view is, as already described, its effect is much heightened when a gentle breeze gives an animation to the water, and the light bark filled with the *elegantes* of fashion, skims lightly on its surface.

Perhaps a more healthy situation cannot easily be found, nor is it often we meet with a more pleasing prospect than that from the windows of the Hotel. Yet this will improve, for trees require time to give them form and effect. In the course of twenty more years, Askerne will probably exhibit more of the picturesque than it does at present; its plantations will then have attained something of that richness of shade which renders them interesting, and which produces that elegance of embellishment which we cannot expect to find in infant nurseries.

Askerne water, like that of Harrogate, is sulphureous, and saline, and its good effects, in whatever that water is useful for, have been long established by the test of experience. Of its component parts, *Mr Nicholson* thus speaks in his *Chemical Dictionary*, article, "Water Mineral."

"Askerne, five miles from Doncaster, in Yorkshire.

"It is a strong sulphureous water, and is slightly impregnated with a purging salt.

"A gallon contains forty-eight grains of Sulphat of Magnesia, with a little Sea Salt, and a dram and a half of earth."

The rock, in which this well is situated, seems to be composed principally of Tufa or Tophus, similar to that found in Litton Dale, in Derbyshire. It is a light porous stone, soft when fresh dug, but hardens by exposure to the air, and has a striking metallic sound when thrown upon a stone, or struck with any hard substance. Numbers of pyrites, principally in a state of decomposition, are also found in the soil.

Askerne, however, is but in its infancy. Much has already been done for it, and much more remains to be done. Independent of the sure improvements which time will produce, it wants the hand of taste to give a finish to its beauties. To the visitor it would be more accommodating were its roads levelled, and its walks smoothed; and to the general eye, the planting of the long broad marsh, behind the well, with clumps of firs or poplars, would add an elegance to its feature which nothing else could produce. Many

nuisances too want removing, or at least hiding; for an invalid who wishes for the restoration of his health, ought not to be continually presented with objects that are disgusting; the litter of the stable, the process of the laundry, and sundry other et ceteras which may be better concealed than expressed, should never be brought under the observation of a stranger.

The amusements of visitors principally consist of angling in the lake; taking the air on horseback, and visiting the towns, villas, or seats, in the neighbourhood; employments calculated to preserve the health of the valetudinarian; or restore that of the afflicted. With objects of this kind, the vicinity abounds, for besides the market towns enumerated at the head of these remarks, we find the proud remains of Conisbro' Castle at about the distance of twelve miles, those of Tickhill about sixteen, and the venerable ruins of Roche Abbey within that of twenty miles. The neighbouring seats are,

Campsall Hall; the Rev. Edward Frank,	2 miles
Campsmount, Gen. Sir John Bian,	2
Owston, Colonel Cooke,	2
Skellow Grange, G. Higgins, Esq;	3
Womersley Hall, Lord Hawke,	4
Stapleton Park, Honorable E. Peters,	4
Sir Bellingham Graham,	4
Adwick Hall;	4
Cowick; Lord Downes,	8
Sprotborough Hall, Sir J. Copley, Bart.	8
Thriberg New Hall; F. Foljambe, Esq.	13
Wentworth House; Earl Fitzwilliam,	14
Wentworth Castle, formerly the Earl of Strafford's,	17 miles.

Besides the hotel, Askerne contains an inn; and several lodging-houses, each dwelling the separate property of some individual; a constitution of things which will always act contrarily to its general improvement; for while each person is bound to consider no other interest than his own, he will enter into no arrangement for the accommodation of his neighbours: this however, may be good for the public, as it will prevent the evils of combination, and keep alive that spirit of competition which will ever prevent the imposition, for which other watering places are so generally notorious.

History of Trades and Manufactures.

CHAPTER I.

The Iron Trade; to the Period of the Roman Conquest.

IN so extensive a County as that of York, and which may be fairly presumed to contain in epitome the whole of the island, the trades and manufactures must consequently be numerous. When all are equally useful, as tending to the support of that high commercial character which Britain has attained, and which it will ever be her true interest to preserve, it might seem

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invidious to give any one manufacture a preference to another. For as "all are parts of one stupendous whole," each is entitled to our highest consideration as Patriots and as Britons. This history of the Yorkshire trades commences with that of Iron; because in its various ramifications, it gives employment to thousands of artificers, at the very *southern* extremity of the county, and spreads its influence for many miles around the contiguous country.

It may, perhaps, be possible to prove that the manufacture of iron was one of the first known to the original inhabitants of Britain, for we find express mention made in the most early records of our island, that our ancestors met their invading foes in chariots armed with hooks and scythes, that they stood in these chariots to cast their darts at the enemy, or quitted them at pleasure, to use their swords on foot. We do not indeed find any direct mention of these scythes or swords being made of iron; nay, it has indeed frequently been suggested, that they were of copper or brass, hardened by some mixture, to make them bear a proper edge; and as a confirmation of this opinion, it is stated, that the arms of the Romans were of the latter kind. To this it may be answered, that the Romans themselves allowed that the Britons made use of iron for money, a proof that it was in its metallic state, at least not wholly unknown to them.

It has also been asserted, that the iron they used for their money, and the metals they made use of for their weapons, were purchased of those merchants, who traded with the island; the reverse of this, was evidently the case, for the Phœnicians, the most ancient traders we read of, purchased their tin, their copper, and probably other metals of the Britons; they therefore understood the method of melting ores, and the chains they wore as ornaments of their bodies, prove likewise that they practised the fabrication of iron.

It has also been objected, that a nation of savages, from their manners, and the various habits of their lives, could not possibly know how to reduce any metals from their ores, and particularly one so refractory as iron. We ought, however, to consider that Britain, anterior to the Roman conquest, could hardly be considered a nation of savages, for it was populous enough to bring into the field an army of 250,000 warriors, *well trained and disciplined, and singularly expert in the management of their cars*, and that, like their neighbours the Gauls, who had given the Romans the trouble of many regular sieges, the natives resided generally in cities; they too had their musical instruments of no rude form, for their Druids or Bards; knew how to fix their native pearls in edgings of gold, and could form various articles of the ivory they received in barter for their tin; add to this their knowledge of fabricating their war-carriages, their traces, their bucklers, their arrows, their bows, and other implements of destruction, and we can no longer doubt of their being able to smelt iron.

Let us, however, trace the progress of these acquirements among the Britons, by allowing them once to have been (what we are certain they must have been) a nation of savages, or men without knowledge, and without instruction. Discoveries in science, or in the arts of life, are less the effect of judgement than of accident; and a process commenced for one purpose, has frequently, before its conclusion, enriched our knowledge with a discovery foreign to our thoughts, but which has afterwards proved of the greatest advantage; thus it is at the present day, and thus it ever must have been. To

apply this position; but this Bishop Watson has already done in his *Chemical Essays*, Vol. III. Page 260, article "Smelting," where he thus happily expresses himself:—

"The earth, in a little time after the deluge, and long before it could have been peopled by the posterity of Noah, must have become covered with wood; the most obvious method of clearing a country of its wood, is setting it on fire; now in most mineral countries there are veins of metallic ores, which lie contiguous to the surface of the earth, and these having been fluxed whilst the woods growing over them were on fire, probably suggested to many nations the first idea of smelting ores,

' ————— Pow'rful gold first rais'd his head,
And brass, and silver, and ignoble lead:
When shady woods, on lofty mountains grown,
Felt scorching fires; whether from thunder thrown,
Or else by man's design the flames arose,

Whatever 'twas that gave these flames their birth,
Which burnt the tow'ring trees and scorch'd the earth,
Hot streams of silver, gold, and lead, and brass,
As nature gave a hollow proper place,
Descended down, and form'd a glittering mass.'

"There is no natural absurdity in this notion of the poet; and indeed it is confirmed by the testimony of various ancient historians, who speak of silver and other metals being melted out of the earth, during the burning of the woods upon the *Alps* and the *Pyrenees*.

"A similar circumstance is said to have happened in *Croatia*, in the year 1762; a large mass of mixed metal, composed of copper, iron, tin, and silver, having been fluxed, during the conflagration of a wood, which was accidentally set on fire.

"The putting a quantity of ore upon a heap of wood, and setting the pile on fire, in conformity to the manner in which ores were melted during the burning of forests, was, it may be conjectured, the first rude process by which metals were extracted from their ores. But as the force of fire is greatly diminished when the flame is suffered to expand itself, and as the air acts more forcibly in exciting fire, when it rushes upon it with greater velocity, it is likely that the heap of wood and ore would soon be surrounded with a wall of stone, in which sufficient openings would be left for the entrance of the air, and thus a kind of furnace would be constructed.

"The *Peruvians*, we are told, had discovered the art of smelting, and refining silver, either by the simple application of fire, or where the ore was more stubborn, and impregnated with foreign substances, by placing it in small ovens, or furnaces on high grounds, so artificially constructed, that the draught of air performed the function of a bellows; a machine with which they were totally unacquainted."

That something like this has been practised in the neighbourhood of *Sheffield*; if we have not positive proof, we have, at least, much circumstantial evidence; for both on hills, and in vallies, and frequently by the sides of small rivers, are the remains of boles, some of them containing immense

quantities of iron slag, but without the trace of any building whatever. They are generally encrusted with a thick soil, often covered with decayed oaks and underwood, and exhibit every appearance of being the work of remote antiquity. One of these is very conspicuous on the left of the road from Blackburn Wheel to Grange Mill, and several are in the wood on the opposite side of the Holbrook.

An objection may here be urged, that allowing the iron ore to be reduced, the metal thus formed is not *malleable* but *cast* iron, and consequently incapable of being applied to any use whatever, by a people void of mechanic combinations, and without the aid of powerful machinery: this, however, needs no other answer, than the fact, that iron, malleable iron, preceded the use of all such machinery, for all the machines of which we have any knowledge, that are used for the making of iron malleable, are themselves made of iron, and it must be allowed, that the material was known before the utensil could be formed.

It would, however, require no great stretch of knowledge, to be able to make a good iron of the metal already produced, by the action of a wood fire, on its common ores. For finding it impossible to fashion by beating, (we will suppose with stones) their intractable product into any form, but what it had of itself assumed, might not these savages, if we must call them so, think it worth while to collect what fragments and small pieces they could together, and endeavour to melt them into one mass. They would in order to make them join the sooner, naturally agitate the fluid metal by stirring it with a piece of wood, and it, according to its own laws, by this motion of its particles, would give out its fusible part, (in chemical terms its carbonic acid gas) and presently become what they had not even dared to hope, a piece of infusible metal capable of being wrought by beating, or hammering, into any form required.

The writer of this article would not be understood to affirm, that this was actually the mode in which our forefathers produced this iron; all he wishes is, to form an hypothesis founded on the nature of the acquirements they then might have made, on the state of society at that time in Britain, and on the possibility of procuring, by that method, iron of a quality good enough to manufacture into the articles they wanted, and which, from the plentifulness of the ore, and the extent of their woods and their forests, would afford them a supply, for ages inexhaustible.

We may, therefore, fairly conclude, that in the infancy of the iron trade, the mode of working would be something in the following manner:

1. The ore, or iron-stone, would be laid in a hollow bed of burnt wood or ashes, in such a situation as to be exposed to the action of the wind, and then smelted, by keeping up, with a plentiful supply of fuel, the fiercest fire possible.

2. The lumps of metal picked up at the end of the operation, would again be placed in the same bed or furnace, and re-melted: the founder, from time to time, agitating the fluid mass with his stick.

3. When he could no longer stir it, it would be rolled from the fire upon a large stone, and then, while it retained its heat, be beat with other stones or lumps of metal, which would drive out many of the particles which injured its cohesion.

4. By re-heating (for it would no longer melt) and frequent beating, it would improve in quality, and might then be pronounced good iron.

How far this method agrees, with what in comparison with it may be called an improved process, and in which machinery was introduced, the following account of the making of iron at Cuckfield, in Sussex, given by that observant naturalist, and philosopher, *Mr Jahn Ray*, F. R. S. in 1674, will easily determine.

“ *The manner of the Iron Work at the Furnace :*

“ The iron-mine lies sometimes deeper, sometimes shallower in the earth, from four feet to forty, and upward.

“ There are several sorts of mine ; some hard, some gentle, some rich, some coarser. The iron-masters always mix different sorts of mine together, otherwise they will not melt to advantage.

“ When the mine is brought in, they take small coles, and lay a row of small coles and upon it a row of mine, and so alternately, S.S.S. one above another, and setting the coles on fire therewith burn the mine.

“ The use of this burning is to mollify it, that so it may be broke in small pieces ; otherwise if it should be put into the furnace as it comes out of the earth, it would not melt but come away whole.

“ Care also must be taken that it be not too much burned, for then it will loop, i. e. melt and run together in a mass. After it is burnt, they beat it into small pieces with an iron sledge, and then put it into the furnace (which is before charged with coles) casting it upon the top of the coles, where it melts and falls into the hearth in the space of about twelve hours, more or less, and then it is run into a sow.

“ The hearth, or bottome of the furnace is made of a sand-stone, and the sides round to the height of a yard, or thereabout, the rest of the furnace is lined up to the top with brick.

“ When they begin upon a new furnace ; they put fire for a day or two before they begin to blow.

“ They then blow gently, and increase by degrees till they come to the height, in ten weeks or more.

“ Every six days they call a *Founday*, in which space they make eight tun of iron, if you divide the whole summ of iron made by the *Foundays*, for at first they make less in a *Founday*, at last more.

“ The hearth, by the force of the fire, continually blown, grows wider and wider ; so that if at first it contains so much as will make a sow of 600 or 700 pounds weight, at last it will contain so much as will make a sow of 2000l. The lesser pieces of 1000 pounds, or under, they call *pigs*.

“ Of twenty-four loads of coles, they expect eight tun of sows ; to every load of coles, which consists of eleven quarters, they put a load of mine which contains eighteen bushels.

“ A hearth, ordinarily, if made of good stone, will last forty *Foundays*, that is, forty weeks, during which time, the fire is never let go out. They never blow twice upon one hearth, though they go upon it not above five or six *Foundays*.

“ The cinder like scum swims upon the melted metal in the hearth, and is let out once or twice before a sow is cast.”

“ *The manner of working the Iron at the Forge or Hammer.*

“ In every forge or hammer there are two fires at least, the one they call the *Finery*, and the other the *Chafery*.

“ At the *Finery*, by the working of the hammer they bring it into *Blooms* and *Anconies*, thus.

“ The *sow*, at first, they roll into the fire, and melt off a piece of about three-fourths of a hundred weight, which, so soon as it is broken off, is called a *Loop*.

“ This *Loop* they take out with their shingling tongs, and beat it with iron sledges upon an iron plate near the fire that so it may not fall in pieces but be in a capacity to be carried under the hammer. Under which, they then removing it, and drawing a little water, beat it with the hammer very gently, which forces cinder and dross out of the matter; afterwards by degrees, drawing more water, they beat it thicker and stronger till they bring it to a *Bloom*, which is a four-square mass, of about two feet long. This operation they call *shingling the Loop*.

“ This done, they immediately return it to the *Finery* again, and after two or three heats and working, they bring it to an *Ancony*, the figure whereof is in the middle, a bar about three feet long of that shape they intend the whole bar to be made of it; at both ends, a square piece left rough to be wrought at the *Chafery*.

“ *Note.* At the *Finery*, three loads of the biggest coals go to make one tun of iron.

“ At the *Chafery*, they only draw out the two ends suitable to what was drawn out at the *Finery* in the middle, and so finish the bar.

“ *Note, 1.* One load of the smaller coals will draw out one tun of iron at the *Chafery*.

“ 2. They expect that one man and a boy at the *Finery* should make two tuns of iron in a week; two men at the *Chafery* should take up; i. e. make or work five or six tun in a week.

“ 3. If into the hearth where they work the iron-sows, (whether the *Chafery* or the *Finery*,) you cast upon the iron a piece of brass, it will hinder the metal from working, causing it to spatter about, so that it cannot be brought into a solid piece.”

To return from this digression. The Romans, when they had completely conquered the country, acted in a manner becoming the great character they had gained; they encouraged all the native manufactures, and introduced such new arts, as were calculated to improve the condition of their newly acquired colony. We may therefore conclude, that among others, *Metallurgy* was not neglected; and accordingly we find from various histories, that they established founderies for making iron, and erected manufactories of spears, lances, battle axes, and other implements, in almost every part of the kingdom, properly adapted for such a trade. Thus would our ancestors, under such able instructors, acquire a proficiency in the working of iron, and lay a foundation for that celebrity, which their posterity in after ages has so justly acquired.

Few manufactures require so many localities as that of iron. The weight of the iron-stone precludes the possibility of distant carriage for the purpose of smelting, and our forests being denuded, pit-coal must be substituted for

wood, which also is comparatively heavy, and is used in too great a quantity to be taken from any considerable distance, to the beds of ore. To say nothing of water for working machinery, which also is indispensable, it is absolutely necessary that an iron work should be fixed in such a situation, as to have both its ore and its coal near at hand, and as little beneath the surface of the ground as possible. No place in the kingdom possesses these advantages in so eminent a degree, as the southern part of Yorkshire, and in no other place is the working of iron carried to so great an extent. Sheffield has, as it were, become the centre of a manufacture which the world cannot rival; and the surrounding towns and villages are almost solely supported by this lucrative branch of national commerce. Iron-stone and coal are found in almost every hill; the best of grind-stones are procured within the district; fire-clay, and, in short, every thing which can be useful for carrying on the work, are the products of the neighbourhood; while the Don, and its tributary streams, afford facilities for finishing the wares, which are in vain sought for in any other situation.

It cannot then, for a moment be doubted, that when the Romans began to establish their *bloomingeries*, Hallamshire (for so has the district since been named) was one of the first of their factories; here then we perceive the first dawn of that regularity of workmanship, which has required the lapse of ages to bring to perfection.

After the departure of the Romans, the arts began to ebb: at peace for so long a series of years, the inhabitants had almost forgotten what war meant; and accustomed to the manufacturing of plough-shares and pruning hooks, they only remembered, as things they had once heard of, the names of arms. Aroused from this state of torpidity by their northern neighbours, they suffered all the effects of a predatory war, before they ventured on resistance;—unarmed and d'spirited, they sunk without a struggle. The frequency of insult at length aroused their native energy; but alas! those armies which formerly had made even Romans tremble, were no longer terrible to their enemies; their weapons were useless from the want of exercise, and all their efforts only served to extend the ravages of their invaders, by making them sensible of the weakness of their opponents. Aided by the Saxons, they drove the barbarous hordes of Picts again into the North, but submitted to those as masters, whom they had invited as friends: thus this ill-fated country, from a lamentable want of unanimity, had been successively enslaved by the Romans, the Picts, and the Saxons; it had frequently changed its tyrant, but never its servitude. Groaning under oppression, the arts it had learned of the Romans were almost forgotten; its edifices, once remarkable for the chasteness of their architecture, destroyed by the ruthless hand of a northern banditti, were replaced by others, that showed, like the spirits of the people, but a clumsy imitation of what they once had been; each Briton brooding in silence over his woes, to him apparently interminable, became a listless being, swallowed up in an apathy which neither insult nor wrong possessed the power of awakening.

Insensibly intermixing with the Saxons, they, and the Britons, in time, formed but one people. The frequent quarrels of the princes of the Heptarchy rendered the manufacture of arms again a work of necessity. The *Deiri*, supporting their prince by the supply which they could afford him of arms,

and of soldiers, hardy enough to use them, seated their Edwin on the throne of Northumbria, and supported him against the attacks of the infamous Penda, and he, in return, encouraged the arts of peace. For him, the South Deirans had to try a new fabric with their iron, for he had a number of iron dishes forged, which he fastened with a chain to every spring and fountain, which lay near the route generally travelled from one town to another, in order that passengers might be refreshed on their journey: vestiges of these ladles have been lately seen in that part of *Deira*, which is contained in the present Wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill.

Till the Norman conquest, Hallamshire may be considered as the principal manufacture of arms in the nation: hence, it is more than probable, Harold supplied his army with swords, with spears, and with armour, and filled up his ranks with the hardy sons of the forge.

Hence too, the gailant Waltheof, the favorite son of the brave Siward, derived his succours, when he so valiantly opposed the whole army of William, at York. Unfortunately for this district, when Waltheof was attainted and beheaded, through the machinations of his wife, the niece of the Conqueror, its attachment subjected it to extermination, and we find that the inhuman Norman destroyed every building, and every forge—laid its fields desolate, and swept away its cottages: and, that his conquered subjects might no more be supplied with arms from Hallamshire, he issued an edict, forbidding its ever being rebuilt.

Here then was the work of ages, the industry of thousands, the aggregate of the ingenuity of various nations, destroyed in a moment, at the nod of a despotic tyrant, whose only wish was to trample on the liberties of the people, who had dared to risk every thing in defence of their once enjoyed freedom; and we find, that this land, for nine years, lay completely desolate, none daring either to use a plough upon it, or to carry away the least part of its produce, while its butchered inhabitants lay unburied on the ground, a prey to birds and Norman dogs.

This destruction of so valuable an art is the more to be regretted, when we consider to what perfection the manufacture of iron was then brought. In the period which immediately preceded the Conquest, we are told by one of the most intelligent of our historians, that “the art of working in iron and steel had arisen to such a state of improvement, that even the horses of some of the chief Knights and Barons were covered with steel and iron armour. Artificers who wrought in iron were so highly regarded, in those warlike times, that every military officer had his smith, who constantly attended his person, to keep his arms and armour in order. The chief smith was an officer of considerable dignity; in the court of the Anglo Saxon and Welch Kings, where he enjoyed many privileges, and his *wergeld* was much higher than that of any other artificer. In the Welch court the King’s smith sat next to the domestic chaplain, and was entitled to a draught of every kind of liquor that was brought into the hall.”

Original Correspondence, Selections, &c.

CHEESE-MAKING AT CHEDDAR.

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 To the Editors of the Northern Star.

GENTLEMEN:—In a cursory perusal of the *Literary Panorama* for last month, I perceive, in the critique on *Lullin's State of Lombardy*, the following remark.

“These meadows are singularly fertile—they produce thrée, and sometimes four, crops of hay; but being subdivided into an infinity of plats, which belong to a multitude of meadows, there are scarcely any which singly could support a cheese-dairy; because cheese-making requires the whole of the milk furnished by at least fifty cows. To obtain this quantity therefore, the inhabitants of Lombardy have long been in the habit of forming themselves into societies in their respective neighbourhoods, to make cheese from the whole supply, thrown into a common stock. Twice every day they bring the milk of fifty or sixty cows, in partnership, to the principal dwelling, where it is manufactured for the benefit of the associated owners:

“This ingenious method has passed from Italy into Switzerland; where it has been adopted almost universally.”

This practice would undoubtedly be striking to M. Lullin, because we are always affected by singularity; to an English critic, however, it ought not to have appeared astonishing, since the following quotation from *De Foe*, (who died in 1731) proves the same practice to have long existed in England.

“In the low country, on the other side *Mendip Hills*, lies *Cheddar*, (in Somersetshire) a village pleasantly situated under the very ridge of the mountains; before the village is a large green, or common, on which all the cows belonging to the village, do feed; this ground is exceeding rich, and as the whole village are cow-keepers, they take care to keep up the goodness of the soil, by agreeing to lay on large quantities of dung, for manuring and enriching the land.

“The milk of all the town cows is brought together every day, into a convenient room, where the persons appointed, or trusted for the management, measure every man's quantity, and set it down in a book; when the quantities are adjusted, the milk is all put together, and makes one cheese, and no more: so that it is bigger or less, as the cows yield more or less milk. By this method the goodness of the cheese is preserved, and without all dispute it is the best that *England*, if not the whole world, affords.

“As these cheeses often weigh a hundred weight, sometimes much more, so the poorer inhabitants, who have but few cows, are obliged to stay the longer for the return of their milk; for no man has any such return, till his share comes to a whole cheese; and if the quantity of his milk delivered in, comes to above a cheese, the overplus rests in account to his credit till another cheese comes to his share: and thus every man has equal justice, and though he should but have one cow, he shall in time, have one whole cheese. This cheese is often sold from six-pence to eight-pence per pound, when the *Cheddar* cheese is sold but from two-pence to two-pence-halfpenny.”

My reason for noticing this, is, that I think we ought not while we are praising foreigners for the ingenuity of their institutions, to forget those of our own country, nor to search abroad for those customs which have long been habituated to our native soil, or which may have originated with our ancestors at home.—I remain, &c.

A. F. A.

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE AMERICA.

THE recent events in *South America* rendering that country at the present moment peculiarly interesting to the commercial part of the nation, the following account of the Spanish and Portuguese American dominions, cannot, it is presumed, be unacceptable to our readers.

Spanish Dominions.

“The Spanish dominions in South America, (observes Mr. Pinkerton,) themselves an empire, are divided into three vice-royalties, *La Plata*, *Peru*, and *New Granada*. The inferior are, that of *Caracas*, (which from its position may be described in a supplement to *New Granada*) and *Chili*, itself a settlement of no small importance.”

La Plata, the most important of these viceroalties, extends from the latitude of 14 to nearly that of 38 degrees South, giving it a length of about 1660 miles, by a breadth of 830; a surface of country equal to 182,600 square miles. It must however be very thin of inhabitants, since the most intelligent of its geographers ascribes to it no greater a population than “one million of civilized inhabitants, and a handful of savages;” a number not much greater than that contained in the *County of York*, which is not more than a thirtieth part of its superficial extent.

La Plata is divided into thirty provinces, the names of which it will be unnecessary to enumerate. “Among the cities, the first and chief place is due to *Buenos Ayres*, though exceeded in population by *Potosi*. This capital is situated on the W. side of the great river *Parana*, or *La Plata*, which gives its name to the viceroalty.” The creation of the viceroalty in 1778, the rapid progress of commerce and agriculture, have greatly increased its population, which is now supposed to consist of 40,000 souls, the half of which are Spaniards, and the remainder Negroes, Mulattoes, and Indians. The Spaniards (including Creoles) are chiefly employed in commerce, agriculture, or the arts, while the inhabitants of colour are generally servants.

The merchants of *Buenos Ayres* are esteemed men of probity; many of them are possessed of extensive capitals, and as this city is the grand mart of *Peruvian* commerce, they enjoy an opportunity of speculation which they could not otherwise possess; for having no branch of native exportation, its trade could only be inconsiderable.

“The prosperity of *Buenos Ayres* has become progressive: formerly there were no country houses, nor other fruits than a kind of peach trees;

but at present there is no person in easy circumstances, who has not a country cottage, and garden, with a variety of fruits, garden-plants, and flowers." The environs of the city are pleasant, diversified with gardens and groves, fields of maize and extensive grounds of wheat. The climate is healthy, the inhabitants robust, and many individuals have attained the limits of old age; one, in particular, who died at 110, had never in his life experienced sickness.

The articles most in request at La Plata, as a commercial speculation, appear to be cast-iron stew-pans or digesters, black cloth, Irish linens, coarse shirts, and women's black cloth hoods, ready made; glass, jewellery, ornaments for the head, images of saints, crosses, &c.; pottery, cooking utensils, forks and spoons, rings and ear-rings, combs, ornaments of dress, watches, &c.

The riches of La Plata principally consist of its mines, the number of which, a few years ago, was as follows: of gold thirty, silver twenty-seven, copper seven, tin two, and lead seven.

Peru.—This viceroyalty is better known by name, at least, in Europe. than either of the other two. The history of its Incas has rendered it interesting, and it has been made the scene of several dramas and romances. Its length is computed at 1,470 British miles; and its breadth 1,004; its superficial contents being (allowing for all irregularities) about 350,600 square miles.

Peru is divided into forty-two provinces, and its population, according to a late census, amounts to 1,076,122 persons. The number of towns and villages is computed at 1460.

Lima, its capital city, has a population of 52,627 persons; has 355 streets, and 3941 houses. Its "wealth is chiefly derived from the mines in the provinces to the North and South; but agriculture prospers in the vicinity, and the fields feed numerous horses and cattle. The Indians of the coast supply fish from the Bay of Callao, and the villages of Chorillo and Lurin. There are in Lima no manufactures of any description: the want of occupations leads many of the females to vice; and the men are rather inclined to sloth and indolence."

Cuzco, formerly the seat of the Peruvian monarchy, is, beyond all comparison, the second city of Peru. The population is estimated at 26,000. "Lima may be called the maritime capital of Peru, and Cuzco the inland metropolis. Proudly situated amidst the surrounding Andes, and boasting its origin from the first of the Incas, Cuzco still retains the majesty of a capital."

The other cities in Peru are Arequipa, founded by Pizarro, in 1536, the population of which is stated at 30,000. Guamanga, also founded by Pizarro, in 1539; the chief trade of these two is in leather, grain, and fruit. Guancavelica, which was formerly remarkable for its mine of quicksilver. Janja, at present noted for its manufactures of woollen cloth, and for its silver mines. Lambayeque, where the poor are employed in a manufacture of cotton. Caxamarca, Ica, and Guanuco, the latter noted for its excellent fruits, and the second for its glass manufactory.

Articles of commerce for Lima, and indeed for the whole province of Peru, are, the expensive parts of dress; silks, fine linens, and superfine

cloths; and, among the Indians, coarse linens, English coarse woollens, &c. In the mines, and in agriculture, iron is indispensable, for which, in its rough state, there is an annual demand of 300 tons. Hardware, wax, paper, pepper, saffron, liquors, medicines, glass, books, and furniture, are also classed among the best articles of import.

From a statement in the *Mercurio Peruano*, it appears that in 1791, there were in Peru the following serviceable mines. Gold, sixty-nine. Silver, seven hundred and eighty-four. Quicksilver, four. Copper, four; and Lead twelve. Twenty-nine mines of gold, and five hundred and eighty-eight of silver, had, at the same time, by accidents or casualties, been rendered unworkable.

New Granada, extends in length 1040 miles, by a medial breadth of 278 miles; making a surface of 289,800 square miles, and is supposed to contain a population of one million.

New Granada is divided into twenty-four provinces, and its capital city is Santa Fè de Bagota, near the river Funza, which, at the distance of thirty-five miles falls into the great river Magdalena. This city contains a population of 30,000 persons. The inhabitants are generally of a good character, quick in their understanding, and agreeable in their stature and aspect. Very few of them are rich, which makes them rather prefer the more retired walks of life, to the engaging in any extensive commerce.

Besides the capital, New Granada contains a number of other cities, among which is the celebrated Quito, which is stated to have 58,000 inhabitants. This population is composed, like that of all other cities in this country, of Spaniards, Creoles, people of colour, and Indians. The inhabitants of Quito are celebrated for their ingenuity; they are also possessed of many of those qualities which adorn human nature, and are docile, humane, liberal and hospitable; even the Indians are remarkable for their skill in painting and sculpture.

The whole country is pleasant, healthful, and fertile; it produces in abundance cacao, tobacco, sugar, maize, yams, plantains, potatoes, and fruits of the most delicious kinds. Its rivers abound in fish; and its mountains are rich in the precious metals.

The commerce of New Granada principally depends on its mines, a few manufactures, and some native products. "The manufactures are chiefly at Tunja, Socorro, Velez, and other towns and villages towards the plains; and consist of cotton cloths, with carpets, counterpanes, and coarse woollens of various descriptions, that support internal trade. The northern provinces produce excellent woods for the construction of ships, and the dying woods are superior to those of Campeachy. The *caoba*, or mahogany of Panama, is of exquisite beauty, and superior to all others. The chocolate, from the banks of the Magdalena, is esteemed equal to that of Caracas; and vast harvests of cotton and tobacco might be gathered, while the navigable rivers Magdalena and Anato, and the ports of Carthagena and Santa Marta, offer easy and convenient outlets to the European markets. Indeed, so numerous and diversified are the salutary and useful vegetable productions of these extensive provinces, that industry alone is wanting, to open all the sources of commerce."

The government of *Caracas* contains a population of about 728,000, of

which one fifth are whites, three tenths slaves, two fifths freed-men or their descendants, and the remainder Indians. Its productions are chocolate, sugar, tobacco, beeves, horses, and cattle. Its plains are fertile, and its mines rich in copper; but its inhabitants are neither industrious nor speculative. "Pleased with a rattle, tickled with a straw," they pursue some miserable office, some paltry distinction, and neglect those occupations that would render them comfortable and independent.

Chili is a long narrow tract of country, bounded on the west by the South Pacific Ocean, and on the East by that vast belt of mountains, the Andes, which sends forth copious streams to water its fertile fields, abounding with gold, silver, and other valuable productions. Its length is upwards of 1200 miles, and its breadth about 200. That part of it which belongs to Spain is divided into thirteen provinces, the remainder is inhabited by the descendants of its ancient tribes.

"Spanish Chili has benefited greatly by the liberty of commerce, since 1778, and the population begins to correspond with its delicious climate. The Spaniards are mostly from the northern provinces, and are mingled with a few English, French, and Italians. *Molina* observes, that the Creoles, of whatever European nations descended, resemble each other. Well-made, intrepid, incapable of treason or meanness, vain, liberal, ardent, fond of pleasure, sagacious, observant, ingenious, docile; they only want instructive books and scientific instruments, which are very rare, and sold at enormous prices. The noble arts are, however, neglected, and even mechanics are far from perfection.

"Chili is celebrated as one of the richest metallic regions. The lead found is of excellent quality, but is only used for the fusion of silver, and a few domestic purposes. It appears in the shapes of galena, green ore, white sparry ore; and is always mingled with a little gold and silver, which is despised by the miners of this rich country. The mines of tin, are yet more neglected than those of lead, in spite of their abundance, and the excellence of the mineral. Iron is so abundant, that there are few rivers which do not deposit a sandy ore of that metal. Copper mines also abound; the metal of which is extremely good, and often, like that of Siberia, mingled with gold: some of it, indeed, in the proportion of one half. Silver is very plentiful; a vein of it has been found of more than ninety miles in length; yet, abundant as this, and the other metals are, Chili is still more prolific in gold, which is found in such amazing quantity as almost to stagger belief, and defy the power of the most vivid imagination.

Brazil, or Portuguese America.

These dominions extend from $1\frac{1}{2}$ degrees north latitude, to 32 degrees south, being a length of $33\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, or 2328 miles, and the breadth from Cape St. Roque to its farthest bound, on the river of Amazons, equals, if it does not exceed, that extent; thus giving a surface of country equal to 558,709 square miles. It must, however, be very thin of inhabitants, its population being thought not to exceed one million.

This country is divided into the following provinces, proceeding from the north to the south. Para, Maranhao, Siara, St. Catharina, Rio Grande, Para-Iba, Tamaraca, Fernambuco, Sergippe, Bahia, or Todos os Santos,

Ilheos, Porto Seguro, Espiritu Santo, Rio Janeiro, St. Vincente, and Del Rey. It has also, in the interior, the governments of St. Paulo, Minas Geraes, Gojas, Cujaba, and Matogrosso, but these are comparatively little known.

Among the principal products of Brazil, may be reckoned sugar, cotton, vanilla, chocolate, and coffee; hams, and tanned hogs' skins, also form part of its commerce, and it abounds with Brazil-wood, diamonds, precious stones, and gold.

"A late voyager, *Sir G. Staunton*, (observes *Mr Pinkerton*) has thrown considerable light on the state of manners in Brazil. He is shocked with the indelicacy of the ladies, who amuse themselves with hunting vermin among each other's hair, and shew, with great coolness, a cutaneous disorder on their hands. The former practice is also common in Spain and Portugal. But to eat without knives and forks, and roll the meat and vegetables in balls is an oriental practice, which the Portuguese retain; as the women do that of squatting on carpets.

"The inhabitants of Bahia, generally follow the Lisbon fashions, but with an excess of embroidery. The usual dress of the ladies is a single petticoat over a chemise. The latter is composed of the thinnest muslin, and is generally very much worked and ornamented. It is made so full at the bosom, that on the smallest movement, it drops over one or both shoulders, leaving the breast perfectly exposed; and besides this, is so transparent, that the skin is every where visible underneath. This violation of *feminine delicacy* appears the more disgusting, as the complexion of the Brazilians is in general very indifferent, approaching to an obscure tawny colour. At mass a black silk mantle covers the whole person. The negro women are loaded with chains of gold round the neck."

ON THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE POOR.

To the Editors of the Northern Star.

GENTLEMEN:—At a time like the present, when hundreds of our countrymen, from the want of employment at home, are driven to emigration, the following may not, perhaps, be deemed uninteresting to your readers:

During the war of 1709, numbers of Protestants from the Banks of the Rhine, were driven by the persecutions of France, to seek a refuge in any country, that could, or would afford them shelter. Some thousands of them were naturalized in Holland; the government of which published a proclamation in their favour, beginning thus:—"The States of Holland and West-Friesland to all who shall hear of, or see, these presents, greeting, We make it known that having taken into consideration, *that the grandeur and posterity of a country, does in general, consist in the multitude of inhabitants*, and that in particular this Province is increased in power and riches, by the concurrence of unhappy and dispersed persons, who being driven from their own country, for the profession of the true reformed religion, &c." England following the example of Holland, and acting on the same broad principle, also invited them to settle in this country, promising them every encouragement suitable to their situation.

In consequence of this generous procedure, upwards of seven thousand of these poor creatures arrived in London, for whom our government provided camps on Blackheath, and Camberwell Common, as a temporary residence, till something more decisive could be arranged for their convenience.

Among the many projects entered into for settling these strangers among us, was one for establishing a colony of them near Lyndhurst, in New Forest, Hampshire, which, as it was drawn up by the celebrated *Daniel de Foë*, shall be given in his own words.

“ I cannot omit mentioning here a proposal made some years ago to the Lord Treasurer *Godolphin*, for re-peopling this forest, which I can be more particular in than any other man, because I had the honour to draw up the scheme, and argue it before that noble Lord, and some others who were principally concerned at that time in bringing over the poor inhabitants of the Palatinate; a thing in itself commendable; but as it was managed, made of no benefit to England, and miserable to those poor people.

“ Some persons being ordered by the noble Lord above-mentioned, to consider of measures how the said poor people should be provided for, without injury to the public; the answer was grounded upon this maxim, that the number of inhabitants is the wealth and strength of a kingdom; provided those inhabitants were honest and industrious, and applied themselves to live by their labour, to whatsoever trades or employments they were brought up. In the next place it was inquired, what employments those poor people were brought up to? It was answered, there were husbandmen and artificers of all sorts; upon which *New Forest*, in *Hampshire*, was singled out to be the place.

“ Here it was proposed to draw a great square line, containing four thousand acres of land, marking out two large highways, or roads through the centre, crossing both ways, so that there should be a thousand acres in each division, exclusive of the land contained in the said cross roads.

“ Then it was proposed to single out twenty men and their families, who should be recommended as honest industrious men, expert in, or at least capable of being instructed in husbandry, curing and cultivating of land, breeding and feeding cattle, &c.

“ To each of these should be parcelled out, in equal distributions, two hundred acres of this land, so that the whole four thousand acres should be fully distributed to the said twenty families, for which they should have no rent to pay, and be liable to no taxes, but such as provided for their own sick or poor, repairing their own roads, &c. This exemption from rent and taxes to continue for twenty years, and then to pay each fifty pounds a year to the crown.

“ To each of these families, whom I would now call *Farmers*, it was proposed to advance £200 in ready money, as a stock to set them to work, to furnish them with cattle, horses, cows, hogs, &c. and to hire and pay labourers, to enclose, clear, and cure the land; which it was supposed, the first year, could not be so much to their advantage as afterwards; allowing them timber out of the forest to build themselves houses and barns, sheds, and offices, as they should have occasion; also for carts, waggons, ploughs, harrows, and the like necessary things.

“ Thus twenty families would be immediately supplied and provided for; for there would be no doubt, but these families, with so much land given them *gratis*, and so much money to work with, would live very well; and these twenty farmers would, by the consequence of their own settlements, provide for, and employ such a proportion of others of their own people, that the whole number of Palatines would have been provided for, had they been many more than they were, and that without being any burden upon, or injury to the people of England: on the contrary, they would have been an advantage, and an addition of wealth and strength to the nation, and to the country in particular, where they should be thus seated.

“ This was the scheme for settling the Palatines, by which means twenty families of farmers, handsomely set up and supported, would lay a foundation for six or seven hundred of the rest of their people; and as the land in *New Forest* is undoubtedly good; and capable of improvement, by such cultivation, so other wastes in England are to be found as fruitful as that; and twenty such villages might have been erected, the poor strangers maintained, and the nation evidently be bettered by it. As to the money to be advanced which in the case of twenty such settlements, at £4000 each, would be £80,000. Two things would have been answered by the execution of this scheme; viz.

1. “ That the annual rent to be received for all those lands after twenty years, would abundantly pay the public for the first disburse; that rent being then to amount to £40,000.

2. “ More money than would have done this, was thrown away upon them here, to keep them in suspense, and afterwards starve them; sending them a begging all over the nation, and shipping them off to perish in other countries.”

This plan, as De Foe observes, was rendered abortive; and lamentable to relate, these deluded people were afterwards left to shift for themselves, and to procure a passage for any other country, in the best manner they were able; and we find, that upwards of three thousand got over to New York, when being unkindly received, they travelled in the most distressful situation, to Pennsylvania, where they met with the greatest kindness, and attention from the Quakers; with them they settled, and by their invitation many more of their countrymen afterwards arrived, and conducted not a little to the prosperity of that comparatively infant colony.

Perhaps the adoption of a plan, something similar to that proposed for the Palatines, of colonizing some of our extensive wastes, and uncultivated moors, might be a means of arresting the progress of emigration, and of securing to England the remains of

—“ A bold peasantry, their country's pride,
“ Which once destroy'd, can never be supplied.”

A. F. A.

Sheffield, June 2, 1817.

COLLECTIONS AND RECOLLECTIONS.

—♦♦♦♦—
Ancient Description of England.

GILDAS, an ancient British Author, who wrote about 1100 years ago, thus describes his country:—"The Island of *Britaine* placed in the balance of divine poising hand (as they call it) which weigheth the whole world, almost the uttermost bound of this earth towards the *South* and *West*, extending it selfe from the *South West*, out towards the *North Pole*, eight hundred miles in length, and containing two hundred in breadth, besides the faire outstretched Forelands of sundry Promontories, embraced by the embowed bosoms of the Ocean Sea; with whose most spacious, and on every side (saving only the Southerne streights, by which we saile to *Gallehelgicke*) unpassable enclosure (as I may call it) shee is strongly defended; enriched with the mouths of two noble Floods, *Thames* and *Severn*, as it were two arms (by which outlandish commodities have in times past bene transported into the same) besides other Rivers of lesser account, strengthened with eight and twenty Cities, and other Castles, not meanelly fenced with Fortresses of *Wals*, embattelled Towers, Gates, and buildings (whose roofes being raised aloft with threatening hugeness were mightily in their aspiring toppes compacted) adorned with her large spreading fields; pleasant seated hills, even framed for good husbandry; which overmastereth the ground, and mountains most convenient for changeable pastures of cattell, (whose flowers of sundry collours, troden by the feete of men, imprint no unseemely picture on the same) as a spouse of choice, decked with divers jewels; watered with cleere fountaines, and sundry brookes, beating on the snow white sands together with silver streames sliding forth with soft sounding noise, and leaving a pledge of sweet savours on their bordering bankes, and lakes gushing out abundantly in cold running rivers."

Sufferings of the British under the Saxons.

GILDAS afterwards, in the following feeling manner describes the coming and behaviour of the Saxons: "Those most fierce and detestable people named the *Saxons*, a nation odious both to God and man, were sent for into the island (as wolves into a fold of sheepe) to beat down the Northerne Powers; then which nothing ever befell to this our country more pernicious and miserable. O most palpable darkness of their sences! O desperate and blockish dulness of their mindes! whom they dreaded in their absence, more than death itselfe, were now freely and willingly invited to inhabit with them under the roof (as I may call it) of one selfe same house, by the foolish princes, (as it is said) of *Taneos* giving indiscrete counsel to their king *Pharaok*. And then an huge litter of whelpes ramping out of the denne of barbarous *Lionesse* in three *Ciuls* (according to their tongue) but (after ours) in three long long shippes or gallies, with prosperous sailes, fortunes, and prophesies, through which by a certain southsayer among them was foretold, that they should three hundred yeare possesse the country wherunto they directed their course, and spend an hundred and fifty of the same (to wit) the one halfe in often spoyling of the realme, and landing first in the eastern part of the island, fixed there, by the unhappy tyrants commandement, their cruell

clawes, as it were to fight for our country, but more truly to overthrow the same. After whom the aforesaid dam, (finding her first beginnings had so good successe) sendeth also forth a new and greater supply of her ravening race, which being shipped over, joyne themselves with the former bastardly bands. Hereupon the bud of iniquity, the roote of bitterness, and the plant of poyson, answered truly to our demerits sprung out from this our native soyl in fierce armes and branches:

The barbarous therefore being invited and admitted into our island, demanded and obtain allowance of victuals to be granted them as souldiers, and such as would undertake mighty dangers (as they pretended) for their good hosts, and entertainers, which being a long time largely bestowed, stopped (as they say) the dogge's mouth. Yet afterwards notwithstanding they cavill that they had not sufficient victuals and habitations appointed them, forging thereupon, quarrels of set purpose, and if they found not greater abundance of bounty, they protest they would breake the league, and would sacke the whole island, and without delay they make good their threats with following effects.

For the fire of just revenge, being in regard of our former offences now inkindled, was increased and continued from sea to sea, as fed by the hand of the sacrilegious easterlings, which spoyling and consuming alneere adjoining cities and countries, when it was once inflamed. ceased not till burning almost the whole westerne face of the island, it dipped histerrible red scorching tongue into the ocean sea. In so much as all the townes with the often beatings of the rammes, and all the towns-men, pastours, priests, and people, with naked swords that glittred on all sides, and crackling flames were together whirled to the ground; lamentable and dreadfull to behold; there lay the toppes of lofty towres now tumbled downe, the stones of high wals, the holy altars, and rented peeces of carcaces covered with distilling & congealed purple blood, confusedly in the midst of the streetes heaped in one. as if they were to be crushed together in a certaine horrible winepresse: and now besides the ruines of houses, there remained no grave at all for the dead, but the bellies of beasts and birds.

Epitaph on Mary Queen of Scots.

This unfortunate princess, after decapitation, was interred in the Cathedral of Peterborough, "and near her tomb was this epitaph fixed; but the same soon taken away."

"Maria Scotorum Regina, Regis filia, Regis Gallorum vidua, Regina Angliæ agnata, & Hæres proxima, virtutibus regis & animo regio ornata, jure regio frustra sæpius implorato, barbarâ & tyrannicâ crudelitate, ornamentum nostri sæculi, & lumen verè regium, extinguitur: Eodemque nefario judicio & Maria Scotorum Regina morte naturali, & omnes superstites Reges plebei facti, morte civili mulctantur. Novum & inauditum tumuli genus, in quo cum mortuis vivi icluduntur; hic extat: cum sacris enim Diva Mariæ cineribus, omnium Regum atque Principum violatam atque prostratam majestatem hic jacere scito; & quia tacitum regale satis superque Reges sui officii monet, plura non addo Viator."

ENGLISHED THUS: "Marie Queene of Scots, a King's Daughter, the French King's widow, neer Kinswoman to the Queene of England, and next Heiress

to the Crowne, adorned with Kingly vertue, and a Kingly minde, often (but in vaine) demanding the priviledge of a Prince, by barbarous and tyrannicall crueltie, the ornament of ourage, and a right Princely light, is extinguished: And by one and the same unjust sentence, both Marie Queene of Scots to a natural death, and all surviving Kings, being made common persons, are doomed to a civill death. A strange and unwonted manner of Tombe, wherein the living are shut up with the dead, is here: For with the sacred ashes of Saint Marie, know that the Majestie of all Kings and Princes is violated and lyeth prostrate; and because the secret of Kings doth abundantly admonish Kings of their dutie, Passenger, I adde no more." MARTIN'S ENG.

Commencement of the African Slave Trade.

IN the year 1440, Anthony Gonsales, one of the Portuguese navigators, in the prosecution of his discoveries, seized, and carried off some Moors, near Cape Bojados, whom Prince Henry afterwards ordered him to restore. When again exploring the coast of Africa, about two years after, he executed this order, landing them at Rio del Oro, and received from the Moors, in exchange, ten blacks, and a quantity of gold dust. His success in this transaction, tempted his countrymen to a repetition, till at length they fitted out ships for the purpose, and afterwards formed settlements for the trade in black slaves. Ultimately patents were granted, and the dealers in human flesh were sanctified by a bull from the holy see.

Origin of the Chequers, as an indication of a Public House.

THE late Duke of Norfolk, in the House of Lords, alluded to a circumstance not generally known: The Earl of Warren, in Normandy, allied to William the Conqueror, accompanied him in the conquest of this island, and had afterwards an exclusive power of granting permission, or licence, to vend malt liquors; and to enable his agents to collect the consideration-money paid for it, more readily, the door-posts were painted in Chequers, the Arms of Warren, viz. "Checky, Or and Azure," the practice of which has been handed down to the present day. The privilege of licencing is said to have been exercised by his descendant, the Earl of Arundel, as late as the reign of Mary first.

Hey Down Derry Down.

THIS popular burden of old songs, is a genuine remnant of the ancient British language, and signifies, "Let us hasten to the oaken grove," the original is, "Hai down ir deri danno," which was itself the common burden of many Druidical songs.

The Globe and Cross.

WHEN the British soldiers, in Roman pay, saluted their countryman Constantine the Great, at York, on investing him with the purple, as Emperor, they presented him with a Tufa, or Golden Ball, as a symbol of sovereignty over the island of Britain, with which he was much pleased; and on his conversion to Christianity, he surmounted it with a cross, and bore it before him as an emblem, in all his processions. This then is the origin of the Globe and Cross, borne by all British sovereigns.

Noah's Ark.

1676. We sometimes behold that singularity of character which joyfully steps out of the beaten track for the sake of being ridiculous; thus the Barber, to excite attention, exhibited in his window, green, blue, and yellow wigs; and thus *Noah Bullock*, enraptured with his name, that of the first navigator, and the founder of the largest family upon record, having three sons, named them after those of his predecessor, *Shem, Ham* and *Japhet*; and to complete the farce, being a man of property, built an *Ark*, and launched it upon the Derwent, above St. Mary's Bridge; whether a *Bullock* graced the stern, history is silent. Here Noah and his sons enjoyed their abode, and the world their laugh. But nothing is more common than for people to deceive each other, under a mask. If they publicly ridiculed him, he privately laughed at them: for it afterwards appeared, he had more sense than honesty; and more craft than either; for this disguise and retreat, were to be a security to coin money. He knew justice could not easily overtake him; and if it should, the *deep* was ready to hide his crimes, and utensils. Sir Simon Degge, an active magistrate, who resided at Babington Hall, was informed of Noah's proceedings, whom he personally knew: the Knight sent for him, and told him, he had taken up a new occupation, and desired to see a specimen of his work! Noah hesitated. The magistrate promised that no evil should ensue, provided he relinquished the trade. He then pulled out a sixpence, and told Sir Simon, He could make as good work as that. The Knight smiled; Noah withdrew, broke up his *Ark*, and escaped the halter. HUTTON'S DERBY.

Importance of a Beard.

Guillaume Duprat, bishop of Clermont, who assisted at the council of Trent, and built the college of the Jesuits at Paris, had the finest beard that ever was seen. It was too fine a beard for a bishop, and the Canons of his Cathedral in full chapter assembled, came to the barbarous resolution of shaving him. Accordingly, when next he came to the choir, the dean, the *prevost* and the *chantre*, approached with scissors and razors, soap, bason, and warm water. He took to his heels at the sight, and escaped to his castle at Beau-regard, about two leagues from Clermont, where he fell sick for vexation, and died. During his illness he made a vow never again to set foot in Clermont, where they had offered him so villainous an insult; and to revenge himself he exchanged the bishoprick with cardinal Salviati, nephew to Leo X. who was so young that he had not a hair upon his chin. Duprat, however, repented of the exchange before his death, and wrote to Salviati, quoting these lines of Martial,

*Sed tu nec propera, brevibus nec crede capillis,
Tardaue pro tanto munere barba veni.*

Filial Ingratitude.

IN 1716, when Peter I. was at Copenhagen, planning with the King of Denmark a descent upon the Swedish province of Schonen, Lieut. Gen. Bohn, the son of a clergyman of Bornholm, was in his suite. His father was dead,

and left nothing save his son, of whom no one knew whether he was still alive, or where he lived. At last, his mother heard that he was at Copenhagen, as a Russian General. Her joy at the news engaged her to undertake a voyage to that capital. On her arrival she found out his lodgings, but the General was not at home. "I will call to-morrow," said she, grieved at the disappointment; "tell your master, that I am his mother, and have come from Bornholm on purpose to embrace him."

The good old lady, by this, thought to attain her end; but, perhaps, it was the cause of the reverse. Had she surprised her son, nature would have conquered; but the message could not operate very powerfully on a heart hardened by prosperity. Pride bore down every sentiment of feeling; and the General was highly indignant. "My mother, has been dead many years!" he exclaimed, "it must be some beggar or mad woman, who is interested in her pretensions." We may imagine with what delight the mother renewed her visit in the morning; but instead of seeing her son, she received ten ducats from an Adjutant, with an intimation not to molest the General again. She threw the money at his feet, "I am not come," said she, weeping, "to crave any alms, but to embrace my child; if he disowns and despises his mother, I will also reject him for ever."

This circumstance soon spread through the city, and at last reached the ears of the Empress. Bohn could not have met with a more ardent heroine than Catharine, who always avowed her origin in the strongest terms of gratitude towards her benefactor. She sent for the widow, and was soon convinced that she actually was the mother of the hard-hearted General. Bohn was then called in, severely reprimanded, and obliged to allow his mother 200 roubles per ann. during her life. He not only felt the momentary shame, but received the punishment due to his unfeeling behaviour, by being universally despised.

Prudential Algebra.

"WHEN difficult cases occur, says Franklin, they are difficult chiefly because, while we have them under consideration, all the reasons *pro* and *con*, are not present to the mind at the same time; but sometimes one set present themselves, and at other times another, the first being out of sight. Hence the various purposes and inclinations that prevail, and the uncertainty that perplexes us. To get over this, my way is to divide a piece of paper, by a line, into two columns; writing over the one *pro*, and the other *con*: then during three or four days consideration, I put down under the different heads short hints of the different motives, that at different times occur to me, *for* or *against* the measure. When I have thus got them altogether in one view, I endeavour to estimate their respective weights, and when I find two, one on each side that seem equal, I strike them both out. If I find a reason *pro* equal to some two reasons *con*, I strike out the *three*. If I judge some two reasons *con* equal to some three reasons *pro*, I strike out the *five*; and thus proceeding I find at length where the *balance* lies; and if after a day or two of further consideration, nothing new that is of importance occurs on either side, I come to a determination accordingly. And though the weight of reasons cannot be taken with the precision of Algebraic quantities; yet when each is thus considered separately, and comparatively, and the whole lies

before me, I think I can judge better, and am less likely to make a rash step; and in fact, I have found great advantage from this kind of equation, in what may be called prudential Algebra."

To the Editors of the Northern Star.

GENTLEMEN,—An answer to the following Query, as it comprehends the greater part of practical perspective, would much oblige,

J. C. S. S.

Sheffield, June 5, 1817.

Required, an easy and general method of determining the vanishing point of any line not parallel to the picture, or perspective plane?

To the Editors of the Northern Star.

GENTLEMEN,—In the Beauties of England and Wales, Volume Yorkshire, article York Cathedral, page 217, is the following account:—

"THE vestry contains several curiosities; but the most important relic of antiquity is a large horn, bearing the following inscription, in capital letters:—

CORNU HOC, ULPHUS, IN OCCIDENTALI PARTE
DIERÆ PRINCEPS UNACUM OMNIBUS TERRIS
ET REDDITIBUS SUIS OLIM DONAVIT.
AMISSUM VEL ABREPTUM
HENERICUS DOM. FAIRFAX DEMUM RESTITUIT.
DEC. ET CAPIT. DE NOVO ORNAVIT
A. D. MDCLXXV.

"This horn Ulphus, a prince in the western parts of Deira, formerly gave, together with all his lands and revenues. When it had been lost or conveyed away, Henry, Lord Fairfax, restored it. The dean and chapter decorated it anew, A. D. 1675."

"Before the reformation this horn was richly adorned with gold, and suspended by a chain of the same metal. These decorations were undoubtedly the cause of its being taken away at that time. During the civil wars, in the reign of Charles the First, it fell into the hands of Thomas, Lord Fairfax. Where he found it is unknown; but it was stripped of its golden ornaments. It was restored to the church by his son, Henry, Lord Fairfax, and decorated anew by the dean and chapter, as is expressed in the inscription.

"Camden particularly mentions this horn as an instance of a mode of endowment sometimes practiced in ancient times, and cites from an old author the following passage, relating to this curious relic of Saxon antiquity."

Ulphus governed the western parts of Deira, and by reason of a difference likely to happen between his eldest and his youngest son, about the lordship, after his death, he presently took his course to make them equal. Without delay he went to York, and taking with him the horn, wherein he was wont to drink, he filled it with wine, and kneeling before the altar, bestowed upon God and the blessed St. Peter all his lands and tenements. By

this horn the church of York holds several lands, of great value, a little to the eastward of the city, which are still called "Terrâ Ulphi."

Now Gentlemen, if any of your Correspondents would take the trouble of informing me, in what particular part of Yorkshire this *Ulphus* resided, they would much oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

Hulifax, June 16, 1817.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER

From *Chotahowee*, a warrior of the Cherokee nation, to *Piomingo*, a headman and warrior of the Muscagulgee confederacy.

(From the SAVAGE, an American Publication.)

"FATHER! We have had no rain for two moons: no black clouds rise up in the west; nor cool breeze passes over our land. The springs are become dry in the heads of the valleys; the earth is laid open with drought; and the corn that was green droops down and is withered. Our prophets, our priests, and holy men, wander over the hills muttering prayers to the spirits of the air; they repeat their sacred charms in the morning, and powwow at the close of the day. But all in vain; they cannot awaken a breeze on the river, or call up a cloud in the sky.

"We are no longer the beloved people that we were. OEWA has forsaken us; and we are no longer the objects of his fatherly care: when he returns again to look for the Cherokees, they will not be found. Once we were a powerful nation: our warriors were terrible; our hunters returned loaded with game; and our prophets brought us rain at the proper season.— But now a strange people have crossed the great water, and spread over our country. They have seized upon our land; they have cut down our woods, they have driven away our buffaloes and deer. They have chased us from mountain to mountain, and from river to river. They have surrounded us with their cities and their fields, until they have left us no place to which we can fly. They have made us as wicked, and as base as themselves: our old men are fools; our warriors are cowards; and our young men are drunkards. Our war dances are neglected; our sacred songs are despised; and our holy feasts are forgotten.

"Father! have you read *the holy book* of which the christians are so proud? Do, I beseech you, take out some of the *talks* and send them to me. Does it not give directions how to make gunpowder, iron, and rum? Does it not teach how to lie, and to steal, and to swear, and to cheat the poor Indians out of their land?

"Blackcoat affirms, that *the book* teaches truth, peace, honesty, kindness; but this cannot be the case, or we should not find white men to be such liars, and villains as they are.

"Father! How do you live amid the smoke and noise and stink of a crowded city? Come to us, and taste the sweet breeze of the forest; we will range together over the hills, and lie down to sleep by the fountains. Is not the buffalo superior to the ox? is not the fleet buck more lovely than the

goat? and is not the wild Indian of the mountain ten thousand times more noble than the tame man of the town? Piomingo! come away. How can you be contented among the little creamcolored, raccoonfooted, mauflisted, bandy-legged, big-bellied, stoop-shouldered, hunch-backed, wrynecked, thick-lipped, woolly haired, bleareyed, doubletongued people, of the town? May my knife become rusty if I do not pay back your white friends a few compliments in return for those they bestow upon us! Shall they call us savages, heathens, barbarians, coppercolored brutes, without receiving a few appropriate appellations in return? They call themselves civilized! Why? Because they are crammed together in cities, labor like brutes, and burden their bodies with unnecessary clothes? If we dwell in smoky huts, we do not like them, live surrounded by filth and inhale the thick odour of corruption. We do not eat poisonous food to make ourselves sick, and then eat poisonous physic to make ourselves well. We do not wear the yoke of slavery, nor groan beneath the lash of oppression. We do not live, like white men and fishes, by devouring each other.

“Father, attend! I made a journey last year to the city of Washington in company with several headmen and warriors of the Cherokee nation; and I made it my business to pay particular attention to the appearances and pursuits of the cream-colored people. I was, at first, much amazed at the deformity of their shapes and the hideous cast of their countenances; but I, at last, came to this conclusion: that incessant labor and the continual practice of deceit had deformed their persons, and impressed on their faces that mixture of stupidity and malignity, which may be discovered by any attentive observer.

“Their unceasing efforts to impose on each other has totally destroyed all the original dignity, candour, and simplicity of their nature, and produced a strange composition of folly, imbecility, and cunning. They hate each other, with the most virulent hatred, yet they are mutually dependent: no man can live a day, scarcely an hour, without receiving assistance from his fellows. Place one of these civilized men in the desert, and he would be as helpless as a child. Indeed; they exhibit in their conduct all their properties or childhood, but innocence; they are made miserable by the most trifling occurrences; and they are diverted by the most insignificant toys. The least pain imaginable occasions them to utter the most piteous lamentations; and they are convulsed with idiot laughter, when there is nothing to excite the merriment of a man.

“Wherever we came, the inhabitants discovered symptoms of childish curiosity: our persons excited their awkward astonishment, and our dress was the object of surprize and admiration.

“Upon our arrival at a tavern, some rustic booby would be sure to proclaim the wonderful intelligence; and in less than five minutes we would be surrounded by thirty or forty natives, who would regard us with open eyes, gaping mouths, and the idiot stare of mental imbecility. They appear to have no idea of politeness; for if they had, they certainly would not treat strangers with such glaring indecorum. But they are not satisfied with gazing: if they meet with the smallest encouragement, they will proceed to handle our arms, ornaments, and the different parts of our dress. Luckily they are as cowardly as they are insolent; for if one of us chanced to put his

hand to his belt, or to take hold of his rifle, the whole troop would start back with as much precipitation as a man would do at the hiss of a viper, or the generous defiance of the rattlesnake.

“When a white man arrives at one of our villages, he is received with attention and respect. He is invited into the nearest hut, and receives the *food of friendship*, and the *calumet of peace*. We supply his wants, anticipate his desires, and vie with each other in extending to the stranger the duties of hospitality. When we have offered those refreshments which his situation requires, we make no inquiries relative to his business, but spread a couch for the weary traveller and invite him to repose. He is not distressed by a multitude of impertinent questions, “who are you? whence do you come? whither are you going? to what nation do you belong? what is your business? and where did you lodge last night?” He is not incommoded by a crowd of insolent loungers, pressing around him to examine his person, his dress, his arms, and accoutrements. When he has slept off his fatigue, he may examine the village: wherever he goes, he will receive the *salutation of love*, and the offerings of friendship: every house is open, and every hand is stretched out to receive him. He sees no fences or walls as impediments to his progress, or bolts or locks which refuse him admittance,

“Piomingo, mark the contrast!

“When a Cherokee enters any town or village in the United States, he is instantly surrounded by a troop of ignorant, insolent, and malignant boys, exclaiming, “An Indian! an Indian! there goes an Indian! Indian, what’s your name? Will you shoot us, Indian?” The poor Indian, distressed with this brutal uproar and *savage* persecution, endeavours to take refuge in the first house he can find; but admittance is sternly refused, and he is rudely thrust away from the threshold. He goes from door to door, but no one is disposed to *show kindness to the stranger*, to present the cup of refreshment to his lips, or spread the couch of repose. The Indian sits down to rest on a stone in the street, and he takes out his knife to terrify the ignorant and cowardly rabble who torment him. At last some one, in whom civilization has not totally extinguished humanity, approaches, and points out a tavern to which the Indian may repair.

“Here he gains admittance; for the devil would gain admittance if he came *properly recommended*; but if it be discovered that the Indian wants the proper recommendation—*money*—he is hurried with precipitation from the only place that offers entertainment. But even the tavern affords no refuge from his persecutors: he is still insulted by stupid gazers, who distress him with their questions, and devour him with their eyes as though he had fallen from the moon. If he walk out for recreation, he is not allowed to enter this man’s garden, or that man’s orchard. He is continually in danger of trespassing on one fellow’s cornfield or the orchard of another. He must not pluck a flower that courts acquaintance with his nose, or stretch out his hand for an apple that hangs over the wall. He may not make free with a turnip or a melon in the field; and is hardly permitted to cut a stick from a hedge.

“Father, you are wise. Tell me, I pray, which people are civilized,—the red or the white.

“Father, I send you a very long talk, and I could make it much longer; but I begin to be afraid that your patience will be exhausted.—Farewel.

Biography, &c.

SKETCH OF THE REGULAR SUCCESSION, &c. OF YORKSHIRE TITLES.

YORK has always been considered as one of the most honorable titles in the gift of the crown; its Dukes have frequently become Kings, and it now seems to be solely confined to the second surviving male branch of the royal family. It appears to have been an Earldom, and a Viscounty, but is now a Dukedom.

EDRIC, a Saxon, at the conquest, was *Earl of York*. Nothing is reported of him, except that he lost his eyes, and died a prisoner.

ROBERT ESCOYLE, was by Henry first, created *Viscount of York*.

ROBERT ESCOYLE, his son, succeeded him in the Viscounty.

WILLIAM LE GROS, was by King Stephen, created *Earl of York*, in 1138. This nobleman was grandson to Eudo, Earl of Albemarle and Holderness, who had married a sister of William the Conqueror. He was created Earl of York for his services at the battle of the Standard.—Arms. *Ruby*, a Cross patonce, *Farry*.

OTHO, Duke of Saxony, grandson to Henry second, King of England, was created *Earl of York* in 1190, by his uncle Richard the first. In 1198, Otho was elected Emperor of Germany, the fourth of that name who had filled the Imperial throne. Otho appears to have been rather an unfortunate prince, for though he obtained his situation by election, his title was disputed by Philip second, and he was obliged to relinquish his dignity, till the death of Philip, when in consequence of an agreement between them and the marrying of Philip's daughter, he succeeded again to his former rank in 1208. Crowned by the Pope, he bound himself to defend his possessions, but on attempting to seize some part of the territories belonging to the church, the representative of St. Peter excited the princes of the empire to rise up against him, and he was obliged to abdicate in 1212. He retired to his paternal seat, at Hartsberg, where he died in 1218, but could never, while he lived, be prevailed upon to deliver up the Imperial insignia, or renounce his claim to the empire. This Otho is one of the family of Este, or Guelph, and a progenitor of our present monarch.—Arms. *Ruby*, two Lions passant, guardant, *Topaz*.

EDMUND PLANTAGENET, or Edmund of Langley, the fifth son of King Edward third, was the first who bore the title of *Duke of York*. His father created him Earl of Cambridge, and Richard the second, his nephew, advanced him to the *Dukedom of York*, in 1385. From him descended the royal house of York.—Arms. France and England quarterly; a Label of three points *Lunz*, charged with nine *Torteaux*.

EDWARD PLANTAGENET, his son, succeeded to the title, in 1401. He attended his sovereign Henry fifth, in his invasion of France, and fell at the battle of Agincourt, in 1415.

RICHARD PLANTAGENET, nephew to Edward, was permitted to succeed him, though Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cambridge, brother to Edward, had with Lord Scrope and Sir Thomas Grey, been executed at Southampton, for high treason, previous to Henry's embarkation for France. This Duke who was only sixteen years of age, when his sovereign generously forgave

him the forfeiture of his father, was the first, who, in the year 1448, set up the claim of his house against the son of his benefactor, and lighted up that party fire in England, which, for so many years afterwards, could never be extinguished; and which, under the banners of the rival Roses, deluged the nation with blood, destroyed the flower of its youth, and introduced political enmity into the bosom of every family. He was slain at the battle of Wakefield, in 1460, and his head exposed on one of the gates at York, till a change of fortune, some years afterwards, permitted his son to remove it, and bury it with his body at Fotheringay.

EDWARD, Earl of March, on the death of his father, became *Duke of York*, and a few months afterwards, (March 4, 1461,) was proclaimed King of England, under the title of Edward the fourth.

RICHARD, the second son of King Edward, was, in 1475, at the age of three years, created by his father, *Duke of York*, *Duke of Norfolk*, and *Earl of Surrey*, and the year following, *Earl Marshall*. He, with his elder brother, King Edward the fifth, fell a victim to the cruelty and ambition of his unnatural uncle; Richard the third, being smothered by his order, in the tower, in 1483.

HENRY TUDOR, second son of King Henry the seventh, and afterwards King Henry the eighth, was by his father, invested with the *Duchy of York*, in 1495; from this period the *Dukedom of York* has invariably been attached to the second son of the reigning monarch,

CHARLES STUART, second son of King James the first, became *Duke of York* in 1604. In 1625 he succeeded to the crown; and was decapitated on the 30th of January, 1648.—Arms, Quarterly quartered; First, *Jupiter*, three *Fleurs-de-lis*, *Sol*; quartered with *Mars*, three lions passant guardant in pale *Sol*. Second, *Sol*, within a double tressure counterflowered, a lion rampant *Mars*. Third, *Jupiter*, an Irish harp *Sol*, stringed *Luna*. The fourth quarter as the first. Over all a file, with three lambeaux, *Luna*, each charged with as many torteaux.

JAMES STUART, second son of Charles I. was created *Duke of York* in 1643. He succeeded to the crown on the death of his brother, Charles II. in 1684, and abdicated the throne at the Revolution, in 1688.

ERNEST AUGUSTUS, Prince of Brunswick Lunenburgh, and Bishop of Osnaburgh, brother to King George the first, was, from his Majesty having only one son, created *Duke of York*, in 1716; he died unmarried in 1728.—Arms. The fourth quarter of the royal arms, as borne by his brother George I. A label for difference.

EDWARD AUGUSTUS, second son of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and brother to his present Majesty, was created *Duke of York* on the 1st of April, 1760. His Royal Highness had made nautical affairs his principal study, preparatory to his taking an active part at the Navy Board, and had risen through the regular gradations of service, to the rank of Vice-Admiral of the Blue, when, while making the tour of Europe, he was taken ill of a fever, and died at Monaco, in Italy, on the 7th of September, 1767.—Arms, the same as his Majesty's, at the time of his accession, with a label of five points for difference.

Prince FREDERICK, his present Majesty's second son, was created *Duke of York* on the 27th of November, 1784. His Royal Highness was elected

Bishop of Osnaburgh on the 27th of February, 1764, when he was only six months old. He claims this election in right of a stipulation in the treaty of Westphalia, which, in consideration of the inhabitants of Osnaburgh being a mixture of Roman Catholics and Protestants, provides that its secular Bishop shall alternately be a Protestant, and a Catholic; and that the former should always be a Prince of the House of His Most Serene Highness George Duke of Brunswick Lunenburgh; or of that of Augustus Duke of Wolfenbüttele.

His Royal Highness married in 1791, Frederica Charlotte Ulrica Catharina, eldest daughter of the late King of Prussia, but is at present childless.

EMINENT MEN DECEASED.

Nicholas Saunderson, L. L. D. & F. R. S.

WHEN from an obscure situation, we see an humble individual, by the powers of his mind; and an industrious perseverance, arrive at an eminence of literary honor; we are struck with admiration, and our minds involuntarily render him the just tribute of applause. But when to the disadvantages of fortune, or of birth, are added the infirmities of nature, or the debilitating effects of bodily accident; when even the deprivation of a sense, or the loss of a faculty, is to be overcome before the mind can receive the advantages of culture; and when in despite of almost every moral and physical opposition, we perceive him towering high above his fellows, our admiration becomes astonishment, and we are lost in wonder at the singular phenomenon!

How far this position will be illustrated by the following brief memoir, obligingly communicated by *Mr. Wood*, Master of the Free Grammar School, at Penistone, where the subject of it received the first rudiments of knowledge, must be left to our readers to determine.

Dr. Nicholas Saunderson, a celebrated Professor of Mathematics, in the University of Cambridge, and F. R. S. was born in January, 1682, at Thurlston, in Yorkshire, where his father had a small estate, and a place in the Excise. When a year old, the small-pox deprived him not only of sight, but of his eyes, which came away in the abscess; and hence he retained no more idea of *light* and *colours* than if he had been born blind. Yet being early sent to the Free School of Penistone, he there laid the foundation of that knowledge of the Latin and Greek tongues, which he afterwards improved so far, as to be perfectly able to understand the works of Archimedes, Euclid, and Diophantus, when read to him in the original Greek. On his leaving the Grammar School, his father began to instruct him in the common rules of arithmetic, and here his genius first appeared. He was soon capable of working the common questions, of making calculations by the help of his memory, and of forming new rules to himself, for the more readily solving of such problems as are frequently proposed to the learner, rather to perplex than instruct. When eighteen years of age, he was introduced to the notice of Richard West, Esq. of Underbank. This gentleman generously took the pains to instruct him in the principles of Algebra, and Geometry, and soon after Dr. Nettleton took the same pains with him; to these gentlemen he

owed his introduction into the mathematical sciences. They instructed him by the sense of feeling, furnished him with books, and often read and expounded them to him, but he soon surpassed his masters.

His eagerness for learning growing with him, his father resolved to encourage it, and sent him to a private academy at Attercliffe; but Logic and Metaphysics were not agreeable to his genius, he therefore made but a short stay. He now prosecuted his studies without a master; indeed, he needed only a good author, and some person that could read it to him, being able, by the strength of his own abilities, to surmount all difficulties. His father having a numerous family, at length grew uneasy at the charge of keeping him. His own inclinations led him to Cambridge; but the expence of an education there, was a difficulty not to be got over.

At last, it was resolved, he should try his fortune there, but in a way very uncommon; not as a scholar, but as a master. For his friends observing he was peculiarly happy in conveying his ideas to others, hoped he would teach the Mathematics with credit even there.

Accordingly, Mr. Joshua Dunn, a fellow-commoner of Christ College, brought him to Cambridge, 1707, being 25, and he resided there with his friend without being admitted a member. The society, pleased with so extraordinary a guest, allotted him a chamber, and allowed him every privilege that could be of advantage to him. He laboured under many difficulties; young, without fortune, and though untaught, was to teach Philosophy in a University where it reigned in the greatest perfection! Mr Whiston was then Professor of Mathematics, and read lectures; so that an attempt of this kind looked like an encroachment on his office, but he readily gave his consent.

The *Principia Mathematica*, *Optics*, and *Arithmetica Universalis*, of Sir Isaac Newton, were the foundation of his lectures, and afforded him a noble fund for the display of his genius; and great crowds came to hear a *blind man* deliver lectures on *Optics*; discourse on the nature of *light* and *colours*; explain the *theory of vision*, the *effects of glasses*, the *phenomenon of the rainbow*, and other subjects of *sight*. This must appear surprising, but if we consider that this science is altogether explained by lines, and is subject to the rules of Geometry, it is not difficult to conceive, that he might become a master of these subjects.

As he instructed youth in the principles of the Newtonian Philosophy, he soon became acquainted with its incomparable author (who had several years before left the University) and frequently conversed with him, on the most difficult parts of his works. He also lived in friendship with Halley, Cotes, De Moivre, &c.

Upon Whiston's removal from the Professorship, Mr Saunderson's mathematical merit, was so superior to that of any of his competitors, that an extraordinary step was taken in his favour. In order to qualify him with a degree which the statutes require, the heads of the colleges applied to the then Chancellor, the Duke of Somerset, who procured a mandate from Queen Anne, for conferring on him the degree of Master of Arts; and he was then chosen Lucasian Professor of Mathematics in 1711, when he began with an inauguration speech, in very elegant Latin, and in a style truly Ciceronian.

He continued at Christ's College till 1723, when he took a house in Cambridge, and married a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Dickons, Rector of Boxworth, in Cambridgeshire; by whom he had a son and a daughter. In 1728, when King George the first honored the University with a visit, he wished to see so extraordinary a person, and Mr Saunderson waited on His Majesty in the Senate House, when, by the royal favor, he was created *Doctor of Laws*.

Mr Saunderson had much wit and vivacity in conversation, and was an excellent companion. He had a great regard to truth, and was such an enemy to disguise, that he believed it his duty to speak his thoughts at all times with unrestrained freedom; hence his sentiments on men and manners, friendship or disregard, were ever expressed without reserve; but this sincerity raised him many enemies.

He, at first, acquired most of his ideas by the sense of feeling; and this he enjoyed in great perfection. Yet he could not distinguish colours by that sense, as some are said to do; for, after many repeated trials, he found it was pretending to impossibilities. He could with the greatest nicety observe the least degree of roughness, or defect of polish on a surface. In a set of Roman Medals he distinguished the genuine from the false, though counterfeited with such exactness, as to deceive a connoisseur, who had judged by the eye.

By the sense of feeling, he discovered the least change in the atmosphere, and he has been seen, (when observations have been making on the sun), to take notice of every cloud that intercepted the view, almost as justly as they who could see it. He could tell when any thing was held near him, or when he passed by a tree at no great distance, if the air was calm, merely by the different impulses of the air on his face: his ear was equally exact, he could readily distinguish the fifth part of a note. By the quickness of this sense he could judge of the size of a room, and of his distance from the wall, and if even he walked over a pavement in courts or piazzas, which reflected a sound, and if afterwards conducted thither again, he could exactly tell in what part of the walk he stood, merely by the note it sounded.

He had naturally a strong healthy constitution, but too sedulous a life, brought on, at length, a numbness in his limbs, which at last, ended in a mortification of one of his feet, of which he died April 19th, 1739; and next year was published, by subscription, his *Elements of Algebra*, in two vols. 4to. which he had left perfect, and transcribed for the press. His *Treatise on Fluxions*, in one vol. 8vo. was also printed after his death.

EMINENT LIVING CHARACTERS.



Rev. Wm. Bingley, A. M. F. L. S.

MR. BINGLEY is a native of Doncaster, where he was born, at the latter end of the year 1773. His father was a Member of the Corporation, but dying when his son was very young, the subject of our notice was placed under the protection and guardianship, of Joseph Johnson, Esq. of Gothorpe, to whom he is, probably, a good deal indebted, for the early opportunity of developing those talents, which add a lustre to himself, and reflect honor on the place of his nativity.

After completing his education, at the Grammar School of Doncaster, he was, in 1795, entered by his guardian, as a student of St. Peter's College, Cambridge. While an undergraduate, he made two excursions in Wales; and his observations on that principality, furnished him with matter for a publication, which brought his talents first under the inspection of the public. He left Cambridge after he became Master of Arts, and was soon afterwards chosen a Fellow of the Linnæan Society. At present, he appears to be a resident at Christchurch, in Hampshire, and to be still engaged in enriching the literary stores of his country, by the valuable productions of his classical pen.

Mr. Bingley's publications are as follow:—

1. A Tour in North Wales, in the summer of 1798, 2 vols. 8vo. 1800.
2. Animal Biography; or Anecdotes of the Lives, Manners, and Economy of the Animal Creation, 3 vols. 8vo. 1802.
A fourth edition, published in 1813.
3. Economy of a Christian Life, 2 vols. 12mo. 1808.
4. Memoirs of British Quadrupeds, 1 vol. 8vo. 1809.
5. Biographical Dictionary of the Musical Composers of the three last Centuries, 2 vols. 8vo. 1813.
6. Animated Nature, or Elements of the Natural History of Animals, 8vo. 1814.

Mr Bingley is also the Editor of the "Correspondence between the Countesses of Pomfret and Hereford," and has either lately published, or is preparing for publication, a "History of Hampshire;" for which, he has met with very powerful support and patronage.



ANECDOTE

Of Dr. Radcliffe, a native of Wakefield.

(Related by Mr. Dayes.)

ABOUT the year 1704, one Jonathan Savil, who had robbed the Doctor's country house, lay under sentence of death for a similar offence. In this dreadful situation, he formed the resolution of writing to the Doctor, who received the letter from the criminal, while in company with a party of nobility and gentry, at the Mitre Tavern, in Fleet-street. The letter specified the injury done, expressing great shame for it, and withal intreating for pardon and intercession, with strong promises of restitution, should it ever be in his power. The company were amazed on hearing the contents of the letter, and expected something witty from the person it was addressed to. On the contrary, the Doctor very seriously bid the messenger to call at his house for an answer in two days. Then taking Lord Grenville into another room, he declared, that the letter he had received, had given him great satisfaction, in clearing an innocent man from his suspicion; and that he must become a petitioner to his Lordship, to use his interest with the Queen in the criminal's behalf. The application was successful; a reprieve was granted, and the culprit was transported to Virginia. The Doctor's humanity did not stop here; he gave him letters to the Governor; and Savil, who was alive in the year 1715, in flourishing circumstances, had actually made the Doctor restitution of £150, the computed amount of the loss.

Original Poetry.

To the Editors of the Northern Star.

O! would some gentle Muse descend,
 With magic art pourtray ;
 Would now a helping hand extend,
 And decorate my lay.

The gentle spirit of the Nine,
 In numbers soft and sweet ;
 Should flow spontaneously sublime ;
 With varied charms replete.

Would eloquence in train attend,
 Congenial spirits kindly join ;
 What sweet effusions then should blend !
 What energetic powers entwine !

These pleasing charms should then inspire,
 With firm, but friendly zeal
 Should animate this simple lyre,
 T' express the wish I feel.

Pure virtue's cause may you defend,
 Her injur'd rights confess ;
 Her wants, in turns, may you befriend,
 Her suff'ring wrongs redress.

May prudence be your faithful guide,
 Her counsels you direct ;
 And smoothly forward may you glide ;
 And innocence protect.

Exert your influence in the STAR,
 Send forth a ray of light ;
 Its radiance then may beam afar,
 And shine in lustre bright.

Success may your endeavours crown,
 All peaceful pleasure give ;
 And in the annals of renown,
 Your work for ages live !

TROUBADOUR'S SONG.

About the time of Richard the First, the southern provinces of France abounded with an itinerant order of Musicians, something similar to the Improvisatori of Italy, or the Minstrels of England, who travelled from house to house, singing their extemporary productions, and entertaining the nobility of the time, with the recital of some great action performed by their ancestors, or the representation of some national event, in a manner which has since been clumsily imitated by our Christmas mummers. The Troubadours generally travelled in companies, and like the bards, were always welcome at every table, where their songs and their music beguiled away the heavy hours of the family of a feudal Chief. The following seems to contain the spirit of their profession :—

From Provence our numbers come,
 And though distant far from home,
 Yet at every great man's door,
 Still welcome is the Troubadour :
 Though forlorn,
 With travel worn,
 Welcome are we still, though poor ;
 And all we meet
 With friendship greet,
 The merry strolling Troubadour !

CHORUS

May you, my Lord, still be our friend,
 May happiness your steps attend,
 And may you never close your door
 Against the merry Troubadour !
 Us still protect,
 When careless wreck'd,
 On this wide world, forlorn and poor ;
 Then in your praise,
 Our songs we'll raise :
 The merry strolling Troubadour !

We sing the fearful deeds of war,
 Tell how the hero gain'd each scar ;—
 Sad tales,—or Love's almighty pow'r,
 Alike are sung by Troubadour.
 Stern War's alarms,
 Each Hero warms,
 Then o'er his soul Love's strains we pour ;
 Their force is felt,
 His heart we melt :
 The merry strolling Troubadour !
 May you, my Lord, &c.

Literature and the Arts.

Register of Books relative to Yorkshire, or written by Yorkshire Authors.

IN an age like the present, rich in Literature, and distinguished by its disquisitions on every science; when works of utility and taste, the productions of past ages, or the effusions of the day, are equally sought after; the Editors presume that a Register of the Works of Yorkshiremen, on whatever subject written; and of those which relate to its Topography, its Agriculture, its Trade, or to any other particular connected with the county, whether written by natives or strangers, will prove acceptable to their readers: and as their wish is to make this list as perfect as possible, they solicit the assistance of their friends, in every part of this populous district, to furnish them with accurate information of whatever publications, whether ancient or modern, (restricted as above) they may occasionally meet with in their respective situations.

This Register, should the *Northern Star* meet with the support which its Editors anticipate, will go far "to preserve from oblivion the efforts of aspiring genius, and to rescue from the ravages of time the authors of works, useful in their day, but now almost forgotten," and form a permanent record of the literature of the county.

They propose to commence the Register with the Topographical productions of the county; and these, were they in possession of the whole, they would arrange in the order in which they were published: but as their readers will readily allow such a distribution to be impossible, where they must wait the leisure of their friends for information; they must of necessity enter them indiscriminately, as they come to hand; adhering, as much as circumstances will allow, to their regular chronology.

790. "DE PONTIFICIBUS ET SANCTIS ECCLESIE EBORACENSIS." This was a poem, written by *Albinus Flaccus Alcuinus* who was born in York, educated by Bede, and accompanied Charlemagne to the Council of Frankfort. His works were published in one volume folio, at Paris, in 1617; and that above-mentioned, by Gale, among *Script, Ang. Oxon.* in 1691.
1520. HISTORY OF CASTLEFORD, by *Thomas de Castleford*, a Monk of the Benedictine order. This book is now lost.
1626. "SPADACRENE ANGLICA; or, the English Spaw Fountaine; being a Brief Account of the Acid or Tart Fountaine in the Forest of Knaresborough." By *Edward Deane*, M. D. London. Republished in 1736, by *Dr. Stanhope*.
1642. "THE HUMBLE PETITION OF THE PARLIAMENT TO THE KING, for leave to remove the Magazine at *Hull* to the Tower of London, &c. With the King's Answer." 4to.
1643. "THE RIDER OF THE WHITE HORSE AND HIS ARMY, their late good Success in Yorkshire, or a true and faithful Relation, of that famous and wonderful Victory at Bradford," &c. London, 4to.
1648. ARTICLES FOR THE SURRENDER OF PONTEFRACT CASTLE,

- March, 28th; also, *Major General Lambert's Letter* for demolishing the Castle. 4to.
1649. "*An exact Relation of the TRIAL, &c. of John Morrice, Governor of Pontefract Castle, at the Assizes held at York, Aug. 23, 1649, whereunto is added the Speech of Cornet Blackburn, executed at the same time.*" Author unknown. R printed in the *Sovereign's Tracts*.
1652. THE YORKSHIRE SPA; or a Treatise of four famous Medicinal Wells, (viz.) The Spaw, or Vitrioline well; the Sulphur well; the Dropping or Petrifying well, and St. Margaret's well, near Knaresbrough, &c. by J. French, M. D. London. Reprinted at Halifax, in 1760.
1667. "SCARBROUGH SPAU; or a Description of the Nature and Virtues of the Spau at Scarbrough, by R. Wittie, M. D." 12mo. York.
1689. "HYDROLOGIA CHYMICA; or, the Chymical Anatomy of the Scarbrough and other Spa Waters, in Yorkshire, &c. by Dr. William Simpson." London, 8vo.
1669. "PYROLOGIA MIMICA; or, an Answer to the *Hydrologia Chymica* of Wm. Simpson." London, 8vo.
1672. SCARBROUGH SPAGIRICALLY ANATOMISED, by Peter Shaw, M. D." London, 8vo.

(To be continued.)

ANALYTICAL CATALOGUE OF WORKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED, RELATIVE TO YORKSHIRE, OR WRITTEN BY YORKSHIRE AUTHORS.

1. YORKSHIRE; or ORIGINAL DELINEATIONS, Topographical, Historical, and Descriptive of that County. The Result of personal Survey. By JOHN BIGLAND. Illustrated with four coloured maps, and twenty-five other engravings. Printed pages 958; price 38s. London, 1815. J. Harris.

This work, which was originally published as part of the *Beauties of England and Wales*, is now offered in a separate form; and from the known abilities of the Author, may be considered as the most luminous view of this extensive county, which has ever been laid before the eye of the public.

Not contented with copying obsolete descriptions, and giving an abundance of old matter in a new form, Mr. Bigland has travelled over the country he describes, and carefully collated and compared his previous information with the present state of every place. A Yorkshireman himself, he has done justice to his subject, and presented his countrymen with that information on which they may safely rely.

His work is thus arranged.—

A GENERAL HISTORY of Yorkshire, from the period of the first Roman invasion, to the battle of Hastings. In this part is an account of the Roman roads in Yorkshire; an illustration of several interesting Saxon customs; the boundaries, extent, and population of the county, and a sketch of its rivers.

THE NORTH RIDING, in the following order. Geographical Features: Soil, &c.; Minerals; Canals; Climate; Agriculture; Seats of Noblemen; Seats of Gentlemen.

Here the Author observes: "York and its Ainsty being a central situation between the three Ridings, we shall here begin our description of the principal towns, and other remarkable places in the county. From thence we shall proceed to describe those of the western, and afterwards those of the eastern part of the North Riding. The East Riding will come next under review. By this arrangement, the description of the maritime parts of the country, from the mouth of the Tees to the Humber, will be continued without any chasm or interruption; and the topographical sketch will terminate with the West Riding, which is entirely an inland country."

A copious History of the CITY OF YORK; including its Cathedral, Archbishops, Dukes, and eminent men.

Ainsty of York, Bishopthorpe Palace, Castle Howard, with the genealogy of the noble family of Howard.

Topography of the NORTH RIDING, beginning with Malton and ending with Ebbestone, a village about eleven miles from Scarborough.

EAST RIDING. Divisions; Face of the Country; Noblemen and Gentlemen's Seats; Topography, beginning with Hunmanby and ending with Hemingbrough, a village six miles and a half north-west of Howden.

WEST RIDING. Division; Seats of the Nobility and Gentry; Geographical Features; Climate; Mineralogy; Soil, Agriculture, &c. Live Stock; Roads, and Manufactures. Topography, beginning with Selby and ending with Hatfield-Chace.

APPENDIX. Comprising additional observations, and articles received too late for insertion in their proper place.

The work is judiciously interspersed with local scenery and biography; and in every part is amusing and instructive.

As a specimen, we give the following quotation, being part of Mr. Bigland's description of

RICHMOND.

"Richmond is one of the greatest corn-markets in the county: being seated on the utmost verge of the district in which grain is produced, the corn-factors and millers repair hither from Swaledale, Wensleydale, and other parts of the moors, to lay in stock for the consumption for that large extent of country, where grazing is the chief or only pursuit of the farmer. The want of water carriage, and of coal, is one of the greatest inconveniences of this part of the country; but the evil appears to be irremediable: the rocky nature of the bed of the Swale, and the sudden swells to which that river is liable from the rains that fall on the moors, are insuperable obstacles to any scheme for rendering it navigable; and every attempt that has yet been made for the finding of coal in this neighbourhood, has proved unsuccessful.

"The town of Richmond is small; its population scarcely amounts to three thousand; but the situation is delightful; and the houses, most of which are of stone, are well built, and many of them spacious and lofty. It stands on a lofty eminence boldly rising from the Swale, which winds round the town and the castle in a semicircular direction. The market-place is spacious and handsome, being surrounded by good shops and houses; and the whole place has a very agreeable appearance. The chief trade of the town is in corn, sent from the market into the dales of the moors; and in lead, which is brought from the mines about fourteen miles westward from Richmond, and conveyed by land carriage to Boroughbridge and Yarm.

"The castle is on the south side of the town, overlooking the Swale, which runs in a deep valley beneath. Between the river and the site of the castle, is a walk of eight or nine feet in breadth, about sixty perpendicular above the bed of the Swale, and presenting to the eye a tremendous precipice, which must render it dangerous to pass this way in the dark. The ground on which the castle stands, is elevated forty or fifty feet above this walk, and is faced on that side with massy stones, resembling a natural rock. The eastern side of the castle yard is also skirted by the Swale; but here the descent, instead of being precipitous as on the south, slopes down for the space of forty or fifty yards to the river. The west side of this once almost impregnable fortress is faced with a deep valley, the ascent from which to the castle is exceedingly steep. On the north, the site of the castle is very little elevated above that of the town; and this is the only side on which it could have been accessible to an enemy.

"This castle yet appears majestic in ruins. The keep, of which the shell is almost entire, is about 100 feet high; and the walls are eleven feet thick: the lower story is supported by a vast column of stone in the middle, from which spring circular arches closing the top; the staircase goes only to the first chamber, the rest of it being dilapidated, as the floors of the two upper rooms are fallen in. In this keep is a well of excellent water. The ruins of several other parts of the castle yet remain. In the south-eastern corner of the area is a ruinous tower, in which is a dismal dungeon thirteen or fourteen feet deep, and undoubtedly intended as a place of confinement. The site of this castle contains nearly six acres, and belongs to his Grace the Duke of Richmond.

"The country round Richmond is extremely picturesque; the valley of Swaledale is in many places skirted with perpendicular rocks almost covered with trees and shrubs. From the hills, on the north-west side of the town, the eye is regaled with the most magnificent prospects. Richmond and its castle, though seated on a precipitous hill more than 100 feet above the bed of the Swale, when seen from these elevations seem to be sunk in a deep valley. The eye ranges over the country adjacent to the Tees, with Cleveland and the Vale of York; and the Eastern and the Western Moors, rising in mountainous grandeur, form a magnificent contrast to those extensive plains. Richmond, indeed, is admired by tourists for its romantic beauties; by many it is thought preferable to Richmond in Surry: the latter is a kind of fairy-land, where all the scenery is mild and pleasing; but the views in the environs of Richmond, in Yorkshire, are marked with grandeur and sublimity.

"From Richmond to Catterick bridge, a distance of four miles, the Swale, with its rocky and well-wooded banks, exhibits a variety of picturesque scenery. Near the village of Easeby, about a mile and a half from Richmond, the banks of the river are adorned with the venerable remains of the ancient monastery. The southern part of these ruins, facing the Swale, are covered with ivy: the most entire part is towards the east, where the pointed arches of five Gothic windows remain in a perfect state. An arched gateway, which forms the entrance from the north, is also entire; and the arch is circular."



AN ACCOUNT OF THE YORK SAVING BANK, instituted June 1816. Drawn up and published at the request of the Directors, by S. W. Nicoll, Esq. York, printed for W. Alexander, P. P. 56, price 1s. 6d.

"The Saving, or Provident Bank," says Mr Nicoll, in the opening of his *Little Book*, "is an Institution planned for the benefit of the Poor; its regulations vary in various places, but the general scheme is this,—any sum not less than a shilling, may be deposited at the pleasure of the contributor; when the deposits rise to a certain amount, usually one pound, or thereabouts, they begin to bear interest, both principal and interest may be

**ANNUNCIATIONS OF WORKS IN HAND, RELATIVE TO YORKSHIRE,
OR BY YORKSHIRE AUTHORS.**

A General History of the County of York. in folio, by T. D. Whitaker, L. L. D. F. S. A. Vicar of Whalley, and Rector of Heysham. This work is intended to be published in the same manner as the Ducatus Leodiensis, and is expected to run to about seven parts.

A History of Whitby, with a Statistical Survey of the Vicinity, to the distance of twenty five miles, by the Rev. George Young; assisted by the papers of the late Mr. R. Winter, and some materials furnished by Mr. Bird.

An historical Display of the effects of Physical and Moral Causes on the Character and Circumstances of Nations: including a Comparison of the Ancients and Moderns, in regard to their Intellectual and Social State. By Mr John Bigland.

• Peak Scenery, the first of a series of Excursions in Derbyshire made chiefly for the purpose

of Picturesque Observation, by Mr. E. Rhodes, Sheffield. "This work, which has been many years in preparation, will be published in 4to. in separate excursions; each of which will constitute a distinct publication. They will succeed each other as expeditiously as the engravings can be executed; and the whole will form one of the most elegant topographical productions of the British press." The first Excursion will contain eight engravings by Messrs W. and G. Cooke, from drawings by F. L. Chantry, Esq. Sculptor, A.

Mr. Cawood, Master of the Free Writing School, Sheffield, is preparing for the press a work under the title of "The Practical Arithmetic," which is intended to embrace all the essentials requisite for the various departments of domestic or commercial life.

GENERAL ANNUNCIATIONS.

Dr. Jackson is preparing for publication, a Sketch of the History and Cure of Febrile Diseases; particularly those of the West Indies and of the British Army.

A Work on the Ruins of Gour is preparing in 18 Views and a topographical Map; compiled from the Drawings and MSS. of the late N. Creighton. Esq.

Mr. Wm. Pybus, (author of a Manual of Useful Knowledge) is preparing for publication the Lady's Receipt Book, containing a Collection of valuable miscellaneous receipts.

The Hon. Wm. Herbert, has nearly ready for publication, a new and correct edition of the *Musæ Etonensis*, with additional pieces.

Dr. Montucci has in the press, an Account of the Rev. Robert Morrison's Chinese Dictionary, and of his own. It will form a 4to volume of about 300 pages, and be illustrated with above 1000 Chinese Characters.

The Rev. T. F. Dibdin expects to publish his *Bibliographical Decameron* this month.

Thos. W. Williams, of the Inner Temple, Esq. will publish, on the close of the present

Session of Parliament, a continuation of his *Compendious Abstract of all the Public Acts passed A. D. 1816*; which will include all Acts to the period of publication.

The Rev. W. Milne is printing in an 8vo. volume, a translation from the Chinese, with Notes of the Sacred Edict, containing sixteen Maxims of the Emperor Kanghi, amplified by his son Yoong Ching, with a Paraphrase, by a Mandarin.

A new Concordance, adapted to the size of the Bible lately published by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, is preparing by the Rev. Wm. Bellamy.

The Rev. Dr. Williams is preparing a new Treatise on Geography, to be entitled *The Geographical Mirror*; a work that promises to be highly useful, in its discrimination of customs, manners, and antiquities.

Professor Jameson is preparing a Treatise on Geognosy, and Mineralogical Geography, in two 8vo. volumes, illustrated with numerous engravings.

A new History of Berwick upon Tweed,

with Notices of the neighbouring Villages, &c. by the Rev. Thos. Johnston, is expected to appear this month, in one vol. 12mo:

Mr. W. Paterson, Author of Views in Edinburgh, is preparing for the press, a work on the Scenery and Antiquities of Mid Lothian, the first part of which will soon be published.

Professor Paxton, of Edinburgh, proposes to publish by subscription, in 3 vols. 8vo, a work of great research, entitled *The Holy Scriptures Illustrated: from the Geography*

of the East; from Natural History; and from the Customs and Manners of Ancient and Modern Nations.

Authors, Publishers, &c. who are desirous of our noticing either the works they have in hand, or those recently published, are respectfully requested to forward their communications, (free of postage) so that they may come to hand on or before the 18th of each month, when they will be duly attended to.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Valuable Improvement in the Fine Arts.—About the close of the last century, Aloysius Sennefelder, a singer or performer at the theatre at Munich, accidentally discovered, or rather attentively noticed, what had hundreds of times been observed before, that a greasy mark on a stone, when blackened by dust or any other substance, would be transferred to a clean piece of paper or cloth, if pressed upon it; and that in proportion to the weight, and the time of continuance under it, the stain on the substance applied, would be weaker or stronger.

These observations he endeavoured to improve; and after various experiments on different kinds of stone, with a variety of greasy compositions, he succeeded so far as to be able to produce a copy of any trace he might make. A little study enabled him to carry his discovery still farther, and he soon found that he could repeat those impressions any number of times, every succeeding one being perfectly like the first.

It is highly probable that his first attempts were confined to the printing of music; and the facility with which he was able to produce any number of copies of a musical composition, each like the original writing, could not fail of appearing wonderful to all that witnessed his operations.

In 1800 his art had attained such a degree of perfection, as to induce his Bavarian Majesty to grant him the exclusive

privilege of practising it in his dominions, for the space of thirteen years.

He now, in partnership with Baron Aretin, established an office in Munich, which is still continued: but it seems his partner Aretin, either with or without his consent, entered into another engagement with a M. Manlich; and notwithstanding the letters patent formerly granted to Sennefelder, this latter company was employed to decorate with their productions the royal cabinet of Bavaria.

Several other offices for the same process were soon established in Munich. In England it was attempted about 1803, but without the artist who introduced it, meeting with the success he had a right to expect: it was then called *Polyautography*.

On the Continent, artists have been more fortunate. Engelman, of Mulhausen, and the Count de Lanteyrie, in France, have both succeeded to the utmost of their wishes, and have produced specimens of printing, which place this art in the first rank of modern inventions. It is, however, no longer confined to the continent. Mr. Ackerman has exhibited some specimens of it by English artists, which possess all the spirit of original drawings, and prove it to be applicable to every purpose of embellishment, to which engravings on copper are usually applied. It is now called *Lithography*.

The Editors hope in a succeeding number, to lay before their readers such a prac-

tical treatise on the subject, as may enable those of their friends who are conversant in the arts of design, to make a successful trial of its merits.

London Museum and Institute of Natural History. It is with regret that in the first number of our work, we have to announce the approaching destruction of a collection, which under the above appellation has long been the admiration of both Englishmen and Foreigners. In the year 1788, the proprietor, Mr. E. Donovan, commenced his course of collecting. From that period to the present moment, a space of almost thirty years, his whole attention has been directed toward extending his researches and improving his collection; his only wish being to establish in London, an Institution of the Natural History of the British Isles, "worthy of the dignity and genius of the Nation." But having found it impossible to realize his hopes, after having expended upwards of £15,000, he is reluctantly compelled to abandon his design; and has given notice, that if no purchaser, either public or private, comes forward to bargain for the whole collection, it will, at the commencement of next year, be disposed of in lots, by public auction.

Encouragement of Literature.—The list of publications entered at Stationers' Hall, since June, 1816, extends to 26 folio pages! and of more than three fourths of that number, the British Museum and the ten Universities have exerted their privilege of claiming each a copy, at the expence of the author or publisher. Novels and Music, it seems, are not required for either Trinity College, Dublin, or the Scottish Advocates' Library.

Earthquakes. Since the first of last January, there have been no less than nineteen earthquakes felt in different parts of the world: viz.

Jan. 13. In the Gulph Stream.

17. At Chamouny, in Switzerland.

19. At the same place.

20. At the same place, and at Alcoer, in Spain.

Feb. 11, 13, 14. At the same place.

Feb. 18. At Madrid, Barcelona, Lerida, and Saragosa.

March 11. At Lyons.

15. At Chamouny and Messina.

18. At Madrid, l'ampeluna, &c.

22. At Pampeluna.

25 & 26. At Freacati, Gensano, and other adjacent places in Italy. One shock very violent.

March 28, 30, and three following days, at Chamouny. On the last day the shocks were very violent, and appeared to proceed from north to south.

Artificial Congelation. By spreading about two quarts of well dried oatmeal on a large dish, placing a porous earthen pot, holding a pint of water, in the midst of it, and putting the whole into the exhausted receiver of an air pump, the water will in a few minutes lose its caloric of fluidity, and become ice.

Revival of Literature.—The late Easter Leipzig Fair Catalogue occupies 330 octavo pages, being considerably thicker than any that has been seen for several years. Is not this a proof of the favorable influence of the pacific state of affairs upon the branches of trade connected with science and literature.

Spanish Caricatures.—The king has consulted the academy of St. Ferdinand on the best means of checking the inundation of ludicrous engravings, in which the picture-sellers carry on a traffic humiliating to the arts, and even to the nation. Objects the most sacred, the King, all the august members of the Royal Family, are made the subjects of such engravings, and are even transformed into caricatures. To avoid this profanation, and on the report of the academy, it is ordered—

1st, That individuals even of that body, or of whatever class they may be, shall not in future publish any work of art, or of literature, without having the same first submitted to censors, and obtaining the approbation of the academy.

2d, That those who are not members of the academy, and not wishing to take the

title of the same, shall be fined fifty ducats, (about £6 sterling) in case they should presume to paint, engrave, or in any other manner give to the public the representation of sacred objects, or portraits of his Majesty, or of the persons of the Royal Family, without having previously obtained the consent of the academy.

St. Domingo.—The following letter, which has been received by Mr. Clarkson, the worthy opponent of the African slave trade, from the Emperor Christophe, presents us with a favourable opinion of the tolerant principles of the Haytian government.

(TRANSLATION.)

*Palace of Sans Souci, 18th of Novr.
1816, and 13th year of Independance.*

The King to Mr. Clarkson.

Sir, my Friend,

Your two letters of the 10th of June and 10th of August have reached me.—They relate to Mr. Grillett, a minister of the gospel in

connexion with the religious society of the Quakers; and also the principles of that estimable society, with which I am perfectly well acquainted.

If Mr. Grillett and his companions should visit this country, I will not fail, according to your recommendation, to treat them with kindness, and to entertain for him the respect which is due to his own character, as well as to the consideration of being your friend.—I am delighted to hear that he is a friend to the Abolition, and to the unhappy Africans and their descendants. These sentiments, which indeed particularly distinguish the Quakers, must ever insure them my respect and esteem.

I have received with pleasure the History of the Quakers, which you sent me by Mr. Prince Sander, and thank you for it with all my heart.

Believe me, with the highest respect and most cordial friendship,

HENRY.

GENERAL MONTHLY CATALOGUE OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Philanthropic Gazette, a Weekly Newspaper, has lately appeared, of which (see the advertisement on the cover,) twenty-six numbers are already published: a Paper peculiarly adapted to families and schools by the omission of every thing which is in any degree improper for the perusal of young persons. Its politics appear to be moderate and constitutional, but independent; and having a department particularly appropriated to plans of public utility and benevolence, must be highly acceptable to every one who takes pleasure in doing good to his fellow-creatures,

The Annual Biography and Obituary, for 1816, with Silhouette portraits, in one volume 8vo. 15s.

Memoirs of John Philip Kemble, Esq. by John Ambrose Williams, 5s. 6d.

The British Plutarch; containing the Lives of the most eminent Divines, Patriots, Statesmen, Warriors, Philosophers, Poets, and Artists, of Great Britain and Ireland, from the Accession of Henry the eighth, to the present time. A new edition, re-arranged, and enriched with se-

veral additional lives. By the Rev. Francis Wrangham, M. A. F. R. S. in six large vols. 8vo. £3 12s. 6d.

Memoirs and Remarks of the late Rev. C. Buck. By J. Styles, D. D. 5s.

Tables for easily determining the Arbitration of Exchanges between London and the principal commercial towns in Europe. By J. L. Tarks, A. M. £1 1s.

Scripture Selections on the Principle of the Christian Religion, adapted for schools, and for private instruction. By Mrs Hannah Kilham, of Sheffield, fifth edition, 6d.

Questions on the Principles of the Christian Religion, to be answered from the Scriptures, adapted for schools, and for private instruction. By Mrs Hannah Kilham, of Sheffield, 6d.

Journal of an English Traveller, from 1814 to 1816, or Memoirs and Anecdotes of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, 8vo. 4s. 6d.

Manfred, a Drama, by the Right Hon. Lord Byron, 8vo. 5s 6d.

Useful Knowledge; or a Familiar and Explanatory Account of the various productions of nature, mineral, vegetable and animal, which are employed for the use of man. Illustrated with numerous figures, and intended as a work both of instruction and reference. By the Rev. W. Bingley, A. M. F. L. S. 12mo. £1 1s.

Essay on the Principles of Population, or a View of its past and present effects on Human Happiness; with an Inquiry into our Prospects respecting the future removal or mitigation of the Evils which it occasions. By T. R. Malthus, fifth edition, with very important additions, 3 vols 8vo. £1 10s. — The Additions separate, 8vo. 8s.

Travels through France and Germany, in the years 1815, 1816, and 1817; comprising a View of the Moral, Political and Social State of those two countries; interspersed with numerous historical and political Anecdotes, derived from authentic sources. By J. Jorgenson, Esq. 8vo. 10s 6d.

Lalla Rookh, an Oriental Romance, by T. Moore, 4to. £2 2s

Letters from the Highlands, by Miss Spence, 8vo, 10s. 6d.

A Treatise on the External, Chemical, and Physical Character of Minerals; by Professor Jameson. 8vo, 3d edition, 12s.

Churchyard's Chips concerning Scotland, with Historical Notices, and a Life of the Author. Ornamented with Churchyard's Arms, and a fac simile of his writing and signature. By Geo. Chalmers, F. R. S. S. A. 8vo. 18s.

Topography, illustrative of the Battle of Plataea, consisting of Plans of the Plain and City of Plataea, of Eleuthera, Enoe, and Phyle, and a View of Eleuthera, from Drawings

made on the spot, by T. Allaston, and engraved by Cooke. Accompanied by Memoirs read to the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres of the Institute of France; by John Spencer Stanhope, F. R. S. &c. 8vo, with plates separate in folio, 28s. The plates separately 21s.

The last Month in Spain, or Wretched Travelling in a Wretched Country; by an English Officer, 8s.

A new and corrected edition of J. Tuke's Map of Yorkshire, in sheets, with the Index. £1 11s 6d,

Asiatic Researches, 4to. vol. 12, £3 2s.

An Enquiry into the Origin and early History of Engraving upon Copper and in Wood; by W. G. Otley, F. S. A. 2 vols. 4to. £8 8s.

An Account of the Island of Java, containing a general description of the country and its inhabitants; the state of the agriculture, manufactures, and commerce; the nature of the government and institutions, with the customs and usages peculiar to the people; together with an account of the languages, literature, and antiquities of the country, and the native history of the island, principally from native authorities. By T. S. Raffles, Esq. late Lieut. Governor of that Island and its Dependencies. With a map and numerous plates; 2 vols. 4to. £6 6s. large paper, £8 8s.

Letters on Ceylon, particularly relative to the Kingdom of Candy; by Captain L. De Bussche, late acting Deputy-Adjutant-General in Ceylon, 8vo. 9s

The City of the Plague, a Dramatic Poem, by John Wilson, author of the "Isle of Palms," 8vo. second edition, 10s. 6d.

Monthly Report.

AGRICULTURAL.

IN the beginning of June, owing to the ungenial state of the atmosphere, and what might be considered severe, unseasonable weather, vegetation, of every kind, was in a very backward state. Corn wore a most unpromising appearance, particularly wheat, which in many parts of the western, and north-western districts of the county, had not a blade of more than five or six inches in height.

The severe storms of hail and rain, on the fourth and fifth, accompanied with cold cutting winds, increased the uncheering prospect. Happily, the favorable change, which almost immediately succeeded, and the warm, or rather hot weather, which has hitherto continued, have removed all our fears, by the effects they have already produced on the fields, which every where are now as promising as they before were hopeless. Wheat and oats have begun to ear, and we have every reason to anticipate an abundant, and an early harvest; indeed the good effects of such a cheering prospect are already felt, by the decline in the price of wheat in our market of the twenty-fourth.

In Derbyshire, the present weather has also been found highly favorable, both to their grass and corn lands; and in Nottinghamshire, their crops of peas are so abundant, as to enable the farmers to bring them from the neighbourhood of Newark, a distance of upwards of fifty miles, to sell in Sheffield from two shillings to eighteen pence per peck.

On the whole, by the present appearance of all the country, in a very wide district, we have every reason to expect a crop, abundant enough, to warrant the expectation of a very considerable reduction in the price of corn, and consequently of bread, should we be favored with fine weather for our gathering.

The Hay Harvest has commenced under very great advantages of weather, and appears to be a favorable crop.

COMMERCIAL.

FROM the very depressed state of our Commerce, for more than the last twelve months, we feel anxious to turn towards any quarter that will afford us a more cheering prospect. We have seen our Warehouses over-stocked with goods, or completely shut up; our Manufacturers swelling the weekly lists of bankruptcies; our Artisans sweeping the streets, and their families pining for want, in their once comfortable dwellings, or passing their lives in that receptacle of the parish poor, which they formerly contributed to support. We still see this misery continuing among us without much alleviation; and we yet feel the effects of the unceasing pressure of untoward circumstances.

We have, however, some satisfaction in anticipating a change; for, we learn, with pleasure, that the Cotton trade is improving, and that the Manufacturers of Calicoes are now giving eight shillings and sixpence for the same work, which they, last year, could have done for five shillings and sixpence.

The trade in coarse Woolens too, for the Indian market, seems rather brisk, and the late Russian order infuses a spirit of activity in that district where it forms the principal manufacture.

The commercial world seems to contemplate, with the greatest interest, the Spanish and Portuguese dominions of South America. Should the inhabitants of those countries establish their independence, Britain may reasonably expect an augmentation of its trade; particularly as they possess articles which may advantageously be received in barter: we shall then see that spirit of speculation revive in the bosoms of our merchants, which has for ages given employment to our workmen, and support to the whole nation; and from the effects which it has formerly produced, we may confidently look for the same result.

Monthly Chronicle.

FOREIGN EVENTS.

FRANCE.

Summary view of income and expenditure, for the year 1817 :—

	Receipts.	Expenses.
Public Debt and Sinking Fund	157,000,000	157,000,000
Ordinary & Permanent	546,199,550	399,693,836
Expenses & Temporary	54,409,117	81,650,563
Extraordinary Expenses	311,681,591	430,916,859

Total in Livres 1,069,260,258 1,069,260,258

By the new census of Paris, its population is found to exceed 860,000, being about 20,000 more than that of London, within the limits of the bills of mortality.

France, at present, severely feels the want of corn, or at least, the high price of it. In the beginning of June, the papers present us with numerous details of the disturbances which had taken place, in consequence of the high price and scarcity of provisions, at Sens, Monteseau, Nugent, Chateau-Thierry, &c. The people appear to be not easily quieted; in several places momentary tranquillity has been purchased by the concession of the magistrates, in permitting the populace to fix the price of corn. The military have done little towards restoring order; the national guards, in particular, are blamed, for not having done their duty.

It is however, pleasing to reflect, that the Royal Family endeavour, as much as possible to relieve the general distress, by presenting large donations to those parishes which are suffering the most severely.

The King having learned that an enraged wolf had wounded from 60 to 80 persons, in ten or twelve communes, of the department of the Isère, gave orders that the sum of a thousand francs, taken from his own purse, should be immediately sent to the Prefect of the department, to be distributed among the victims of this unhappy event.

We learn, from the Paris papers, of the 15th June, that the King has appointed a new administration, for supplying the French armies, and the army of Occupation, with provisions and forage, entitled, "The General Regime of Military Subsistence."

The Duchess of Orleans was delivered of a Daughter on the 4th.

The sum collected for the poor, in fifteen months, amounts to more than 28,000,000 of francs; including 11,000,000 given by the King and Princes. Madame Moreau is amongst the most active of those who are succouring the distressed, and employs a

great part of her fortune in this timely charity.

The department of the Lower Seine has received an additional bounty from the King of 4000 francs; making in the whole, from that single source, 300,000 francs, or about £12,500 sterling.

The pirate Franco Paulo, captured by the Count de Moncabue, is escorted to Toulon, for trial. When this cruel wretch made a descent on Argentiera, and pillaged the house of the French Consul, he caused boiling oil to be poured on the bosom of this gentleman's wife, to compel her to confess where her husband was concealed. The Consul thus discovered was obliged to pay 8000 piastres for his life.

SPAIN.

Spain seems almost to be sunk into a state of oblivion, nearly unnoticed by the rest of Europe; her Monarch has leisure to follow his royal amusements, either as a manufacturer of petticoats, or of inquisitions. He seems to contemplate with the same degree of apathy, the sufferings of those loyal, those patriotic subjects, who ventured their all to save their country, and to whose exertions he owes his throne; and the loss of an empire on the new continent, of infinitely greater value and extent than his European kingdom. Freed from any present apprehensions from the plot, for which the gallant Lacy now lies under sentence, he appears incapable of taking a single step to conciliate his subjects, who galled by his unceasing persecutions, cannot be expected much longer to consider him *their beloved Ferdinand*.

Madrid, June 5. The hopes of a general amnesty are on the eve of being realized. The Council of Castile have heard the three Procureurs of the King, upon this important affair, and his Majesty is desirous of having it terminated. It is supposed, by some, that Lacy will be pardoned.

PORTUGAL.

Portugal, seems at the same moment to be assailed with plots, revolts, and insurrections, in its European and its American Dominions. — Whatever may be the cause, the consequences, cannot but be fatal to the government in one of the States. The unexampled abandonment of Portugal by their King, is said to have given much dissatisfaction to his European subjects, which has been heightened by the

line of policy he is pursuing, in respect to Spanish America.

One thing is certain, a conspiracy has been discovered in Lisbon, by the vigilance of Marshal Beresford, which had for its object the dissolution of the Government of Portugal, the transfer of the crown to the young Duke of Cordova, (an infant of ten years of age,) and the murder of the Marshal, and the rest of the British Officers, in the Portuguese service. The leaders were General Gomez Friere de Andrade, a man of eminent abilities; and General Baron Eben.

This plan was well organized, and was intended to be carried into execution on the 5th of June, when it was discovered, and all the conspirators lodged in Fort St Julian.

NETHERLANDS.

By an Ordonance of the King, the 18th of June, the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, has been observed as a day of prayer and solemn thanksgiving.

An extraordinary degree of activity is stated to prevail, in the correspondence of this court with France and England; what is the ultimate object of this correspondence, does not at present transpire.

GERMANY.

The depressed state of commerce in this country has given rise to such a spirit of emigration, as must in a short time be severely felt throughout the whole empire; the inhabitants have latterly been leaving the country at the rate of upwards of 10,000 in a month. They are all proceeding to America.

At *Leipsic Fair*, though generally unfavourable to the dealers in British manufactures, some articles were much in demand, and sold well. Woollen goods, particularly fine woollen cloths, were in great request.

In *Wirttemberg*, the King wishing to make a change in the constitution, for the good of the great body of the people, proposes a receipt of his plan to the States, for their approbation. This receipt being rejected by a majority of 81 votes to 42, his Majesty immediately dissolved the assembly, and ordered that every member should return to his own home; and on the following day an additional receipt was published, addressed to the people, which thus concludes.—“That our faithful people may suffer as little as possible from the perverse conduct of their representatives, we add to what we said in our receipt of the 26th of May, the declaration, that if the majority of our

people signifies in the assemblages of the bailiages, or by the organ of their magistrates, that they accept the project of the constitution, under the restrictions contained in the said receipt, we shall, on our side, consider the constitutional compact as concluded, and put it in force.”

The minority of the Assembly addressed the throne through Count Relbach, and received a most gracious answer; his Majesty assuring them of his desires for the welfare of his people, and his readiness “to incur any sacrifice to ensure their true happiness.”

We learn that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge is in *Hanover*, on a military inspection.

Frankfort, June 14.—The following is the resolution adopted by the Diet, in its thirty-two sittings, relative to one of the most important subjects which was come before it.—“The opinion of the commission on the entire establishment of a *freedom of commerce*, between the States of the Confederation, especially in so far as regards the necessities of life, will be printed forthwith, with all the pieces connected with it, and will then be communicated to all the members of the Diet, to be sent to all their respective courts, for the purpose of obtaining their decision, that the resolution may be ratified in three weeks.

SWITZERLAND.

This country continues in a very distressed situation. In the Eastern Cantons, there is almost a famine. Zurich is endeavouring to get corn from Genoa and Venice; Uri from Italy; Fribourg has adopted several measures against forestallers and regraters. Regulations are making in every Canton, to guard against and to remedy the evil. Hundreds, nay, even thousands, have emigrated, and the same practice still continues.

SWEDEN.

A Decree has been published at Stockholm, prohibiting the sale of Coffee in inns, hotels, coffee-houses, &c. under severe penalties. And the use of foreign wines, such as Champagne, Burgundy, Canary, Sack, Malmsey, Cape or Tokay. All foreign spirits, liquors, brandy, cyder and beer, are also prohibited. This measure has given rise to much activity among the smugglers of Denmark and England, who receive money for those articles illicitly, which they are precluded from supplying by a fair open trade.

RUSSIA.

The government has issued a regulation for the quarantine of all vessels coming into the Baltic, or the White Sea, which regulation will be scrupulously enforced.

ITALY.

Rome, June 4. Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, arrived here the day before yesterday. She alighted at the Hotel d'Europe.

SOUTH AMERICA.

BRAZIL, &c.—A Revolution is announced to have taken place in this country, in the beginning of April. It took its rise in the province of Pernambuco, whence it was soon spread over the adjoining provinces of Rio grande, Para Siara, Marignan, Paycaba, and Tamara. An universal discontent had long pervaded both the inhabitants and the army, which was much increased by the belief that government had issued orders to the troops, to inflict death on 150 leading individuals of the northern provinces, who were suspected of being in a plot against their rulers. This report, probably, founded on truth, accelerated the long meditated revolt, and accident gave it instant effect. A Colonel having accused one of his officers of being a traitor, the latter (really a conspirator) imagined the design of himself, and his confederates, was discovered; and thinking that his arrest was the signal for a general massacre, drew his sword and laid his Colonel dead at his feet. The people took the alarm, the army joined them, the bells rung, and for a moment, all was anarchy, confusion, and riot.

They presently, however, began to form

themselves into some order, and seizing the shipping in the river, they stripped them of all their arms and ammunition. They then formed a congress, and a committee of government, which immediately laid an embargo on all the foreign ships in the harbour. This was evaded by the English vessel Rowena, which escaped as soon as possible, and brought the news to the Leeward Islands, whence it was forwarded to Portsmouth by the Tigris.

This revolution, we since learn, is become nearly general, and we are happy to say, has been brought about almost without bloodshed, none having fallen but nine or ten individuals in the first moment of insurrection.

But it is not to Brazil alone that the spirit, and the successful spirit of Revolution, appears to be confined; for intelligence has reached England, that nearly the whole of the Provinces of Spain, have established their independence.

Thus an immense tract of country, even the whole continent of South America, is thrown open to speculation: for one of the leading articles of their new constitution is *freedom of trade*. Our merchants will, no doubt, avail themselves of the opportunity thus offered, and as soon as they see it possible, pour some of the produce of Britain into the lap of a country, rich in every thing but manufactures.

The Editors must apologize to their Readers, for the brevity of their account of foreign occurrences this month. They hope, in their succeeding Numbers, to be able to give a more full statement of every remarkable event, both abroad and at home, nearly down to the day of publication.

Parliamentary Annals.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, June 3. Lord Sidmouth brought down the following message from the throne respecting the state of the country :

"**GEORGE P. R.**

"His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, has given orders that there be laid before the House of Lords, papers respecting the information received of the continuance of combinations, meetings, and seditious practices, in different parts of the kingdom, similar to those to which His Royal Highness had already called the attention of Parliament at the commencement of the Session, and which are still carried on in such a manner, and to such an extent, as to excite the most serious apprehensions for the public tranquility, and to endanger the established Constitution of the Country. His Royal Highness therefore recommends them to the immediate and serious consideration of the House."

After the Lord CHANCELLOR had read the message :

Lord SIDMOUTH moved an Address to thank His Royal Highness, for his gracious communication, and continuing his speech, took occasion to recommend the appointment of the same committee that reported on the state of the nation before, or of another, with similar powers.

The Address being agreed to,

Lord SIDMOUTH again pressed his motion, when Lord GREY contended, that the measure proposed was unnecessary, and that he had hoped such a message would not again have been sent to the House.

After some other debates, the original motion was agreed to, and the same Committee appointed, with the exception of Earl TALBOT's name instead of the Duke of BEDFORD, who was ill.

Thursday, June 5. A petition against the Suspension Act, from the Lord Mayor, &c. of London, was presented by Lord LAUDERDALE. It was laid on the table.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL moved, the consideration of the message from the Prince Regent, recommending the House to make some suitable provision for the late Speaker of the House of Commons.

Agreed *nem. con.*

Friday, June 6. The Salt Bill, Saving Banks' Bill, Offices' Continuation Bill, the Copper Token Bill, and several private Bills brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

Lord HOLLAND presented the City's Petition against the farther continuance of the Suspension Act.

Laid on the table.

The Poor Relief Bill, read a third time and committed for Monday.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, June 10. The Bill for the more effectual punishment of Robberies and Murders beyond Sea ; and the Poors' Removal Bill, brought up, and read a first time.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE moved the second reading of a Bill for prohibiting the Payment of Wages of Workmen employed in Manufactories, in Goods or Tokens, instead of money. His Lordship insisted that by that practice, workmen were never properly paid.

Read a second time.

The Exchequer Bill's Eleemosynary Grant Bill, &c. read a third time, and passed.

Thursday, June 12. The Earl of LIVERPOOL presented the Report of the Secret Committee, which, on what itself confessed in many parts, to be ill-founded evidence, or rather that of persons implicated in the plots, &c. which it had had to examine, concludes with the assurance, that plans for the over-turning of Government, still exist to an alarming extent, and recommends the further continuance of the Suspension Act: when it was ordered to be printed.

Lord HOLLAND presented a petition from the county of Berks, against the renewal of the Suspension Act.

Friday, June 13. Lord SIDMOUTH brought in the bill for the further Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.

Adjourned till Monday.

Monday, June 16. The Bills relating to Paving the Metropolis, Employment of the Poor, Stone Bottles, Bailey's Divorce, Owen's Divorce, and Glasgow Gas, received the Royal assent.

Lord SIDMOUTH moved the second reading of the further Suspension Bill, and in a long speech, pointed out the necessity of the measure ; alleging, that it appeared, a simultaneous rising had been designed in the northern and midland counties, and that Manchester had been doomed to become a second Moscow.

Lord ERSKINE opposed the motion, on the ground of there being no necessity for resorting to it. The country, his Lordship

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observed, was suffering under the stagnation of trade, and an unparalleled taxation. The feelings of the people were irritated, they saw their distresses were not attended to, that, instead of redress, which had so often been petitioned for, they found themselves deprived of their *birth-right*, and they consequently became uneasy. Would it not be well, since Ministers had tried coercive measures and found them inefficient, to make trial of some of a different nature? He should oppose the bill.

Earls Grey and Spencer, and the Duke of Sussex also spoke in opposition to the Bill; the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Grenville, &c. in favour of it. On a division there appeared Contents, 190.—Non Contents, 50.—Majority, 140. Adjourned.

Tuesday, June 17. The Mutiny Bill passed through a committee, and was reported.

Earl Grosvenor moved for an address to the Prince Regent, praying for an account of the names, ages, and descriptions of the persons arrested under the Suspension Act.

Lord Sidmouth could only agree to that part of the motion, which related to the number and ages of the prisoners.

Earl Grosvenor objected, and contended for the original motion; but as he was disposed, when he could not get what he wished, to take what he could get, he would withdraw his motion. The motion for the number and the ages was then agreed to.

In a committee of the whole house, on the extension of the Suspension Bill, the blanks were filled up with *until the expiration of six weeks after the commencement of the next Session of Parliament*; Earl Grosvenor, Lord Holland, and other Peers, giving notice to propose amendments on the third reading, which was fixed for Thursday.

Wednesday, June 18. Lord Sidmouth presented a counter-petition from Chester, in favor of the Suspension.

Thursday, June 19. Lord Sidmouth moved the third reading of the Bill.

The Duke of Bedford could not give a silent vote. In respect to that part which speaks of seditious and blasphemous publications, his Grace said, he knew that a parody on the Nicene Creed had been sent from Norwich to Government, beginning with "I believe in the Earl of Liverpool, Master of the Lords and Commons," &c. he would not, he observed, read further; but the truth was, this creed was written twenty-five years ago, by one who was at that time a Jacobin, but who now belonged to the fraternity of Oliver and Castle. The person to whom he alluded, had boasted of the information which he could communicate to Government, and, would their

Lordships believe it? this very man printed his parody in some obscure place in Norwich, and sent it to Government as a proof of the seditious and blasphemous spirit which prevailed in that quarter. This, said his Grace, is the sort of information on which the report of the committee was founded.

After an animated debate, in which the Earls of Westmoreland, Limerick, and Harrowby, the Marquis Camden and the Lord Chancellor supported the bill; and the Earls of Donoughmore and Essex, Marquis Wellesley, and Lord Holland opposed it, it was passed for a third reading by 141 to 37.

Friday, June 20. The Watch and Ward Bill, and the Mutiny Bill, received the Royal assent.

Monday, June 23. The Newfoundland Marriage, Colonial Punishment, Salt, Consolidated Fuels, Yeomanry Cavalry, &c. Bills, were read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, June 2nd. The house met to choose a Speaker, when C. W. WYNNE, Esq. was proposed by Mr. DICKENSON, and the Hon. C. MANNERS SUTTON by Sir John Nichol; on a vote the latter had 312 voices, and the former 152; Mr. SUTTON was then introduced to the chair.

Tuesday, June 3d. The Speaker attended at the Bar of the House of Lords to receive the approbation of the PRINCE REGENT, through the medium of his Commissioners, of his being elected.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER presented the House with a Message from his H. R. H. relative to the elevation of the late Speaker to the Peccage, by the title of BARON of COLCHESIER in the county of Essex; and recommending to the House to make such a provision for him as it should think fit.

This measure being deemed unconstitutional by Mr. WYNNE and several other members, on the ground that the recommendation should go from the House to the Crown and not come from the Crown to the House; after a puerile sophism of LORD CASTLEREAGH, and an animated debate on privilege the measure was abandoned.

Thursday, June 5th. SIR J. SHAW presented a petition from the LORD MAYOR, &c. of London against the further suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.

LORD MILTON presented a petition from Sheffield for the abolition of the practice of employing Boys to sweep chimneys.

On a motion of thanks to the late Speaker

by LORD CASTLEREAGH, LORD W. ROSSEL said he could not forget the Speaker's behaviour on the Catholic question, in the speech made by him at the Bar of the House of Lords, for which 117 members had voted their censure on his conduct. The public he observed would not after such a transaction be able to judge why they should give him an unanimous vote of thanks. It was also, he said, a bad precedent, to see that Speaker, who was the first to make the Crown a party to the proceedings of that house, the first also to be made a Peer on his removal from the chair.

After some other remarks the motion was agreed to, and £4000. a year was proposed to be settled on LORD COLCHESTER and £3000 a year on his heir male.

The House appointed a second committee on the Suspension Act, and SIR J. NEWPORT had leave given, to bring in a Bill, to amend the Unitarian Act, so far as it relates to Ireland.

Friday, June 6th. MR. BENNET had leave to bring in a Bill, for regulating the licensing of Public Houses.

MR. SMITH presented a petition from MR. EVELYN a farmer and cattle dealer at Waltham, against *Exents in aid*, which was ordered to be printed.

Monday, June 9th. The Speaker's pension was agreed to.

COL. WOOD's bill for legalising the sale of game thrown out.

The House went into a Committee on the Clergy residence Bill, and performed a good deal of routine business.

Tuesday, June 10th. The Watch and Ward Bill went through a Committee; a Select Committee was appointed to take into consideration the Bankrupt Law. SIR F. BURDETT presented a petition from Westminster, praying the House would take measures to check the increase of Prostitution. The Bill for preventing fraud in the bagging of Hops, read a first time.

Leave given to MR. HUSKISSON to bring in a bill to enable the Crown to purchase the Rectory of Mary-le-bone for £40000, and the Forest of Dean, belonging to LORD GAGE for £150000, £50000 of which was for standing timber.

A Committee appointed for considering *Exents in aid*. The Report on the *Civil Services Compensation Bill* ordered after many debates, to be brought up.

Wednesday, June 11th. The LORD MAYOR took his oaths and his seat; introduced by MR. PONSONBY and MR. CALVERT.

LORD FOLKSTONE in moving for a list of

all persons confined under the Suspension Act, observed that he had been told there were in confinement, young men who had hardly reached the years of reflection. At Reading Gaol, was a person named KNIGHT, who had not a farthing of money, and who, he was inclined to think, was reduced to a state of lunacy, by close confinement. The other prisoners were inoffensive men. One a journeyman Cutler, another a journeyman Tailor, who could not read. Such his Lordship observed, were the formidable persons for whom it was deemed necessary to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act!

The motion though supported by SIR F. BURDETT and several other members was negatived by 104 to 53.

A Petition from Berkshire against the Suspension Act was ordered to lie on the table.

SIR F. BURDETT had to present a Petition against the Borough-mongering System. It stated that LORD LONSDALE had conveyed to the Petitioner, an inhabitant of Haslemere, a certain property, to enable him to vote at the last election, the individual having none of his own. The Petitioner stated he had a scruple of conscience against delivering this property back, as he had been obliged to swear it was his own. LORD L. had in consequence commenced legal proceedings against him and he had undergone much persecution. He prayed for such redress as the House should think meet. Should the House refuse this petition, SIR FRANCIS would on a future day bring the subject before it in such a shape as would be imperative on the members to notice it.

For being brought up 15. Against it 47.

MR. PONSONBY had heard that contracts were making in the country, for Corn to go to France. Why should it be taken away when wanted at home?

MR. ROBINSON considered it a very delicate subject, especially at present. The law could not meddle with such contracts, and it would not always be prudent to attempt to alter it.

Harding's petition for relief, under an extent in aid, read and laid on the table.

The Officers' Compensation Bill, was read a third time, and passed.

Thursday, June 12. The Watch and Ward Bill read a third time, and passed.

A motion agreed to for a return of prisoners in the Marshalsea; and also one for a return of the mode of Election adopted by the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, on admitting Petitioners to the benefit of the Funds of the Corporation.

Friday, June 15. Mr. PEEL took his seat for the University of Oxford.

Monday June 16. Sir F. BURDETT said, it was stated in a Leeds Paper, that a person named Oliver, had been in the North, and under the pretence of being a Parliamentary Reformer, had endeavoured to excite various persons to riot and robberies. Whether Mr. Oliver was a spy of Government or not, he could not say, but it was admitted by the other House, that Government had persons so employed. Nothing he observed, could be more atrocious than to employ, and pay persons in such a way, at a time of such general distress. He then adverted to Mr. Reynolds, once an infamous spy in Ireland, but now flourishing under the auspices of Government, and chosen, or placed on the late Grand Jury.

After much discourse on the Irish Insurrection Act, in which, Sir S. Romilly urged a due enquiry before the Irish people were deprived of the benefits of the Constitution, and Gen. Matthews strongly censured the conduct of Government in employing in the year 1798, a person of the name of Reynolds as a spy and informer, and to whom the General imputed the evils which had happened in Ireland, a person who was now under the auspices of Government, wallowing in affluence, and styled T. Reynolds, Esq. who is a Magistrate, and was a Grand Juror on the late trials. The bill was forwarded and soon after the House adjourned.

Wednesday, June 18. LORD FOLKSTONE moved for copies of all instructions from the Secretary of State to all Gaolers; and copies of all letters, or answers to queries sent to Magistrates, respecting the custody and treatment of the persons committed to prison in consequence of the Act, for conspiring against the Government.

The ATTORNEY and SOLICITOR GENERAL assuming that all prisons were the Kings, his representative the Secretary of State, had a right to admit or exclude what visitors he thought proper, and that this authority was always exercised in every suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.

The motion lost by a majority of 83 to 56.

Thursday, June 18. Sir E. BRIDGES moved for leave to bring in a Bill to alter and amend the Copy-right Act of 1814, which was refused by a majority of one vote!

Sir F. BURDETT complained of the employment of spies, and enquired if Government had authorised Oliver to make use of his name and compliments in going round the country.

This was of course disavowed.

Friday, June 20. In a Committee of Sup-

ply, Sir G. WARRENTER proposed for the ensuing seven months 19,000 seamen, and 8,000 marines, and moved the several sums judged necessary for the naval service.

Mr. PEEL moved sundry sums for the miscellaneous services of Ireland, among which we observe with pleasure the following:

£38,343	for supporting Protestant Charter Schools.
23,500	for the Foundling Hospital.
36,667	for the House of Industry.
7,370	for the Lunatic Asylum.
7,752	for Hibernian Society for Soldiers' Children.
2,755	for Hibernian Marine Society in Dublin.
2,769	for the Female Orphan House.
2,430	for the Society for the suppression of Vice.
3,910	for Societies for the Education of the Poor.
9,230	for building Churches and Glebe Houses.
11,076	for Improving the Streets of Dublin.
4,539	for the Farming Society.
2,307	for the Cork Institution.
8,521	for Non-conforming Ministers, &c.

In the course of the evening, Mr. B. BARNES brought in the Report of the Committee, which was read and laid upon the table.

This being done, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER introduced

THE BUDGET,

of which we give the following abstract:

1816	SUPPLIES.	1817
£10,809,737	—Army (including 1,500,000 for Extraordinary, and exclusive of troops in France)	9,080,000.
9,964,195	—Navy, exclusive of reduction of Navy Debt	6,000,000
1,613,142	—Ordnance	1,221,300
2,800,000	—Miscellaneous	1,700,000
	Total Supply for 1817	18,001,300.
£2,280,000	Interest on Exchequer Bills. 1,900,000.	
	Sink Fund on do. 330,000	
	To make good the Permanent Charges of Ireland, Jan. 5 246,508	
	Toward Reduction of Navy and Transport Debt 1,660,000	4,136,508.
		22,137,808.

WAYS AND MEANS.

8,000,000	—Annual Duties	3,000,000
	Disposable Ways & Means, 1815	15,749
	Do. do. 1816	1,849,810
3,300,000	—Excise Duties continued, after satisfying the grant thereon for the year 1816	1,300,000
	Money remaining at the disposal of Parliament of the Consolidated Fund in April, 1817	1,525,973

1816	1817
300,000—Lottery	200,000
Old Stores	400,000
Arrears of Property Tax, to be received between 6th April, 1817, and 1818	1,500,000
	9,541,537
Irish Treasury Bills 3,600,000 <i>l</i> .	
Exchequer Bills 9,000,000	12,600,000
	£22,141,537

The Report was ordered to be received on Tuesday.

Saturday June 21st. A message ordered to be sent to the Lords, requesting a copy of the report made to their Lordships by the Secret Committee of the 12th Inst. respecting the state of the country.

The papers relative to the King's Bench, Fleet, and Marshalsea prisons, ordered to be printed.

Monday June 23d. The Newfoundland Marriage Bill, Colonial Punishments Bill, Salt Bill, Consolidated Funds Bill, Yeomanry Cavalry Bill, &c. were read a third time and passed.

Domestic Occurrences.

LONDON.

June 3. Alderman Coombe gave notice of his intention to vacate his seat in Parliament.

4. His Majesty's birth-day. The British and Foreign School Society opened their new school in the Borough-road, in presence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, the American Ambassador, the Committee, and a select party.

5. Mr. T. J. Wooller was tried in the Court of King's Bench, on an information of the Attorney General for a libel, published in a paper called the *Black Dwarf*.

The first count in the indictment charged him with a libel upon the Ministers employed by the King, in the administration of the government, as by law established. The second, with a libel personally against Mr. George Canning and Lord Castlereagh.

This prosecution was conducted in the usual manner; the libellous passages read, commented on, &c. The prisoner then entered on his defence, which he conducted in a masterly manner, and maintained the same principles which he had avowed in his publication. The evidence being summed up, the Jury retired, and remained in consultation about an hour and a half; the Foreman and some of his fellows then appeared in court, and stated that a part of the Jury wished to return a *conditional verdict*. To this Mr. Justice Abbot replied, that he could not receive a verdict that was not general: the usual question was then put, and the Foreman replied, *Guilty*.

A second information was then tried, in which the prisoner was charged with publishing in the *Black Dwarf*, a scandalous, malicious, and seditious libel, of and con-

cerning King John, Charles II. James I. William III. &c.

The passages read were replete with humour; and the defendant, in an animated and ingenious address, contended that this second reputed libel, was really beneath the dignity of a prosecution; and, at all events, in whatever way it could be considered, was nothing more than a fair historical review of the boasted right of petition.

The Jury (apparently without paying any great deference to the Judge's charge) retired for an hour, and brought in a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

A singular circumstance occurred in the first of these trials: when the Foreman delivered in the verdict, the whole of the Jurors were not in court, and it appears that three of them had determined to give a modified verdict: but as the verdict had been recorded, when mention was made of this occurrence to the Judge, he could not receive any other than what had been given in. The three Jurors desired permission of the Judge to annex to the verdict,

"As truth is declared by the law of the land to be a libel, we three are compelled to And the defendant guilty."

JOHN TATHAM.
JOHN WARD.
J. ALDENELLE,

The Defendant's Counsel, Mr. Chitty, moved the court for an acquittal;—this was refused: but on the learned Judge fairly stating the case to his brethren, on the following day, it was ordered that there should be a *new trial*.

7. *Bulletin of the King's health.* Windsor Castle. His Majesty has been very composed

throughout the last month. His Majesty's disorder continues unaltered, but His Majesty's health and spirits are good. [Signed as usual.]

This day a numerous meeting was held at Free Masons' Hall, for the purpose of preparing, or adopting a petition to Parliament, for the abolition of the use of Boys, in sweeping chimneys.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex presided; and the meeting was attended by the Lord Mayor, Lords Milton, Ossulston, and Lascelles, Sir F. Burdett, Messrs. Wilberforce, Bennett, W. and J. Smith, D. Burrell, C. Grant, and several other Members of Parliament, with many gentlemen of rank and consequence; the Lady Mayoress, and several ladies of distinction.

Without opposition, these friends of humanity presently agreed upon a petition, and directed it to be presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Bennett.

9. A match against time was decided on Acton Bottom, for 200 guineas, by a person called *Old Tom*, little known in London, but formerly a soldier in the Devon Militia. His real name is Jenkins. His engagement, in which he was backed by Col. Barton, was to walk or run *seventeen miles in one hour thirty-four minutes and a half*. In this undertaking he constantly kept before time; performed ten miles in one hour and half a minute, fifteen miles in one hour and thirty-one minutes, and completed the whole, notwithstanding the rain which fell heavily, within the time given. He is considered the first pedestrian in England.

11. Pentonville Chapel was this morning broke open, and robbed of two silver flagons, two silver chalices, clergymen's cassocks, surplices, silk hood, gowns, &c.

16. This day was concluded the trial of Mr. Watson for high treason, which had occupied the space of seven days; and of which it is impossible, in our limits, to give even a sketch. The principal evidence against the prisoner appears to have been John Castles, a man of infamous character, who had formerly been apprehended for paying forged notes, but turning King's evidence—hauged his accomplice;—had all his life been a notorious offender;—and was, at the time of the Spa Fields riot, acting in the double capacity of a *traitor* and a *spy*.

Lord Ellenborough, on the morning of the seventh day, began to sum up the evidence, which he continued until towards three in the afternoon, when being nearly exhausted, Mr. Justice Bayley undertook the remainder, which was not completed until about half after four. At twenty minutes

after five the Jury withdrew to the Lord Chancellor's room, and at thirty-four minutes after six o'clock, they returned into court, and delivered a verdict of *Not Guilty*. This was received by clapping of hands in the court, and by the loudest acclamations from without; in the midst of which Mr. Watson and his solicitor withdrew by a private road, in order to avoid the greetings of the populace.

The other prisoners were next day, *pro forma*, put on their trial; and the Attorney General declining to call evidence, they were acquitted by the Jury.

18. This day a spectacle of a more pleasing nature, awaited the inhabitants of the metropolis:—the *opening of the Waterloo Bridge*; originally named the Strand Bridge; the first stone of which was laid on the 11th of Oct. 1811, by Henry Swann, Esq. M. P. and in it was deposited a bottle of coins of his present Majesty, covered by a plate, bearing the following inscription:—

“This foundation stone of the Strand Bridge, was laid on the 11th day of October, A. D. 1811, by the Directors for executing the same, Henry Swann, Esq. M. P. Chairman, in the 51st year of the reign of King George the Third, and during the regency of H. R. H. George, Prince of Wales; the money for building which was raised by subscription, under the authority of an Act of Parliament.

“Engineer, John Rennie, Esq.”

The length of the bridge without the abutments, is 1424 feet;—11 feet more than that of Westminster. It forms a perfectly straight and level road from the Strand, to Lambeth Marsh, The stone on the outside is Cornish granite, except the balusters, which is Aberdeen granite. The four toll-bridges are neat appropriate structures; and to prevent any evasion of toll, a piece of machinery is contrived, which is connected with the iron turnstiles, and shews by an index within the lodge, how many persons have gone through; by this the toll-keepers will also be kept to their duty.

The ceremony of opening was a grand one; and the number of spectators immense. The Prince Regent arrived in the royal barge about four o'clock, and landed amid the discharge of artillery. Supported on one side by the Duke of York, and on the other by the Duke of Wellington, he walked along the bridge, followed by a number of Military Officers, Officers of State, and persons of distinction, attended by a military guard of persons.

From the north end of the bridge he descended to the royal barge, and under a con-

timed sound of firing, arrived at Whitehall Watersgate, whence he proceeded to Carleton-House.

To give every particular of the scene is impossible; suffice it to say, that whatever could render it agreeable, or interesting, was there in abundance; and standards, cannon, barges, and the remnant of our laurelled army graced the entertainment of *Waterloo Fair*.

GENERAL OCCURRENCES.

LIVERPOOL, June 4. The boat belonging to the Bang-up Coach, when on its way from this place to Rock Ferry, with seven passengers, the coachman, and two boatmen on board, was overtaken by the violence of the wind. A female passenger, and the coachman, were drowned, seven of the survivors were saved by the exertions of the boatmen, with the boat of the Royal Alexander Coach, and the tenth, a Mr Jones of Liverpool, swam safely on shore, though the accident happened at the distance of two miles.

New mode of pedestrianism. A rope-maker has engaged for a considerable wager, to walk backwards, at the rate of 38 miles per Day, till he has completed a thousand miles. The match is to take place very soon at Wormwood Scrubs.

DRURY, June 4. About half past eleven at night, a fire was discovered in a large building in Bridge-street, Nun's Green; the lower part occupied by Mr. E. Smith, bleacher, as a trimming shop, warehouse, &c.; the upper, as school rooms, on the system of Dr. Bell. On the alarm being given by the watchmen, and by the bells of the churches, the inhabitants assembled with great promptitude, but before any assistance could be given, the high wind had carried the flames to an adjoining silk mill, belonging to, or occupied by, Mrs. Davenport. Clouds of smoke first arose from the roof, then an immense volume of flame burst forth from the upper story; and the fire descending from one floor to another, with an inconceivable rapidity, soon reduced the building to a shell. A detached cottage, only separated from the mill by a narrow passage, was preserved from catching fire by a continued stream of water from the engines. The heat emitted by the burning pile was such, as to shrivel and char the door and window frames on the opposite side of the street, and even to set some of them on fire.

The loss to the sufferers is very great. Mr. Smith's is estimated at about £1,800, no part of which is insured. Mrs. Davenport's is, all her machinery, and stock; the school, the whole of its furniture, books, &c. This however may be soon made up by a public subscription; but the two individuals must, (if it do not reduce them to beggary) long struggle with the direful effects of so overwhelming a calamity.

INGLEBY, DERBYSHIRE, June 8. During a thunder storm, the lightning struck an oak tree in a field, and killed eight fine sheep and a lamb, which had taken shelter underneath its branches. The electric fluid was conducted down one of the upper branches to the bole of the tree, and formed in its course a gutter in the solid timber, about five inches wide, and three deep, as perfect as if it had been worked with a tool.

DERBYSHIRE and NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, June 4. This morning great numbers of people assembled in Alfreton, and some of the neighbouring villages, as at Ripley, South Wingfield, Codnor, &c. from whence they proceeded towards Nottingham, forcing every person whom they met with to join them. At Langley, the first village they came to in Nottinghamshire, they compelled a very respectable inhabitant to accompany them; but he found means to escape on their arrival at Eastwood, which place they reached about seven o'clock in the morning of the 10th; and here they publicly declared they expected to be joined by a very great number of persons. They were at this period about two hundred strong; and being armed with guns, pikes, hay-forks, &c. and well provided with powder and ball, which some of them carried in bags, presented an appearance both ludicrous and terrific. Finding their hopes of reinforcement fail, they gradually declined in strength, and on their arrival at Kimberley, about half after eight, they seem to have been reduced to about a score. Here, as this remnant of a ragamuffin crew sat under the hedges to regale themselves, their heads supported by their muskets or their pikes, they presented a picture of disappointment and remorse. Stung by reflection, they arose from their meal, threw away their arms, and dispersing endeavoured by a retracing of their route to reach their homes. About ten o'clock a body of hussars, under the direction of a magistrate, arrived at Kimberley, but found no foe to cope with; another party, headed also by a magistrate, searched the houses at Eastwood; and they jointly scoured the fields and villages around. Many were taken in their flight, and almost entirely without resistance. After an examination by the same magistrates, at the Sun Inn, Eastwood, the unfortunate men were tied together with ropes, and sent off to Nottingham in a waggon and a cart, escorted by the hussars, and a large party of constables; the two magistrates, LAUNCELOT ROLLISTON and C. G. MUNDY, Esquires, headed the procession, which before it entered Nottingham was joined by other gentlemen, particularly by the Rev. Dr. WILDS, who accompanied them to the delivery of the distressed wretches into the county gaol.

E

"No man of a feeling heart," observes an eye-witness of this procession, "could behold the lank countenances of the chief characters in this mournful cavalcade, without sentiments of pity for their deluded prisoners, who exhibited the picture of despair and wretchedness, none of them seeming to be above the rank of labourers, or working mechanics."

While seeking for rioters, the magistrates and their attendants, found a variety of arms and ammunition, in the various fields near Kimberley and Eastwood; part of these, about *thirty pikes*, and nearly a *score of guns* were taken along with the *eight and twenty prisoners* to Nottingham.

The town of Nottingham had been in a state of alarm the whole of these two days, from the accounts they were continually hearing of the riot, and which report had magnified into an insurrection, but no disposition to partake in these proceedings appears to have been manifested by the inhabitants; the town magistrates were on the alert, and with the commitment of the prisoners, all consternation naturally died away.

While the Nottinghamshire magistrates were thus employed, those of Derbyshire were not inactive. In the villages where the assembling first commenced, *thirty persons* were seized, and sent to Derby Gaol, and on the following day, Wednesday 11th. *eleven* others, one of whom is a very suspicious character.

Upwards of sixty persons are now in Jail in Nottingham and Derby, on account of these riots, but the arch villain who acted the commander in this tragedy, (for it is fearful its end must, like its beginning, be in blood) who was the instigator of these proceedings, who forged intelligence to deceive a number of starving labourers, who was a stranger among them, was well dressed and well supplied with money, who headed them to Eastwood, and who, with his courier, chose that moment to decamp, has not been taken.

Thus are a number of deluded men suffering the horrors of imprisonment, under the piercing reflections of having violated the laws of their country, of having increased the misery of their natural connections, and of having added murder to their crimes: the victims of their own credulity, to the wiles of an insidious incendiary.

The murder alluded to, was perpetrated on the evening of the 9th, when a Robert Walter, a servant of Mr Hepworth, of Wingfield Park, was shot in his Master's house, because he refused to deliver up to the rioters his master's fire-arms.

BEZBORN, Notts. June 18. The Brethren of the Philanthropic Lodge of Odd Fellows, attended by a numerous and respectable deputation from the Lodges in the surrounding country, held their annual meeting at the house of Brother Surplice, the New Inn, whence they marched in procession to the parish church.

The Rev. Mr Thomas Bigsby, vicar of Beeston, delivered a very pointed and appropriate discourse in which (to the honour of Odd Fellowship) he observed, that "although the ignorant and the vicious, held it up to ridicule and contempt, he hesitated not to declare, in that sacred place, (after a careful perusal of the laws and regulations) that it was one of the best regulated societies in the kingdom; and that its benevolent principles required only to be known, to be universally adopted." The motto of the order is, "*Unity, Friendship, and Benevolence*," and while its members set up to this declaration, such a society must meet with the approbation of mankind.

LOUGHBOROUGH. The same day, the third anniversary of the Loughborough branch of the Sunday School Union Society, was held at the Methodist Chapel, when it appeared, that the cause increased in prosperity, there being in the forty Schools under their government, 5650 scholars, and 600 gratuitous teachers.

NOTTINGHAM, June 27. A cricket match for 500 guineas, between twenty-two from the Nottingham Club, and eleven selected from all England, commenced on Monday the 23d, on the Nottingham Cricket Ground, and terminated this day.

Perhaps a greater degree of skill in that manly game, has never been exhibited than in this contest. One party, amateurs of fortune and of rank, emulous for fame, and devoting all their time to this athletic exercise, engaging, at a most frightful odds; the other, a company of mechanics, determined on victory, if it could be obtained by skillful contest; the whole of the exertions of each party would be brought into competition, and the sight of the progress of the game would be highly gratifying to the interested spectator.

After much vacillation, the palm of victory rested with Nottingham, the state of the game being as follows:—

Nottingham.		All England.	
First Innings	50	First Innings	53
Second do.	98	Second do	85
Total	148	Total	118

Majority in favor of Nottingham 30.

The players on the part of All England, were :

Lord Fred. Beauclerc—G Osbaldeston, Esq. M. P.————Bain, Esq.—Heward, —Thurngood,—Slate,—Robinson,—Bennet —Lambert,—and Beldhams.

Lord Frederick, on the last day of playing, had the misfortune to have one of his fingers broken with the ball, as he was attempting to stop it ; yet he continued his play to the last, with his arm in a sling, and batting with great dexterity with his other hand.

Such was the interest excited by this match, that Nottingham was all the time filled with visitors, and the ground, during the hours of playing, surrounded with spectators of all ranks and descriptions.

YORKSHIRE.

THORNHILL LEES near DEWSBURY.

June 8th. Ten persons supposed to be Delegates from various towns in Yorkshire were this day apprehended here, on suspicion of being concerned in treasonable and seditious practices. They were immediately sent off to Wakefield, in carriages, escorted by a detachment of Cavalry, and examined there before SIR FRANCIS LINDLEY WOOD, BART. B. DEALTRY, Esq. and other Magistrates. This affair which has created an uncommon degree of interest in Yorkshire, and of which Rumour has used the whole of her thousand tongues, to magnify the danger, and to intimidate the country with the prospect of a formidable insurrection, has, by the spirited exertions of Mr. BAINES, Editor of the Leeds Mercury, been traced to its source, and this mountain, whose travail made all England tremble, has scarcely brought forth a mouse!

By a careful investigation of facts, and the concurring testimony of respectable individuals, with the strictest enquiry made on the spot, the history appears to be simply this.

For sometime there have been in Yorkshire, as well as other parts of the Kingdom, meetings or clubs established, for considering of the best means of obtaining a parliamentary reform. By a late act of parliament, all these associations were suppressed. Some violent spirits, and such there always will be in every assembly, determined not to give up their object, and as they could not deliberate under the sanction of the law, continued to form or rather to hold clandestine meetings. To some of these a stranger of the name of OLIVER, contrived to be introduced. Of good address, and forward speech, he soon gained the confidence of these *Ultra Reformers*, giving himself out as a Deputy from London. He informed them that their friends in the metropolis were ripe for revolt, that every

thing was organized, and that it was absolutely settled a rising should take place on the evening of the 8th. of June, the day preceding that fixed for the trial of the state prisoners ; that the intent of this rising was, to take possession of all the public offices, seize all the constituted authorities, release the state prisoners, and secure the army. Thus he observed would a complete revolution be effected without bloodshed, if the country clubs would but come forward to act simultaneously with their London friends. It would therefore be continued be necessary, on the same night, Sunday the 8th. to secure all the military in their quarters, seize their arms, and arrest the magistrates, the gentry, and nobility, to be held as hostages for the safety of those of their own party, that should fall into the hands of government. Thus was a wicked plot proposed, and one too, apparently feasible, if a man could be found to *Bell the Cat*, and this man was, (as far as promises went) OLIVER himself.

In this manner were the spirits of the members of the club worked upon at the place of meeting, but fearing, the ardour of the conspirators might cool if left to themselves with time for reflection, OLIVER waited upon some of them at their own houses, introduced himself under a false designation to several respectable characters in the country around, particularly at Dewsbury, and used all his eloquence, to induce some of them to attend at a pretended meeting at Thornhill Lees ; "My friends in London" says he "are almost heart broken to see the people in the country are so quiet," and that as it was evident Government would not listen to the petitions of the people, it had now become necessary, that they should be compelled to attend to their demands. These arguments, forcible as they were, had happily no other effect on his auditors, than putting them on their guard, being well aware that a bolstering reformer is one of the most dangerous characters in a state, and he received a direct refusal to his request. He however went himself to Thornhill Lees, accompanied by a poor fellow, whom he had hired to show him the way, where he found nine persons belonging to the clubs to which he had been introduced.

Scarcely however were they met, when the house was surrounded with Yeomanry Cavalry, and ten persons with OLIVER at their head, immediately made prisoners. These were the persons who, as before stated were sent for examination to Wakefield.

In Wakefield OLIVER was observed to be recognised by the servant of GENERAL BYNS, (General of the District) who informed some gentlemen that were noticing the circumstance, that he had seen him at *Camsall*, and driven him in his *master's tandem*, a few

days before, from that place to the Red House, to meet the Coach. MR. TYLER the master of the Inn, the Strafford Arms in Wakefield, informed the gentlemen, that he was from London, had been at his house several times, and had letters directed to him there.

It therefore appears that the whole of the plot was a fabrication, for what purpose, is best known to the authors of it; that OLIVER was an agent employed by some authority, to go about spreading treason and sedition, and when he found any persons weak, or wicked enough to echo his words and second his measures, to give information of them, have them secured, and decamp to some other place, to light up another fire, and in turn subject every town and village in the kingdom to a suspicion of being a nest of traitors.

HALIFAX, June 2. The twenty-first annual Conference of the Methodist New Connexion, and the first that had been held here, closed its deliberations this day. The labours of the Ministers since their Conference last year, have been very successful. Several Chapels within that period have been rebuilt, others considerably enlarged, and six new ones erected. This Society has now in all 107 Chapels.

To the religious world, it may not be unacceptable to state, that the Founders of the New Methodist Connexion, did not voluntarily separate, but were forced to abandon a church with which they had before been united, because they claimed the right of joining their preachers in their annual deliberations, and because they insisted on satisfactory statements of the distributions of certain almost immense collections, with which their stewards were entrusted.

To both these claims they received an unqualified refusal. They therefore, now perhaps, upwards of twenty-two years ago, under the worthy Mr. Alexander Kilham, formed a new Society; agreeing in doctrine, but differing in discipline, particularly in the organization of their conferences. Those of the old Connexion being entirely composed of Ministers, while in their Conferences the people, and the Ministers are considered as having equal right, and their energies are united for the good of the whole body.

SHEFFIELD, June 10. Seven persons arrested here for High Treason, three weeks ago, were sent off this morning in the True Briton Coach, under a strong escort of dragoons, to be delivered into the custody of the Constable of the Tower.

Under this head, it may not be improper

to mention, that about the time of Oliver's being in this part of Yorkshire, a stranger, well dressed, and fluent in discourse, called upon several respectable inhabitants of this town, in order to tamper with them concerning their opinions of government. Fortunately, he exposed his cloven-foot too soon.

YORK. About half past eleven o'clock, this city experienced a most tremendous storm of thunder, lightning, hail, and rain, which continued with unremitting violence more than half an hour, and created a most serious alarm. A large house in Walm-gate was struck by the lightning, one of the chimney pipes shattered to pieces, and part of the roof stripped off, and thrown over the houses on the opposite side the street. Fortunately no person was within. A man working in an adjoining tan yard, was so visibly affected, as not to be able to stand. The stem of a great walnut, which was hollow from age, was set on fire, and presented an appearance similar to the chimney of a blast-furnace, the limb was cut off to save the tree from total ruin.

ANSTON, June 28. Thursday as a person named Laycock, was bathing himself, his foot striking a stone, he was thrown down and drowned.

Swicides, &c. On Sunday the 22d, a man determined, while drunk, to plunge into the water, was drowned.—On Monday one woman cut her throat, and another hanged herself; and on Friday, a poor old man, in a state of complete distress, hanged himself, but was discovered in time to be preserved. Besides these, rumour has propagated accounts of several others. Such is the chapter of accidents for this week in Sheffield, a sad one indeed, if we consider that four human beings have, in this short space endeavoured to plunge themselves into eternity.

BARTON ON HUMBER, June 25.—In the severe storm of this day, about five o'clock, an Italian showman was struck by lightning, while sitting in the kitchen of the Waggon and Horses public house, in this town, which deprived him of life: The mistress and maid of the public house, were both thrown down, but soon recovered.—The lightning had been attracted by the chimney, down which it descended into the house, and was conducted by a bell-wire near to a seat, round the top of which an iron rod ran, and on which the sufferer was sitting, with a man on each side of him, neither of whom was hurt.

Monthly Register.

MARRIAGES.

On the 2d June, Mr. Benjamin Overton, Leeds, to Miss Nelson, Darlington.

On the 4th of June, Henry, youngest son of Saml. Newbould, Esq. Bridgefield, Sheffield, to Mary, daughter of Wm. Williamson, Esq. of Bentlingford, Herts.

8th. At Middleton, in Teesdale, Mark Sherlock, Esq. to Miss Walton.

10th. Mr. Busli of Newark, to Miss Green, of Hawksworth, Notts.

10th. In the cathedral church of Lichfield, H. D. Acland Esq. of St. Mary Hall, in the University of Oxford, to Ellen Jane, widow of the late Rev. Wm. Robinson, M. A. Rector of Swinerton, Staffordshire.

10th. At Startforth, near Bernard Castle, Mr. C. Addison to Miss F. Bowman. This lady has lately made her escape from Algiers, where she had long been confined in the Dey's seraglio.

At Eyam, in Derbyshire, James Whitcher, Esq. of Petersfield, Hants. to Maria Helena, second daughter of Major General Cookson.

12th. At Lambeth Church, Surry, Mr. J. T. Morley, of Doncaster, surgeon, to Miss Eliza Dockray.

16th. At Snaith, J. J. Swaby, Esq. son of the late Hon. J. J. Swaby, of Jamaica, to Miss Clark of Snaith.

17th. Captain Banks of Thorne, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Robert Deuby, of Cowick, near Snaith.

18th. Mr. Thomas Rayner, Sheffield, to Miss Lydia Marsden, of Dore, Derbyshire.

19th. At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Samuel Crawley, Esq. to Theodosia Mary, eldest daughter of Lady Theodosia Vyner.

21st. The Right Hon. Lord George Wm. Russell, second son of the Duke of Bedford, to Miss E. A. Rawdon, only child of the late Gen. John Rawdon, and niece to the Marquis of Hastings.

22d. Thomas Simpson, Esq. of Richmond, to Eliza, daughter of Leonard M'Nally, Esq. of Dublin.—At Halifax, Mr. Joseph Bankcroft to Mrs. Mary Moorhouse.—At Sheffield, Mr. Henry Holbert to Miss Emma Sorby.

25th. In London, Mr. Horsfall, of Ecclesfield, to Maria, daughter of Mr. Horn, formerly of Rob-Royd, in this county.—Mr. Wm. Robinson of Bramley, to Miss Hannah Atkinson, of Wyke, near Harewood.

At Sheffield, Mr. Joseph Gurney to Miss Sarah Gurney.

Mr. Wm. Brown to Miss Sarah Blagden.

25th. At Tong Church, near Leeds, the Rev. Richard Grainger, to Miss Speight, of Dudley Hill, near Bradford.

DEATHS.

June 1st. Mr. Spencer Dyson, formerly a respectable cloth merchant, of Carr House, Huddersfield, aged 48.

2d. In George Leigh-street, Manchester, Catharine Prescott, aged 108 years.—This venerable woman was a native of Denbigh, in Wales, which she left young, and passed the remainder of her long life in England. As a servant, she lived many years with the late Rev. Mr. Farrington, vicar of Leigh, Cheshire, and also with the Rev. Dr. Masters, of Croston. At the age of 41, she married, and three or four years afterward had a daughter, who is now 64 years of age. This establishes the fact of her age, without the evidence of the parish register, which it seems is not to be obtained. She resided many years in Manchester, where she was a regular communicant at the Collegiate Church, till within these last two years, when increasing infirmities confined her to her room, till the period of her dissolution.—Perhaps it is not the least singular part of this poor woman's life, that she learned to read the Bible after she had attained the age of one hundred years. For this purpose she attended the Lancasterian School, and the Sunday School of St. Clement's; and so good was her sight, that she never, until the period of her being confined by illness, was under the necessity of using spectacles.—The St. Clement's Sunday School has a benefit society, supported by the scholars, for their relief in sickness; of this club she was a member, and to it she owed the whole of her maintenance, in her long period of illness, or rather of debility.—She died in the full possession of her faculties; and, according to her request, was buried by the Rev. C. W. Ethelston, in St. Mark's church-yard, Cheetham Hill.

3d. Mr. J. Watson, of Tupton, Derbyshire, aged 32.

4th. Mrs. Barton, wife of Mr. W. Barton, grocer, Sheffield, aged 61.

5th. Mr. Francis Wakeman, of the firm of Sutton, Wakeman and Hand, Leek; Staffordshire.

6th. Mr. Saml. Godshy, of Nottingham, aged 34; died of the bursting of a blood vessel while coughing.

7th. Mr. J. F. Stanford, of Bulwell, Notts. aged 42.

8th. Mr. Peter Ogden, baker, Sheffield.

9th. Mrs. Carnall, Sheffield, aged 99.—Mrs. Aldhouse, Derby, 78.

10th. Mrs. Alloway, in the 81st year of her age, at the house of her son-in-law, Mr. Bates, Sheffield. This lady was aunt to Baron Garrow.

At Stavely, Derbyshire, Chs. Lewis, Esq. of Bath.

11th. At Screveton Hall, near Bingham, Nottinghamshire, Rear Admiral Evelyn Sutton.

12th. Wm. Rowlin, Esq. of Birdsgrove, near Ashburne, aged 70.

13th. Wm. Parkin, Esq. M.P. of Backby Hall, Leicester, last year High Sheriff of the county.

15th. Mr. J. J. Mather, son of the Rev. James Mather, Sheffield.—Mr. John Andrewa, of Hoton, near Loughborough, aged 75. This gentleman, about half a century ago, introduced the Methodists into Nottinghamshire, and also into some parts of Leicestershire, by opening his house for the celebrated and persecuted John Nelson. From his time; the ministers of that persuasion have always found his house a home, and for fifty years has he been one of the brightest ornaments of Methodism.

16th. At Knowsley-lane, Derbyshire, the Rt. Hon. Lady Stanley—At Rippon, aged 77, Mr. Thornton, late of York.

17th. At Warmsworth, near Doncaster, aged 80, Mrs. Johnson, relict of the late Jno. Johnson, Esq. of Sandtoft grove, near Epworth,

20th. Mrs. Atkinson, wife of Mr. F. Atkin-

son, Solicitor, Manchester, and daughter of the late Mr. Isaac Rimington of Leeds.

At Leeds, while performing at the theatre the part of Dumont, in the tragedy of Jane Shore, Mr. Cummins, aged 62. He had just repeated,—

“ Be witness for me, ye celestial hosts,
Such mercy and such pardon, as my soul,
Accords to thee, and begs of heaven to shew thee,
May such befall me at my latest hour.”

When he fell down on the stage, and instantly expired. We need scarcely add, that this melancholy event gave an awful stop to the performances of the evening, and every one departed with feelings not to be described. On Sunday evening, he was interred in St. John's Church yard, Mr. Fitzgerald the manager, and Miss Cummins attending as mourners, and the whole theatrical body following in procession. Such a sight, and on such an occasion, drew forth an immense concourse of spectators, who appeared to sympathize in the mournful event.

22d. Miss Mary Cobb, of Hull, aged 20.—Wm. Hampden Pilling, of Mirfield, in the 20th year of his age. He was drowned as he was bathing; and what is rather remarkable, his elder brother lost his life, a few years ago, in the same manner.—The same day, Wm. Wood, of Woodhouse, near Armley Mills, was drowned while bathing at the latter place.

Last week, Mrs. Sarah Baldwin, aged 68, and Mary Webster, aged 104, both of Hull.

State of the Markets.

LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Monday June 23, 1817.

Our Market this morning was well supplied with all sorts of grain. Wheat early in the day sold full 10s. per quarter cheaper than this day se'night, and towards the close of the Market the sales could hardly be effected, and a considerable quantity is left unsold. Barley 5s Pease 5s Beans 2s and Oats nearly 3s per qr. cheaper, and all other Grain very heavy sale. Flour 5s per sack lower.

per quarter			per quarter	
English Wheat.....	74	110 133	Tick Beans.....	44 54 70
Old ditto	—	—	Small do.....	46 60 76
Foreign ditto	77	113 14	Feed Oats.....	37 43 45
Rye.....	60	66 70	Poland do.....	30 47 61
Barley.....	37	59 60	Potatoe do.....	44 58 69
Malt.....	68	80 90	Flour.....	.95 to 1.15s. per sack
Hog Pease.....	50	55 60	Rape Seed.....	.50 54 per last.
White Pease.....	60	65 68		

Wednesday June 25th, 1817.

"Our market was abundantly supplied with all kinds of grain this morning, chiefly consisting of what was left from Monday's arrival; but our prices are nominal, owing to the want of demand. Purchases could have been made on lower terms than on Monday.

Average Price of Corn per quarter.

Of the twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, for the week ending June 11, 1817, by which return the allowance of importation is regulated.

Wheat.....	107s. 8d.	Oats.....	38s 0d
Rye.....	65s. 7d.	Beans.....	50s 3d
Barley.....	55s. 6d.	Pease.....	50s 6d

LIVERPOOL.

Wheat, English.....	18s 0d	19s 6d	per 70lbs
Foreign.....	17s 0d	19s 0d	ditto
Barley, English.....	9s 9d	10s 3d	per 60lbs
Irish & Scotch 8s	3d	9s 3d	ditto
Oats, Potatoe.....	7s 0d	7s 3d	per 45lbs
Malt, Fine.....	14s 0d	14s 6d	per 36 qts
Middling....	12s 0d	13s 0d	ditto
Superfine Flour.....	93s 0d	94s 0d	per 240lbs
Oatmeal.....	62s 0d	65s 0d	ditto
American Flour 74s to 76s per Barrel of 196 lbs nett.			

HULL, June 24.

Great dulness pervaded our Corn Market. The Farmers, reluctant to reduce prices, offered but few samples until the close of the market, and being a tolerable weekly demand some sales took place, on the terms of last week. The supply of English Beans, Oats, and Barley was extremely small, which caused the holders of these articles to look forward for higher prices

Prices per quarter.

Wheat 76s—90s—140s	New Beans 46s—48s—50s
Old Beans 78s—80s—84s	Oats 34s—40s—50s



NORTHERN STAR,

OR

Yorkshire Magazine.

NO. 2.

AUGUST, 1817.

VOL. I.

EMBELLISHED WITH

A View of Conisbrough Castle.
A Vignette of the New Hall, Pontefract.
Another of an Ancient Cross, at Eyam, Derbyshire,
And a Ground Plan of Conisbrough Castle.

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SHEFFIELD,

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(To whom Communications may be addressed.)

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

THE first Number of their Work having experienced a reception equal to their most sanguine wishes, and met with an encouragement far exceeding their expectations, and even beyond their hopes; the Editors gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of thus returning to their friends their unfeigned thanks; and of soliciting the continuance of that support, of which they have received so flattering an earnest.

J. BAINES, JUNR. will perceive that attention has been paid to his first communications, his second will appear in the next number. His future favors will always be attended to.

"TRUE BLUE," the Editors hope, will add other favors to that already conferred; they would fain think it, however valuable, but a prelude to the rich stores, which they are convinced he has in his power to bestow.

JUVENIS is respectfully informed, that though the Editors may occasionally insert a Mathematical Question, yet such matters do not come within their general plan.

QUESTOR, they hope, will be gratified in their next Number, by an approved receipt for making Ink.—EON must excuse their non-insertion of his letter. It must ever be the object of the Northern Star to avoid whatever may tend to the irritation of the public mind.

"Lines on a Poppy," and on "the Birth-day of a Sister," also those on Thomson and Pope, have been received, and, if possible, shall be inserted in our next.

From the length of some articles in the present Number, the Editors have been obliged to leave out others. They hope in their next to be able to resume their original arrangement.

For some oversights and typographical errors, both in this and the preceding Number, particularly for the word *Roman* instead of *Norman*, in the head of the History of the Iron Trade, No. 1; and in page 9, of the same Number, for *six* miles instead of *two* miles, in the distance of Roche Abbey from Maltby; for *white* sable, instead of *wide* sable, in a few impressions of the present Number, in the first line of the second stanza, and for *beaming*, instead of *beautage*, in the second line of the third stanza, page 131; the Editors have to apologize to their Readers.

The first number is re-printing, and is intended to be ready for delivery with No. 3.

NORTHERN STAR.

No. 2.—For AUGUST, 1817.

Yorkshire Topography.

STATISTICAL TABLES

OF THE WAPENTAKE OF STRAFFORTH AND TICKHILL, IN THE WEST-RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK; EXHIBITING FOR EACH PARISH IN THE ORDER IN WHICH IT WILL BE DESCRIBED IN THE YORKSHIRE TOPOGRAPHY, ITS ECCLESIASTICAL VALUE, PAROCHIAL DIVISION, POPULATION, (ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1811), AND THE PRINCIPAL EMPLOYMENT OF ITS INHABITANTS.

EXPLANATION.

In order, the better to understand the ecclesiastical part of these Tables, it may be necessary to premise, that on the dissolution of religious houses at the period of the Reformation, many Bishopricks were erected, and Parishes formed out of what had been the possessions of Abbeys and Monasteries. A survey was made of all Livings, both new and old, and their real value then entered in a book, at the command of the King, which value yet continues as a comparison of the worth of one Living with another; this is called their value in the King's Book, and is expressed by the initials K. B.

A Tenth part of the value of each Living was given to the Bishop of the Diocese, "in exchange for Manors and Lands alienated from their Bishopricks, to the crown."

The Tenths then will generally bear their proper proportion to the values expressed by K. B. but in cases when the Livings have undergone another regulation, which states their *clear yearly value*, (expressed in the Tables by the letters Cl. Val.) at the time it took place, the Tenth no longer bears its regular proportion to the living; that continuing to be calculated, and paid by its former value, notwithstanding the real advance in the respective Living.

Another regulation, still many years subsequent, is called the *certified value*, a declaration made of the real state of the income of some Chapels, &c. preparatory to their receiving the augmentations called Queen Anne's Bounty.

V. signifies Vicarage—R. Rectory—Cu. Curacy.

The name in the first column is the patron of the Living—and when any other notice occurs below, that notice refers to the Monastery, &c. of which the parish formed a part, previous to the dissolution.

<i>Parishes.</i>	<i>Chapelries.</i>	<i>Townships.</i>	<i>Hamlets.</i>	<i>Houses.</i>	<i>Inhabitants.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
SHEFFIELD. V. St. Peter K. B. £12 15 2½ Tenthals £ 1 5 6½ Andrew Wilkinson, Esquire, Boroughbridge, Phil. Gell, Esquire, Hopton, and Miss Jessop, of London, alter- nately. Prop. Mon. de Charter House in Coven.	Attercliffe.	Sheffield. Attercliffe } cum } Darnall. } Brightside } Bierlow }		7672	33840	The employment of the inhabitants of this populous parish, is in the iron or cutlery trade, the silver or plated business; or in some of the branches connected with, or dependent on, those manufactories. Agriculture, so far as relates to the good management of single fields, or small allotments of land is well attended to; and Horticulture is extensively practiced as an amusement.
ECCLESFIELD. V. St. John Baptist K. B. £19 5 4 Tenthals 1 18 4 Duke of Norfolk. Prop. Mon. de Charter-House, in Coven.	Ecclesall.	Ecclesall } Bierlow. } Hallam Upper } Hallam Neather }		147 382	794 1974	The manufactures of this parish are iron, cutlery, nails, and linen yarn.—Its products, coal, ironstone, &c. A great part of the parish is open moor, or new inclosures, and agriculture is in many parts little studied or practised.
HANDSWORTH. R. St. Mary. K. B. £13 4 7 Tenthals 1 4 5½ Duke of Norriolk.	Bolsterstone. Bradfield. Stannington.	Bradfield.	Bolsterstone. Stannington. Aldwarck.	1090	5805	Aldwarck, the residence of Col. Walker, is separated from the rest of the parish by the whole breadth of the parish of Rotherham.
TREETON. R. St. Helen K. B. £12 0 0 Tenthals 1 4 0 Duke of Norfolk. ASTON. R. All Saints K. B. £18 15 2½ Tenthals 1 5 6½ Earl of Holderness.	Ulley.			308	1624	Collieries, iron works, and cutlery, form here the principal employment.
				62 39	312 198	The principal employment is in agriculture.
			Aughton.	114	586	The employment here is in agriculture, and the getting of coals.

HARTHILL. R. All Saints. K. B. £18 11 10½ Tents 1 17 3½ Duke of Leeds.	138	660					The principal employment here is in agriculture. In this parish is Kiveton, late the residence of the Duke of Leeds, now in ruins.
TODWICK. R. St. Peter and St. Paul. K. B. £8 14 7 Tents 0 13 5½ Duke of Leeds.	39	177					Employment, agriculture, making of malt, &c.
ANSTON. Cur. St. James. Cert. Val. £10 10 0 Preb. Laughton.	122 30	625 123	Woodsett				Agriculture and malting, with the getting and burning of lime, form the principal employment.
DINNINGTON. R. St. Nicholas. Cl. Val. £21 2 0 Tents 0 8 0 The King.	35	162					Inhabitants farmers, employment agriculture. --- Athorpe, Esq. has a seat here.
LAUGHTON le MORTHEN. V. All Saints. Cl. V. £37 5 6 Tents 0 13 4 Chancellor of York.	115 34 42 34	465 161 216 160	Firbeck. St. John's Thorpe Salvin	Firbeck. Thorpe Salvin			As in the neighbouring parishes, the inhabitants here are chiefly employed in husbandry. The parish church is remarkable for the height of its spire.
WHISTON. R. St. James. K. B. £10 0 0 Tents 1 0 0 Duke of Norfolk.	151]	672	Letwell.				Whiston has no manufacture, the inhabitants are employed in agriculture.
TINSLEY. Chap. to Rotherham. Cert. Val. £29 18 0	52	268					Agriculture, Wharfedale, and lime-burning, seem nearly all the employment of this village.
ROTHERHAM. V. All Saints. Cl. Val. £21 0 10 Tents 1 12 10½ Lord Howard.	683 622 192 39 9.	2950 3486 1166 135 45	Rotherham. Kimberworth Greasbro'. Greasbro'. Greasbro'. Catcliffe. Orgreave				The inhabitants here about are chiefly employed in the iron works of Messrs. Walkers. The farmers are remarkable for good management. In this parish stands Grange Hall, the seat of the late Earl of Eglingsham.

Parishes.	Chapelries	Townships	Hamlets	Houses	Inhabitants.	Remarks
RAWMARSH.						
R. St. Mary.				240	1011	This parish contains some potteries, both for coarse and fine ware; a large colliery, an iron foundry, and pipe manufactory. Trade, and not agriculture is its leading feature. Agriculture is the principal employment of Wath.—At Wentworth, is the magnificent seat of Earl Fitzwilliam. At Swinton is a large Pottery, and in that part of the parish near Wentworth, are many coal mines, from the produce of some of which, a large quantity of mineral tar is extracted. Darfield is a highly respectable village, its inhabitants chiefly farmers. Great Houghton has an ancient Hall, now in ruins, formerly the seat of the family of Rich. Employment, agriculture. C. Palmer, Esq. has a seat here. Principal employment, agriculture. Bolton Hall, was formerly the family seat of the Marsdens. No manufactory. The inhabitants employed in agriculture. At Mexborough are two or three potteries, which with coal pits and husbandry, afford employment to the inhabitants.—The low grounds here, called The Ings, are mentioned by Saxon authors, as the plains of Maisbally. Farmers, labourers, and stone-masons.
K. B. £8 7 3†						
Tenths 0 16 8†						
The King.						
WATH.						
V. All Saints.		Wath.		692		
Cl. V. £30 1 10	Hoyland.	Hoyland.		189		
Tenths 1 11 0†	Wentworth.	Wentworth.		204		
Dean and Canon Christ's Chn.		Brampton Bie.		174		
Oxford.		Adwick.		29		
DARFIELD.		Swinton.		132		
R. All Saints.		Darfield.	Billingley.	90		
K. B. £53 1 8	Wombwell.	Wombwell.		125		
Tenths 5 6 2			Gre. Houghton	41		
Sir G. Cooke, Bn. one Moiety			Lit. Houghton	25		
R. St. Helen.				38		
K. B. £11 7 8†						
Tenths 1 2 9†						
Earl Fitzwilliam.						
BOLTON on DEARNE.						
V. St. Andrews.				87	547	
CL Val. £8 13 4						
Tenths 0 13 6†						
Mr. W. Marsden.						
Prop. Mon de Monk Bretton.						
BARNBOROUGH.						
R. St. Peter.				66	446	
K. B. £23 0 0						
Tenths 2 6 0						
Southwell College.						
MEXBOROUGH.						
Cur.			Dennaby.			
Cer. Val. £20 0 0						
Arch. Dea. of York.						
HOOTON ROBERTS.						
R. St. John Baptist.						
CL Val. £43 7 10						
Tenths 15 0 2						
Earl Fitzwilliam.						

THRIBERGH.
 R. St. Leonard.
 K. B. £12 11 5½
 Tents 1 15 1½
 Sav. Finch, Esq.
RAVENFIELD.
 Cu. St. James.

Chapel to Mexborough.
 Cert. Val. £10 0 0
WICKERSLEY.
 R. St. Alban.
 K. B. £8 0 2½
 Tents 0 16 0½
 Mrs. Anne Lowes.

MALTBY.
 V. St. Bartholomew.
 Cl. Val. £23 12 10
 Tents 0 9 4
 The King.

FIRBECK & LETWELL.
 Cu. St. Peter.
 Cert. Val. £15 15 10
 Prop. Preb. Loughton.

TICKHILL.
 V. St. Mary.
 Cl. Val. £25 12 0
 Tents 0 14 8
 F. Foljambe, Esq.
 Pro. Mon. St. Oswald.

STANTON.
 V. St. Winifred.
 Cl. Val. £19 15 6
 Tents 0 11 6
 Lord Castleton.

BRAITHWELL.
 V. St. James.
 Cl. Val. £46 5 9½
 Tents 0 14 9
 The King.

50

55

101
 14

34

626

28

77

Hooton Lovet

247

275

527
 73

163

1104

151

331

Thribergh is an agricultural district. A new mansion, in the Gothic style, has been lately erected here by — Foljambe, Esq.

An agricultural district. — Ravenfield Hall, and its beautiful park, are the property and residence of the family of Bosvill.

From hence Sheffield is supplied with a great part of its grinding stones, the cutting of which from the quarry, forms a great part of the employment of the inhabitants—the rest are employed in agriculture.

Chiefly agricultural. In this parish stands the interesting remains of Roche Abbey, and Sandbeck, the elegant villa of the Earl of Scarborough.

No manufactures. The inhabitants principally farmers and husbandmen.

Tickhill contains about 4960 acres. In this parish is much fruit. Walnuts are much cultivated. The principal curiosity is the Gateway of the Castle.

No manufactures. The inhabitants are principally farmers.

Farmers and labourers.

Parishes.	Chaptries.	Townships.	Hamlets	Houses.	Inhabit.	Remarks.
EDLINGTON. R. St. Peter. Cl. Val. £29 14 0 Tenths 0 18 0 W. Wrightson, Esq. CONISBOROUGH. V. St. Peter. Cl. Val. £88 15 9 Tenths 0 17 3½ Archbishop of York. MELTON on the HILL. Cn. St. James. Cer. Val. £20 0 0 R. Wilson, Esq. HICKLETON. Cn. St. Dennis. Cer. Val. £4 0 0 V. HUTTON PAGNELL. V. All Saints. Cl. Val. £24 17 3½ Tenths 0 11 0½ Wakefield School. BRODSWORTH. V. St. Michael. Cl. Val. £91 18 6 Tenths 0 12 6½ Dean and Chapter of York. ADWICK is STREET. V. St. Laurence. K. B. £4 18 4 Tenths 0 9 4 MARR. Cn. St. Helen. Cl. Val. £10 1 3 Tenths 0 8 10 Trustee of F. Thelluson, Esq. SPROTBOROUGH. R. St. Mary. K. B. £44 18 9 Tenths 4 19 10½ Sir L. Conker, Bart.				25	127	Like Bealwell, no manufactures. The inhabitants employed in agriculture.
				189	843	Principally farmers. This town is remarkable for its antique castle, and its pleasant healthy situation.
				32	165	Principally farmers and labourers. No manufactures.
				30	174	Farmers, &c. No manufactures.
				70	359	Farmers and labourers. No manufactures.
	Clayton cum Frickley }	Clayton cum Frickley }		65	312	
			Bilham.	10	45	
				63	302	Farmers, workers of stone, and lime-burners.
				54	284	A farming country, without manufactures.
			Hampole.	18	91	
				33	165	Completely an agricultural district.
			Cadeby	29	155	The superb seat of Sir Lionel Copley, Bart. This was the ancient residence of the family of Fitzwilliam. A beautiful well-managed country.

Principal employment husbandry and lime-burning. At Warsworth, George Fox and his friends, (the *Five Quakers*) held their Meetings.

The inhabitants, farmers and labourers. Agriculture much attended to.

Rossington is a Rectory, in the gift of the Corporation of Doncaster, and worth upwards of £500. Chiefly supported by agriculture. Lady Viscountess Galway has a seat here.

At Cantley is the seat of the late Col. Childers a large and elegant mansion, now inhabited by his relict.

Doncaster has no fixed manufacture: It is principally supported by its markets and races; the opulent families in the neighbourhood, and the great influx of travellers.

Employment is agriculture. This parish contains about 7000 acres of land, grass and arable.

ARKSEY lying below the level of the Don, is liable to inundations—the principal employment here is agriculture.

This parish is inhabited by respectable farmers. The soil generally sandy. The Corporation of Doncaster is proprietor of 1100 acres. Here was the seat of the family of Rokeby.

234
446
46
798
232
500
6935
269
273
980
156

47
92
6
170
43
92
1438
45
44
215
82

Stanceil
Bawtry.
Austerfield.
Doncaster
Awkley
Loversall
I. Orersall
Baiby
Blaxton
Sandall
Wheatley

Bawtry.
Austerfield.
Doncaster
Awkley
Loversall

WARMSWORTH.
R. St. Peter. £41 16 1
Cer. Val. 0 13 1
Tenthals
W. Wrightson, Esq.
WADSWORTH.
V. St. Mary.
Cer. Val. £33 11 5
Tenthals 0 6 2
Mr. Woodsworth.
ROSSINGTON.
ELYTHE in Netts.
CANTLEY.
V. St. Wilfrid.
Cl. Val. £19 3 11½
Tenthals 0 12 7¼
Col. Childers.
DONCASTER.
V. St. George.
K. B. £52 19 2
Tenthals 3 5 11
Arch. Bp. of York.
Prop. Mon. S. Marie Ebor.
ARMTHORPE.
R. St. Mary. £8 18 9
K. B. 0 17 10½
Tenthals
The King.
ARKSEY cum BENTLEY.
V. All Saints.
K. B. £22 17 6
Tenthals 1 5 9
Sir Geo. Cooke, Bart.
KIRK SANDALL.
R. St. Oswald. £49 6 9½
C. V. 0 16 0½
Tenthals
The King.

<i>Parishes.</i>	<i>Chaptries.</i>	<i>Townships.</i>	<i>Hamlets.</i>	<i>Houses.</i>	<i>Inhabit.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
BARNBY_ON_DUN.				35	369	This parish, or rather the township of Barnby, contains about 3200 acres—nearly one half grass, and the other arable.
V. St. Peter. C. V. £19 0 0 Tenths 0 19 3			Thorpe Baluc.	16	102	
James Stovin, Esq. HATFIELD.						A large district without manufactures, inhabited by farmers and labourers. Hatfield Chase is a large level, said to contain 180,000 acres, which was under water, but is now, in a great measure drained
V. St. Laurence. K. B. £15 5 0 Tenths 1 1 6	Stainforth.		Stainforth	277 83	1301 472	
Duke of Devonshire. Prop. Mon. de Rupe. FISHLAKE.						An agricultural di. tract. The great tythes receivable by the Dean and Chapter of Durham, are said to amount to nearly £1000 a year.
V. St. Cuthbert. K. B. £13 3 9 Tenths 1 6 4		Sykehouse		160 100	691 497	
Dean and Chap. of Durham. THORNE.						Thorne has no manufacture; the canal and husbandry afford employment to the inhabitants.
C. St. Nicholas. Cert. Val. £48 7 10 Duke of Devonshire.				618	2713	

Picturesque Scenery, Antiquities. &c.

CONISBOROUGH CASTLE.

THERE is not, perhaps, in the whole kingdom, a more perfect remnant than this; nor one which better exhibits the nature of its original workmanship. Many have been the conjectures on its origin; and numerous arguments have been brought in support of conflicting opinions. Probably a careful consideration of its situation, and a comparison of its architecture with other buildings whose dates are more clearly ascertained, may go far in fixing the era of its erection.

Situated then on the south bank of the Don, a river which formed the natural boundary of the two British kingdoms, the Brigantes and the Coritani, it appears to have been erected as a fort for the protection of the latter kingdom; as Mexbrough, on the other side of the river, was a defence for the former one. This indeed seems the more necessary, from the circumstance of that part of the stream which separates the two scites, being very broad and shallow; and at all times, except in very high floods, easily fordable.

This idea also gains great probability, from the collateral circumstance of the fortress of Templebrough guarding the south side of another ford over the same river; while possibly at Mexbrough another might have stood for the protection of the northern side. In fact this river, in the short space of eighteen miles, that is, between Sheffield and Doncaster, seems to have had no fewer than six castles erected on its banks, five of which were of early origin; a circumstance that very forcibly points out its consequence in British, Roman, and Saxon history.

In the annals of our country we find that when the brave but unfortunate Caractacus, retreating from the Romans threw himself under the protections of Cartimandua, that infamous Queen of the Brigantes delivered him up in chains to his enemies, and with that treason purchased the favour and friendship of the invaders. The Coritani, alarmed at having these conquerors so near their borders, might, in order to strengthen their defences, at this period build the Castle of Conisborough; and if so, we may date its erection about the year 50.

It will be difficult, as proposed, to compare the architecture of this edifice with others of the same period; because we cannot find many of so ancient a date. The octagonal tower of Dover Castle appears to be almost the only one of the same era. Between this, however, and Conisborough Keep, the similarity is rather striking; and as a further evidence that the latter was erected about the period before-mentioned, we have the authority of the indefatigable Mr. KING, who, in his treatise on English Castles, fixes the building of it about the time of Cartimandua.

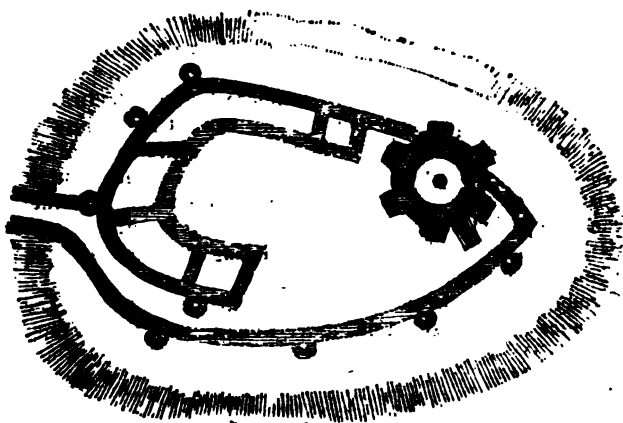
Conisborough seems, even in its earliest history, to have been a royal residence; hence its British name, *Caer-Conan*, and Saxon one, *Koningsberg* or *borough*.

Until the period of the coming over of Hengist, Conisborough does not seem to have been the theatre of any great event; at least we find, in the dark annals of that period, nothing recorded concerning it; but in the year 489, when that commander was defeated by Aurelius Ambrosius, at Mais-belly or Maspelby (Mexborough Ings), he was taken prisoner and brought into the Castle of Conisborough; where, says Jeffery of Monmouth, "a council being called, to know what was to be done with Hengist, Eldad, Bishop of Gloucester, thus addressed himself, "Though all should consent to set "him at liberty, yet I would cut him to pieces, Samuel the Prophet is my "authority; who when Agag, King of the Amalekites, was brought before "him, told him, as his sword had made women childless, so should his "mother be childless among women. Like the Prophet therefore, act you "against Hengist, who is a second Agag." Accordingly Eldad, (who was the Bishop's brother) smote off the head of the royal prisoner; and King Aurelius commanded a hill to be raised over his body by way of eminence." A tumulus yet remains near the entrance of the Castle, which tradition points out as the hill above mentioned, the burial place of Hengist.

Before the conquest, this Castle was the property of Harold; it seems also to have been his favorite residence; William the First afterwards gave it with all its privileges, to William de Warrenne; and in the reign of Edward the Third, John Earl of Warrenne, a successor of William, gave Conisborough to his mistress, Maud de Nerford.

In 1399 it gave birth to Richard de Conisburgh, Earl of Cambridge, and through his grandson, Edward the Fourth, became the property of the crown. By James the Second, it was granted to Lord Dover, and is now the property of his Grace the Duke of Leeds.

The form of the outer walls of Conisborough Castle, may be perhaps more fitly compared to that of a mason's trowel, than any other figure. The point lies towards the south, near which, a little to the east, and partly incorporated with the wall, stands the Keep, a circular tower, divided hexagonally, and having at every point of division, a large square buttress running from the foot to the top of the building. A more clear idea of the whole may perhaps be obtained from an inspection of the annexed ground plan.



A striking singularity in the keep is this. Its base for about a fourth of its height is conical; from thence to the top cylindrical, with the exception of the square buttresses before mentioned, breaking the circular line both in the cylindrical and the conical part.

The whole keep is faced with wrought stone, and appears to have suffered much less by time than might have been expected. It has had no entrance from below, its only door being about one-third of the whole height from the ground; to which is a flight of thirty-two steps. For an accurate description of the inner part of this curious building (as the writer of this article had not the opportunity of sufficiently examining it himself) the reader is referred to Millar's History of Doncaster, page 266, or to the Gentleman's Magazine for 1801, where, on this subject, Mr. Macklay Browne has given a very minute account of his own observations.

Whether Conisborough Castle is, or is not, a picturesque object, seems to have occasioned some little dispute among writers on that popular subject; some contending for its possessing a great share of picturesque beauty, others that it is almost devoid of it. To decide where artists disagree, appears no easy task; a few observations may enable us, at least to judge with candour.

The situation of this castle is on the summit of a circular, or rather elliptical hill, the sides of which are covered with the most luxuriant trees, above which the ivy-crowned summit of the keep, appears to the observer, on the adjacent hill like a castle in a wood: to the southward appears the church, from which the town, an agreeable intermixture of buildings, trees and gardens, stretches in the same direction; and with the interposing valley, forms a scene on which the eye expatiates with delight,—a cheering animated landscape, which bursts unexpectedly on the sight, and fills the mind with pleasurable emotions.

Within the walls too it affords many beautiful detached views, and such as the lovers of the picturesque must always admire. Its tottering fragments covered with ivy, or half hidden by spreading shrubs, when partially illuminated by a fitting light, forcibly attract the attention, and impress the mind with ideas of delight, which it was in no ways prepared to expect.

To the *Botanist* this ruin also affords a treat. The hill itself is covered with the *Helleborus viridis* (green Hellebore); on the walls may be seen the *Asplenium rutamuraria* and *adiantum nigrum*, (white and black maiden-hair), and on the keep the *Parietaria* (wall pelitory) grows in wild profusion.

What effect they have on an *Antiquarian*, will be best seen by the following quotation from an "old castle hunter," the late Mr. HUTTON, of Birmingham.

" CONISBURG,

" A town of note in the time of the Britons, and a most beautiful place it is, and the country about it. It was then called *Caer Conan*, Royal City. Hengist, the famous Saxon General, was defeated here in 489, by Aurelius Ambrosius, who took him prisoner; and according to Matthew of Westminster, beheaded him, being urged to this act of cruelty by Aldad, Bishop of Gloucester; which ill became his sacred function.

" Near the Castle is a small tumulus, where, tradition says, Hengist was buried.

" The Saxons afterwards, being masters of this part of the island, altered

the name of the place to Cyning, or Coningburgh. It is said to have held jurisdiction over twenty-eight towns and villages. The Castle, I believe, was erected in the time of the Saxons: consequently it is one of the most ancient in the kingdom; and tradition says, King Harold was the proprietor.

"William the First gave it, with all its privileges, to William de Warren, one of his principal Barons, who beautified it, and whose posterity possessed it till the reign of Edward the Third, when John Earl of Warren, settled it upon the family of *Maud*, in which it continued till the time of Henry the Fourth, when it came into the hands of the Royal House of Plantagenet.

"The Earl of Cambridge, father of Richard Duke of York, was born here, and was afterwards beheaded by Henry the Fifth. It is now the property of the Duke of Leeds.

"This venerable piece of antiquity stands upon a high hill, surrounded by hills much higher. The Castle hill is covered with timber, which annually buries the tower by inches. This is perceptible to every man of observation. In passing this road only five years ago, there has been a surprising alteration.

"A deep foss surrounds the Castle hill. The tower, which is beautiful, is circular within, and is seven yards in diameter. It is five stories high, each story about fifteen feet, making in the whole seventy-five feet from the ground. The walls are fourteen feet thick. The tower is supported by buttresses. The whole, Castle, Village, and Hills, form a charming scene.

"Not satisfied with a distant view of this castle, I resolved Aug. 30, 1809, to pay it a personal visit. The hill on which it stands, I found very high and steep. The mounds and trenches appeared in a bold style. Arriving at the summit, the court was capacious; the buildings which surrounded it were gone, except some massive fragments of thick walls, which form one part of the circle.

"The tower is in tolerable preservation; its walls are from two to five yards thick; both sides of which are composed of facing stones, but all the interior is a confusion of stone and mortar. What remains of the Tower is twenty-six yards high.

"There is no outward entrance into the lower story of the Tower. My guide took me up a flight of about twenty steps, without the wall, and unlocked a door which led into a large circular room, open to the heavens, with a perfect floor of stone, in the centre of which was a circular hole, made by art, three feet in diameter, of horrid aspect. This convinced me that the lower apartment must have been a prison, and a more horrible one cannot be conceived. He then led me up a flight of steps within the wall, to the next apartment: Here we were obliged to stop, there being no floor. The chimney-piece belonging to this room remains, and a handsome one it is.

"I requested to see the tunnel where Heugist lay, 'I can shew it you on the other side of the hedge!' 'No: let me set my foot upon it.'" He led me to the spot; it lies north-west of the Tower, close to the works on one side, and the highway on the other: but is not visible to the stranger.

"My conductor shewed me a hole in the fractured wall, which the Parson's horse lately took a fancy to explore, but found himself unable to retreat. After a fast and imprisonment of nine days, when enquiries, advertisements, and hand-bills, proved vain, his hind parts were accidentally seen; and he was drawn out a skeleton, but recovered."

A TOUR IN DERBYSHIRE.

(Continued from page 11.)

“ The love of Nature, and the scenes she draws,
 Is Nature's dictate. Strange ! there should be found,
 Who, self-imprison'd in their proud saloons,
 Renounce the odours of the open field
 For the unscented fiction of the loom ;
 Who, satisfied with only pencil'd scenes,
 Prefer to the performance of a God
 Th' inferior wonders of an artist's hand ! ” — *Cowper.*

AFTER passing the Lover's Leap, Middleton Dale increases in its interesting appearance. Huge masses of rock obtrude themselves on the eye, as varied in their form as in their altitude. Some entirely naked ; others partially covered with rock-plants and verdure : here assuming the appearance of a castle, with connected towers and buttresses ; — there shooting up in a detached giant pile, like the tall spire of a church. They abound with fissures and caverns, some of which are of a considerable extent ; but none, so far as I could learn, present any thing particularly attractive. On the south side of the vale runs a small but rapid stream, bubbling amongst the fallen fragments of the rocks, that vainly endeavour to impede its course ; — its motion gives a sprightliness to the scene, and, on every change in its appearance, adds to the beauty of this romantic dale.

THE ROCK GARDENS,

Situated on a promontory, at the corner of the two dales of Middleton and Eyam, are yet beautiful, though but the shadow of what they have been. The shelvings of the rock are covered with luxuriant trees and shrubs, wildly intermixed, and appearing to grow as planted by the hand of nature. Half way up the rock the late Mr. LONGSDEN, of Eyam, to whom the place was indebted for its embellishments, had constructed a grotto, where specimens of the choicest and most beautiful spars and fossils of the county, were tastefully displayed to the admiring spectator ; while a vein of lead ore, placed at the back of the grotto, gave more information as to the appearance, and manner of finding this metal, than could be attained by the perusal of many volumes. But these are gone ; and only enough is left to make the visitor regret the destruction of the remainder.

On a ledge of rock beneath the grotto, is the entrance of Merlin's Cave, but having neither light nor guide I made no attempt to explore it. Higher up, and directly over the grotto, is a kind of Martello tower, and a little to the left, on the summit of the rock, are the remains of another building, where the wearied traveller may yet find a seat, and enjoy a prospect, varied, extensive, and sublime.

A walk, about a yard wide, runs along the tops of the crags, at least 200 feet above the road ; but the rocks being crowned with trees and shrubs, prevents our feeling that dread, which walking on so elevated a ridge must otherwise occasion : and gives a sense of security, in the absence of which, terror would supersede enjoyment, and the eye shrink back from the contemplation of so dreadful a precipice. Sometimes a projecting mass presented

itself to view, and enabled me to contemplate its features from the base to the summit. Some, bold, rugged, and of a savage aspect, frown on the vale beneath, and present a striking contrast to the milder appearance of others, whose sides are decorated with a rich variety of flowering plants and herbage.

From this height I managed to make my way through a wood into

CUCKET DALE.

And had soon a beautiful view of that singular perforated rock, which has obtained the name of Cucklet Church.* Its history is well known,

* The following is an account of the circumstances which led to its receiving this appellation, extracted from a letter of the late Miss Seward:—

“**EVAM** was one of the last places in England visited by the plague. The summer after its ravages in London, it was conveyed to that village in patterns of taylor's cloth.—Raging with great violence, it swept away four-fifths of the inhabitants. Mr. Mompesson was at that time Rector of Eyam, and in the vigour of his youth. He had married a beautiful young lady, by whom he had a girl and a boy, of three and four years old.

“On the commencement of the contagion, Mrs. Mompesson threw herself, with her babes, at the feet of her husband, to supplicate his flight from that devoted place; but not even the entreaties and tears of a beloved wife could induce him to desert his flock, in those hours of danger and dismay. Equally fruitless were his solicitations, that she should retire with her infants. The result of this pathetic contest was a resolve so send their children away, and to abide together the fury of the pestilence.

“Mr. Mompesson, constantly visiting and praying by the sick,
 “Drew, like Marseilles' good Bishop, purer breath,
 “When nature sicken'd, and each gale was death.”

From a rational belief, that assembling in the crowded church for public worship during the summer heats, must spread and increase the contagion, he agreed with his afflicted parishioners, that he would read prayers twice a week, and deliver his two customary sermons on the sabbath-day, from one of the perforated arches in the rocks of a deep dingle near the village.

“By his advice, they ranged themselves on its grassy steep, in a level direction to its rocky pulpit; and the dell being so narrow, a speaker, as my father often proved to us, might be distinctly heard from that arch. Do you not see this dauntless minister of God, stretching forth his hands from the rock, instructing and consoling his distressed flock, in that little wilderness? How solemn, how affecting must have been the pious exhortations of those terrible hours.

“The church-yard soon ceased to afford room for the dead. They were afterwards buried in a heathy hill above the village. Curious travellers take pleasure in visiting, to this day, the mountain tumulus, and in examining its yet distinct remains; also in ascending, from the upper part of Eyam, those cliffs and fields which brow the dingle, and from whence the descent into the consecrated rock is easy. It is called Cucklet Church by the villagers.

“Mr. Mompesson remained in health during the whole ravage of the pestilence; but Providence saw fit to call his fortitude to a severer trial, than if he had seen the plague spot indurated upon his own body.

“Amongst other precautions against the disease, Mrs. Mompesson prevailed upon her husband to suffer an incision to be made in his leg, and kept open. One day she observed appearances in the wound, which induced her belief, that the contagion had found a vent that way; and, therefore, that its danger was over as to him. Instead of being shocked that the pestilence had entered her house and that her weakness (for she was not in health)

and as I paused to admire it, imagination presented to my view the figure of the truly devoted Mompesson, earnest in his Master's cause, exhorting, counselling, and comforting the mourning remnant of his wretched flock. Eyam was at the afflicting period I allude to, above measure favoured in the attachment of its clergy, for the Rev. Mr. Standley, the deprived minister, refused to quit his post in the hour of affliction, and remained with his former flock, assisting to the utmost of his power, the unfortunate sufferers.

The Dale itself, is of the sweetest and most romantic description. The variety and verdure of the trees add greatly to its effect, "yet has the planting been so judiciously conducted, that, nothing of art attracts our attention, —all seems natural —all as it should be, for

" Nature is fairest in her features wild,
" Where nothing polish'd dares pollute her path."

The church is a mass of limestone, occasionally intersected with black chert, rising from the side of a verdant hill, and in two places excavated

and next endure its fury, she expressed the most rapturous joy on the apprehended deliverance of her husband.

" His letters, though he seems to think her conviction concerning his having taken the distemper groundless, make pathetic and grateful mention of that disinterested joy. But Mrs. Mompesson soon after sickened of the plague, and expired in her husband's arms, in the 57th year of her age. Her monument is now in Eyam church-yard, protected by iron rails, its inscription distinct.

" When first the plague broke out in Eyam, Mr. Mompesson wrote to the then Earl of Devonshire, residing at Chatsworth, some few miles from Eyam, stating, that he thought he could prevail upon his parishioners to confine themselves within the limits of the village, if the surrounding country would supply them with necessaries, leaving such provisions as should be requested, in appointed places, and at appointed hours, upon the encircling hills.

" The proposal was punctually complied with; and it is most remarkable, that when the pestilence became, beyond all conception, terrible, not a single inhabitant attempted to pass the deathful boundaries of the village, though a regiment of soldiers could not, in that rocky and open country, have detained them against their will; much less could any watch which might have been set by the neighbourhood, have effected that infinitely important purpose.

" By the influence of this exemplary man, obtained by his pious and affectionate virtues, the rest of the county of Derby, escaped the plague; not one of the very nearly neighbouring hamlets, or even a single house, being infected beyond the limits of Eyam village, though the distemper remained there near seven months.

" In the summer of 1757, five cottagers were, digging, on the heathy mountain above Eyam, which was the place of graves after the church-yard had become too narrow a repository. Those men came to something which had the appearance of having once been lines. Conscious of their situation, they instantly buried it again. In a few days, they all sickened of a putrid fever, and three of the five died. The disorder was contagious and proved mortal to numbers of the inhabitants. My father, who was Canon of Litchfield, resided in that city with his family, at the period when the subtle, unextinguished, though unobscured power of the most dreadful of all diseases, awakened from the dust in which it had slumbered ninety-one years."

completely through, in so regular a manner as to have almost the appearance of a work of art. Its top is overgrown with shrubs, and the mantling ivy which hangs loosely on its sides, gives to it altogether the aspect of some ruined abbey.

The upper end of the valley terminates in a glen impervious to the sun; from which a small stream, having previously formed two or three beautiful though miniature cascades, bursts violently forth to the day, and runs along the whole of the charming vale, adding another beauty to a scene almost incapable of improvement.

From the valley I ascended to Eyam, a pleasant little town, having in and about it several genteel houses. A church-yard, to a wanderer like myself wears always an inviting aspect, and I entered one here, like the celebrated *Dr. Syntax* of picturesque celebrity, to soliloquize and copy epitaphs; but the appearance of an ancient stone cross, which no visitor should omit seeing, prevented my doing either. I have before observed, that I lay no claim to the name of an antiquarian, therefore shall form no surmises why or when this singular cross was originally placed here. It seems to be composed (as may be seen by the annexed sketch) of two pieces of rough grit-stone, the shaft and the head; the former has two broad and two narrow sides, tapering upwards, and of the length of about five or six feet; the latter the appearance of three cubes, joined to a middle piece by a kind of narrow neck, hollowed above and below. The broad sides of the shaft are ornamented with raised sculpture, resembling a running flower, forming itself into scrolls on each side alternately: the narrower ones have a sort of crossed knotting continued from the bottom upwards. The head is filled with rude carvings of various figures, different in each department, but all too much defaced by time for the observer to mark with certainty for what they were designed; they seem to have been intended for figures of angels, the middle one probably for the Virgin Mary.



Leaving the church-yard, I slowly pursued the road which leads to the place, where many who fell victims to the plague in 1665 and 1666, were interred. I had been informed, that the cemetery was walled round, and that yew-trees were planted about the graves: judge then the surprise, I

my say horror, which I felt, on seeing in the place of an enclosed burial-ground, a *recently ploughed field*. One blasted yew only remained, and the principal tomb-stone was thrown down. To have beheld cattle grazing on the place would, I think, have raised in me no unpleasant emotion: but the idea of ploughing up the ground which covered the remains of our fellow-men, seemed so gross a violation of every feeling of humanity, as scarcely any consideration can lead us to excuse.

" 'Tis thine own image that departing sighs,
 " 'Tis thine own fate that glooms upon the bier,
 " 'Tis thine own nature that for pity cries,
 " And bids thee in the grave thyself reverse!"

To the Editors of the Northern Star.

GENTLEMEN:—Riding from Ferrybridge to Pontefract, I was struck with the appearance of an old building on my right; my remarks upon it, with the annexed drawing of the Gateway, if compatible with your plan; are at your service.

Your's, &c.

A. F. A.

Sheffield, July 16, 1817.



NEW HALL, NEAR PONTEFRACT.

This interesting ruin stands within a field's breadth of the road towards the left hand from Pontefract to Ferrybridge, at the distance of about a mile from the latter, and half a mile from the former place. Its name is evidently derived from the circumstance of there having been some other Hall in the neighbourhood previous to its erection.

The historian of Pontefract is silent concerning the origin of this building; indeed, he never mentions it, but as connected with the contentions at the time of the siege of Pontefract Castle; a neglect of which such a pile seems every way unworthy.

It appears, from the style of its architecture, to have been erected about the period of Elizabeth, and, like the mansions of that æra, united, in an eminent degree, the distinguishing characteristics of solidity and magnificence.— Flanked at each of its four corners by a square tower, its front guarded by turrets, and enclosed by a strong wall, the portal of which was protected by another tower, it presented the imposing aspect of a place, as well adapted for defence, as for habitation.

By the arms over the Gateway, it appears to have been built by the family of Pierrepont; and by a branch of it, which, at that time, had very considerable connections. At present, it is said to belong to the Earl of Harewood.

To see such a building treated with neglect, nay, even with indignity; to see its apartments, once the abode of a proud nobility, roofless and exposed to the attacks of the elements, and the ravages of rooks and daws; to behold its once justly-admired architecture, a prey to dilapidation, calls forth a sentiment of pity for its fate; and we feel the sensations of regret, that an edifice like this should have met with no better preservation.

As an object for the pencil, the Gateway is a fine subject; but the view of the building, from the opening in the rock, through which runs the road from Ferrybridge, is a landscape of the finest kind, and such as a lover of the picturesque could never pass unnoticed.

In the time of the civil wars, this mansion suffered much, being the principal garrison of the Parliamentary forces, while they lay before Pontefract. Hence they sallied out on the straggling parties of the Royalists, and hither were the Parliamentarians frequently driven back by the brave garrison of the Castle. More than once were the Republicans here surprised by the besieged; and New-Hall in consequence became an outwork to the Castle.

To give an account of every event in which it was connected, would be to give a history of the siege, for which the reader is referred to the History of Pontefract, by Mr. Boothroyd.

To the Editors of the Northern Star.

IN the multifarious groups that compose the great mass of society, I am aware there are individuals who can look at the fairest scenery in nature without emotion; I nevertheless imagine, that amongst the readers of every monthly miscellany, there are some who can occasionally abstract their minds from more important avocations, and condescend to receive pleasure, even from the detail of a picturesque excursion. With this feeling, I transmit you the result of a walk to

WARNCLIFFE.

Pleasure, that is not social, is but half enjoyed; and though there are times and seasons when a solitary ramble has a peculiar charm about it, yet a companion, by participating in our pleasurable sensations, often heightens the felicity of which he partakes. The truth of this observation I very sensibly experienced on my road to Warncliffe.

Leaving the town of Sheffield, on a sweet morning, early in September,

we entered an open valley, through which the river Dun gracefully winds.— The progress of its stream is frequently interrupted by weirs, which have been erected for the advantage of the various works established on its banks. They often present a tolerable good cascade, and wherever they occur, they impart an additional beauty, and an agreeable variety to the scene.

On the right, from the verge of the river, the hills, which are most luxuriantly clothed with wood, have a gradual ascent, until they reach the boundary line of the horizon, and close in the prospect. On the left they have a more gentle acclivity, and several openings occur, which afford a glimpse into the vallies that approach the mountains of Derbyshire.

Having proceeded about four miles on this interesting road, we passed the village of *Grenoside*, from whence we had an uninterrupted view over a wide-extended country, extremely well-wooded, and beautifully diversified with gently sloping hills and fertile vales.

Warncliffe was the object of our research, and we pressed onwards until we arrived at a high point of land, on which the remains of a Beacon are still seen, which was erected about the year 1804, when England was threatened with invasion, by that man, whom she now detains a prisoner in the rocky island of St. Helena. Such is the mutability of worldly greatness!

The lighting of the beacon at this station roused this part of the kingdom to arms. From a plan previously arranged, the blaze of the beacon was intended to communicate to the surrounding country, with a telegraphic celerity, the approach of an invading foe; and the whole of the Volunteer force was to be then assembled by districts, and marched with the utmost expedition to the place appointed for a general rendezvous.

Early in the morning of 1805, the WARNING FIRE blazed, the bugles sounded, and the drums beat to arms. The bustle and the preparation which pervaded this part of the country, presented a most animated and martial appearance. To the honor of the Volunteers, their ranks were rapidly filled, and the muster was never known to have been more complete.

In about two hours, the roads were covered with military waggons; and groups of soldiers, infantry and cavalry were seen moving from different places, to the one appointed. From many an eminence, between this place and Doncaster, the alternate glimpse and disappearance of the troops, as they moved along the lanes and the woody defiles, had a novel and impressive effect. The day was peculiarly fine. Their arms gleamed with the rays of as bright and as cloudless a sun as ever shone, and their colours waved to as soft a breeze as ever blew. The mingled sounds of their drums, their bugles, and their trumpets, and the different military bands by which they were accompanied, occasionally came strong upon the ear. Sometimes softened by distance, they were less distinctly heard; then gradually dying away, they sunk sweetly to a close: again, after a short interval of silence, they once more swelled upon the breeze, like the ascending strains of an Æolian harp. It is hardly possible to imagine a scene more truly imposing than the one I have so imperfectly described.

After a day's march, some of fifteen, some of twenty miles, it was ascertained that an accidental fire, kindled on some high and distant stubble land, had communicated its deceitful light to the beacon of Greno-Wood: and had originated a mistake, which, as far as its influence extended, had called into action a highly honourable spirit.

On this occasion, while the Volunteer force of this district was yet on its march, the following short lyric was composed :—

ON THE PROSPECT OF INVASION.

TRAIN, Gallia, train thy sons to war,
By fate and frenzy driven ;
Honour is Britain's *leading star*,
And LIBERTY her Heaven!
That Heaven to guard with anxious care,
Shall be the brave man's duty:
Ye British Maids, the wreath prepare,
Which soon the victor-brow shall wear
Of those, who death and danger dare
For LIBERTY and BEAUTY.

Tho' fierce ambition, red with crime,
Still threaten to assail us,
Yet never, in the round of Time,
Shall British courage fail us ;—
This isle to guard, with anxious care,
Shall be the brave man's duty ;
The dastard soul, that feels despair,
The victor-wreath shall never wear
Of those, who death and danger dare
For LIBERTY and BEAUTY.

Honour, thou star of ray divine,
Thro' every tempest guide us !
Beam on each heart, each heart be thine ;
No power shall then divide us.
This isle to guard, with anxious care,
Shall be the brave man's duty ;
Ye British Maids! the wreath prepare,
Which soon the victor-brow shall wear
Of those, who death and danger dare
For LIBERTY and BEAUTY.

The preceding lines were written for the purpose of being set to music; but either the words, or the notes by which they were intended to have been rendered impressive, were at that time so little approved, that in all probability they were only once heard and then forgotten. And why, it may be asked, revive the recollection of such a trifle ?

The beacon at Greno-Wood, as I have before observed, occupies a rising ground on the right of the road to Wortley. Nearly opposite, a short turn on the left leads to Warncliffe Deer Park. No animal is so well adapted to park scenery as deer. The approach to a magnificent mansion is improved by this accordant accompaniment; and those graceful animals borrow importance from the character and the amplitude of the domains around them; but they never appeared to me so admirably, and so entirely at home, as in this rude uncultivated scene.

Approaching the lodge, the scenery around becomes gradually wilder. Huge stones, half buried in the earth,—or rather rocks, starting from their beds, present themselves on every side. Their surfaces are partly bare, and partly sparkling with the rich and varied hues of the different mosses with which they are adorned. The fox-glove with its pendant bells, the thistle, and the fern, the most picturesque of all the smaller plants, grow most luxuriantly at their feet: and the neighbouring oak, the yew, and the thorn, overshadow and dignify their heads. These trees have here a peculiar character. They have occupied their present stations for centuries, and their appearance, for they are truly venerable with years, shows that they have stood the “pelting of many a pitiless storm.” The scathed and rugged trunk of the oak and the yew, and the withered and leafless branches shooting from amongst the dark green foliage, strongly call to mind the favorite subjects of *Salvator Rosa*. He might here have met with a variety of objects admirably suited to his taste; and the artist who possesses a congeniality of feeling, and an attachment to similar pursuits, may here study to advantage. In a situation so favored by a combination of circumstances—by the side of these rocky protuberances, so adorned and so accompanied—place a group of deer, a picture which may be commanded almost at pleasure, and it is scarcely possible to conceive any thing more truly picturesque.

When the traveller has loitered through this part of the park, I would recommend him not to pause until he has passed the court-yard of the lodge, and arrived at the further extremity of the buildings, where a short turn on the left brings him to a rocky eminence. From this point of view *Warnclyffe* bursts upon him in all its grandeur. The rock on which he stands extends to the right and left, in a curved direction, for several miles, and forms as it were a barrier between the rugged scenery he has passed, and the immense vale which now lies before him. A sea of wood, which for extent and grandeur, can hardly be surpassed, waves beneath his feet; and as his eye travels over the tops of the trees down the steep descent into the depths below, he grows giddy with the sight, and is ready to exclaim with *Edgar*, in *Lear*,

“How dizzy ’tis to cast one’s eyes below!”

Here, if we except the river *Don*, which flows through the valley, all the parts of this truly magnificent landscape are great. The expanse, over which the eye wanders to the opposite hills,—the opening on the left through which the river passes onward to the town of *Sheffield*, a glimpse of which is presented in the distance,—and the extensive barrier of wood, stretching far to the right, all on a scale broad and ample, are circumstances well adapted to fill and expand the mind of the beholder; which, ranging delighted over the scene, becomes, for a moment, identified with its greatness, and partakes of the sublimity spread before it.

That variety of tint and form, which constitutes the picturesque in landscape, may occasionally be met with at *Warnclyffe*; but the prevailing character of the scene is uniformity of colour, and long continuation of line, which, according to *Sir Joshua Reynolds*, are not only the adjuncts of grandeur, but grandeur itself.

In the third volume of the works of *Lady Mary Wortley Montague*, she thus speaks of this highly picturesque place, in a letter to *Mr. Wortley*, dated *Avignon*, Dec. 20, 1743:—

“ You know the situation of this town is on the meeting of the Rhoene and Durance; on the one side of it, within the walls, was formerly a fortress, built on a very high rock; they say, it was destroyed by lightning, one of the towers was left partly standing, the walls being a yard in thickness: this was made use of for some time as a public mill, but the height making it inconvenient for the carriage of meal, it has stood useless many years.

“ Last summer, in the hot evenings, I walked often thither, where I always found a fresh breeze, and the *most beautiful* land-prospect I ever saw, EXCEPT Warncliffe, being a view of the windings of two great rivers, and overlooking the whole country, with part of Languedoc and Provence.”

Sheffield, July 14, 1817.

R.

History of Trades and Manufactures.



CHAPTER II.

The Iron Trade, from the Norman Conquest, to the reign of James.

IN our last chapter, we had traced the probable course of the iron trade, from the earliest period of traditional information, or probable conjecture, to that of the Norman conquest; when all that had been gained in progressive ages, was instantaneously destroyed, and the scite of an extensive and flourishing manufacture reduced to the deplorable situation of a desert and a grave. In the present one, it is our intention to point out, as far as facts and dates will assist us, its re-establishment, and the gradual steps which have conducted it onwards to its present celebrity.

On the execution of Waltheof, Hallam and its dependencies appear to have been granted to Roger de Buisley, who, it is possible, became the second husband of the infamous Judith. He would, however, find himself the lord of an unpeopled domain; the despot of a depopulated country; and the sovereign of a heap of ruins, the smoking embers of which he dared not attempt to extinguish; nor to make a single effort towards restoring the dilapidated buildings. His master's edict, "Let Hallam never be re-built," reverberated in his ears, and effectually precluded even the wish of renovation.

However these considerations might operate during the life-time of William the First, they appear to have had no great weight during the reign of his successor; for we find before the death of Rufus, in 1100, that part of Hallam, now known by the name of Sheffield, had become populous, and had erected a church.

Is it not therefore probable, than the remnant of the former inhabitants of Hallam, who had been fortunate enough to escape the sword, and who had, for a period of many years, been outcasts and wanderers in any part of the country that could afford them an asylum, would, on the first probability of being permitted to settle in their old neighbourhood, return with alacrity, and set about re-establishing their long-neglected occupations?

To answer this affirmatively. We soon after this period find the inhabitants of this infant town busily employed in forging and manufacturing saulchions, arrow piles, and pheons; the first an ancient kind of one-edged sword

the last a clumsy javelin head, of the figure of those yet preserved in the arms of the town of Sheffield.

Hitherto, the manufactures of Hallam had been generally confined to implements of warfare; the habits of the people now began to require instruments for domestic purposes, and in a short time, we learn, they commenced the fabrication of a coarse kind of knife, since denominated a whittle; and this seems, for several successive centuries, to have been the full extent of their improvement.

Here, then, we see our ancestors following the steps of their forefathers, and, like a mill-horse, treading the same unvaried round. Without an idea of extending their sphere of action, we behold them dividing their time betwixt the forge and the field, and though not enjoying riches, yet reaping the advantages of health and comfortable existence.

From this æra to that of Elizabeth, the *iron*, or rather the *cutlery* trade, made little improvement. But when, about the 9th or 10th year of her reign, the cruel Duke of Alva had driven numbers of artisans from their homes in the Netherlands, through a persecuting spirit of religious bigotry, they fled for shelter to England, where they were cordially received by the Queen; and, by the advice of her chamberlain, the Earl of Shrewsbury, settled in various parts of the kingdom; all of one occupation in the same place; thus enabling them to carry on their several crafts to advantage, and giving her own subjects an opportunity of acquiring many arts, at that time totally unknown to them.

Of these recusants, all, or a greater part of those who were artificers in iron, were sent to the Earl's own estate in Yorkshire; and hence we may date the first improvements in Sheffield cutlery. Now began to be made shears, sickles, knives of various kinds, and scissors: the manufacturers of each article confining themselves to some particular village; which arrangement, in a great measure, continues to this day.

In order the better to regulate the trade of this infant colony, the Earl found it necessary to form a code of laws for its governance; which code he himself took care to see duly administered. During the life of this patriotic nobleman, the artisans and their manufactures equally flourished. His wise legislation reconciled conflicting interests, and smothered that deep-rooted prejudice which regards a foreigner as an insidious intruder on the soil, even at the time his ingenuity is enriching the stock of knowledge of a nation, by imparting to its inhabitants trades and mysteries, till that period unknown and unthought of.

After the death of the good Earl, the heterogeneous mass of manufacturers, no longer under any immediate control, began to follow their own fancies in the management of their fabrics; and in spite of the wise regulations before laid down, which peculiarly tended to give a celebrity to their wares, for the goodness of their workmanship, and their consequent durability, their only idea seems to have been, to make as many articles as possible, and those of a spurious kind. In order to do this, they laid aside all restrictions in respect to the persons who should be employed, or who ought to be instructed in the respective businesses, and before the end of the succeeding reign, brought the trade into such a state of disrepute, as to render it necessary, in order for its restoration, for the legislature to throw the spirit of the former laws of the Earl of Shrewsbury into the shape of an act of parliament,

and to incorporate the trade, by the title of "*The Company of Cutlers of Hallamshire.*"

This act was passed in the twenty-first year of the reign of James the First, of which, as it feelingly pourtrays the then state of the trade, it may not be unacceptable to give a copy of the preamble.

"Whereas the greatest part of the inhabitants of the lordship and liberty of Hallamshire, in the county of York, do consist of Cutlers, and of those that make knives, and other cutlery wares, made and wrought of iron and steel, as sickles, and scissors, and sheers; and by their industry and labour in the same arts and trades, have not only gained the reputation of great skill and dexterity in the said faculty, but have relieved and maintained their families, and have been enabled to set on work many poor men inhabiting thereabouts, who have very small means or maintenance of living, other than by their hands and daily labour, as workmen to the said cutlers, and have made knives of the best edge, wherewith they have served the most parts of the kingdom and other foreign countries until now of late; that divers persons using the same profession, in and about the lordship and liberty, and within six miles compass of the same, not being subject to any rule, government, or search of any others of skill in those manufactures, have refused to submit themselves to any order, ordinance, or search, but every workman in the said lordship and liberty, and within six miles compass thereof, have taken liberty to themselves to receive, entertain, and take as many apprentices, and for what term of years, more or less, as he himself thinketh fit; whereby, and by the multitude of workmen, the whole trade, and the exact skill formerly exercised therein, is like, in a short time, to be overthrown; by means of which want of government, order, and search, the same workmen holding themselves free and exempt from all search and correction, are thereby emboldened, and do make much deceitful and unworkmanly wares, and do sell, and put off the same to sale, in divers parts of the kingdom, to the great deceit of His Majesty's subjects, and scandal of the cutlers in the lordship and liberty, and disgrace and hindrance of the sale of cutlery, and iron and steel wares there made, and to the great impoverishing, and ruin, and overthrow of multitudes of poor people, which offenders not being subject under any oversight, survey, or authority, do pass unpunished for their offences, abuses, and misdemeanors: For redress whereof, and for the better relief, comfort, order, and government of the said persons, and of the said arts and handicrafts, and manufactures,

"May it please your most excellent Majesty, that it may be enacted by your Majesty, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and be it enacted by the authority of the same, That all persons using to make knives, blades, scissors, sheers, sickles, cutlery wares, and all other wares and manufactures, made or wrought of iron or steel, dwelling or inhabiting within the said lordship and liberty of Hallamshire, or within six miles compass of the same, be from henceforth, and hereafter may be in deed and in name, one politique, perpetual, and incorporate, of one master, two wardens, six searchers, and four and twenty assistants, commonalty of the said Company of Cutlers, of the lordship of Hallamshire, in the county of York; and that they be by name of master, wardens, searchers, assistants, and commonalty of the same.

"pany of Cutlers of Hallamshire, in the said county of York, may be, and by virtue of these presents be really, actually, and fully incorporated, created, made, and erected, one body corporate and politique, to all intents and purposes, and have perpetual succession, and be called and known by the name of master, wardens, searchers, assistants, and commonalty of the company of Cutlers in Hallamshire, in the county of York."

And now having brought this branch of the Iron trade to the period of its becoming an object of legislative importance, we shall at present quit the *political*, and with our next chapter commence the Natural History of Iron.

Original Correspondence, Selections, &c.

TABLE

Of the perpendicular Heights of the principal Mountains in Great-Britain and Ireland.

[Communicated by Mr. J. BAINES, junior.]

	Feet.		Feet.
Ben Fowaish, Ross-shire, S.	4200	Llandeman Mountain, } or Peggwns Vaur, } W.	1898
Carnedd Llewellyn, Caern. W.	3489	Revel Mountain, Caernar. W.	1866
Carnedd David, Caernar. W.	3427	Holme Moss, Derbyshire, E.	1859
Slieve Donard, Down, I.	3168	Llangeinor Mountain, Glamor. W.	1859
Sea Fell, higher Point, Cumb. E.	3106	Cyrney Brain Mountain, Denbigh. W.	1857
Sea Fell, lower Point, Cumberland, E.	3092	Sugar Loaf, near Monmouthshire, W.	1852
Arran Fowddy, Merioneth. W.	2955	Moel Fammaw, Denbighshire; W.	1845
Bow Fell, Cumberland, E.	2911	Brown Clay Hill, Shropshire, E.	1806
Cross Fell, Cumberland, E.	2901	North Burele, Isle of Man	1804
Pillar, Cumberland, E.	2893	Pendle Hill, Lancashire, E.	1803
Arrenig, Merionethshire, W.	2809	Moel Morwith, Denbighshire, W.	1768
Grammere Fell, Cumberland, E.	2756	Percelly Top, Pembrokehire, W.	1754
Mangerton, Kerry, I.	2700	Axedge, Derbyshire, E.	1751
Crough Patrick, Mayo, I.	2680	Lord's Seat, Derbyshire, E.	1751
Mount Neppin, Mayo, I.	2634	Tregarton Down, Cardiganshire, W.	1747
Carmarthen Van, or } Breckn. W.	2596	Gerwyn Goch, Caernarvonshire, W.	1723
Trecastle Beacon, }		Bleasdale Forest, Lancashire, E.	1709
Coniston Fell, Lancashire, E.	2577	Boulsworth Hill, Lancashire, E.	1669
Cader Ferwyn, Merioneth. W.	2563	Collier Law, Durham, E.	1678
Cradle Mountain, Breckn. W.	2545	Long Mount Forest, Shropshire, E.	1674
Capellante, Breckn. W.	2394	Bwlch Mawr, Caernarvonshire, W.	1673
Hedge Hope, Northumberland, E.	2347	Dunkery Beacon, near Exmoor, Som. E.	1664
Whernside, in Kettlewell Dale, York. E.	2263	Wittle Hill, Lancashire, E.	1614
Carn Fell, Yorkshire, E.	2245	Mynydd Maene, Monmouthshire, W.	1567
Kilhope Law, Durham, E.	2196	Rivington Hill, Lancashire, E.	1545
Water Crag, Yorkshire, E.	2186	Pegarn, Merionethshire, W.	1510
Radnor Forest, Radnorshire, W.	2163	Bolton Head, or Greenhoe, Yorks. E.	1485
Nine Standards, Westmoreland, E.	2136	Stow Hill, Hertfordshire, E.	1417
High Pike, Cumberland, E.	2101	Simonside Hill, Northumberland, E.	1407
Dwggan, near Builth, Breckn. W.	2070	Loosetoe, Yorkshire, E.	1404
Wisp Hill, Northumberland, E.	1940	Hathersage Hill, Derbyshire, E.	1377
Black Comb, Cumberland, E.	1919		

	Feet.		Feet.
Brown Willy, Cornwall, E.	1868	Largo Law, Durham, E.	952
Long Mountain, Montgomeryshire, W.	1820	Black Spring, Pentland Hills, S.	862
Wrekin, Shropshire, E.	1820	Lunedane Hill, Northumberland, E.	725
Rumbles Moor, Yorkshire, E.	1808	Holyhead Mountain, Anglesea, W.	709
Rodney's Pillar, Montgomeryshire, W.	1268	Crawley Spring, Pentland Hills, S.	594
Brennin Vaur, Pembrokeshire, W.	1285	Top of St. Paul's Cathedral, Middx. E.	469
Black Hambleton Down, Yorksh. E.	1246	Dover Castle, Kent, E.	409
Bradfield Point, Yorkshire, E.	1246	Shooter's Hill, Kent, E.	446
Carraton Hill, Cornwall, E.	1206	Greenwich Observatory, Kent, E.	214
Butterton Hill, Devonshire, E.	1203	London, at St. Paul's	65
Roseberry Topping, Yorkshire, E.	1022		

TABLE,

Shewing the Annual Quantity of Rain which fell in various Parts of Great-Britain, in the following Years.

Years	Lon- don.	Lan- cas- ter.	Not- ting- ham.	Ken- dal	Wor- th	Ches- ter.	Fer- riby Yks.	Chi- che- ster.	Place.	Years	Quant of Rain.	Place.	Years	Quant of Rain.
	Inch	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch	In ch.	In ch.	Inch.			Inches			Inches
1798	21.3	43.2	32.0	54.6	26.5	21.0			Olse, Norfolk	1805	22.36	Lincoln	1805	20.40
1799	23.5	45.5	28.5	58.5	31.0	30.3			Ditto	1807	20.17	Manchester	1807	33.64
1800	23.0	36.0	27.0	48.3	26.8	29.5			W. Bridgford	1805	23.31	Ditto	1808	27.10
1801	22.5	44.5	46.5	50.5	38.2	26.2	30.5		Horncastle.	1807	25.18	Ditto	1809	29.10
1802	16.3	47.2	21.0	51.7	23.3	24.0	21.3		Ditto	1809	28.36	Ditto	1812	41.75
1803	22.5	34.5	17.0	40.5	24.3	20.3	26.5		Ditto	1812	27.44	Blackley, } Lancash. }	1808	26.96
1804	26.0	35.5	23.5	47.3	28.0	26.5			Heath nr } Wakefield }	1807	30.04	Middleshaw } nr Kendal }	1809	50.08
1805	25.3	33.5	22.1	42.8	22.2	24.6	25.6		Ditto	1809	31.64	Plastow, } Essex }	1812	28.43
1806	25.0	40.7	25.5	54.0	30.0	31.0			Ditto	1812	34.18	Derby	1812	23.79
1807	18.2	37.0	23.3	52.0	24.4	26.0	29.9		Dalton, } Lancash. }	1805	43.62	Asheover	1812	31.48
1408	23.0	32.3	22.5	43.3	28.8	27.0	36.5		Ditto	1807	49.93	Lolham Mills } nr W Deeping }	1812	27.22
1809	24.9	41.7	23.0	52.4	20.9	25.0	38.1		Ditto	1809	50.36	Kinfauns } nr Perth }	1812	22.75
1810	26.7	32.7	23.2	21.5	28.0	29.0	39.0		Ditto	1812	38.75	London	1812	22.69
1811	22.7	44.1	23.4	33.5	27.9	21.0	39.5		Sedbergh	1807	43.69	Ditto	1814	24.63
1812	25.8	37.7	24.4	47.3	31.7	36.0	39.4		Bristol	1812	26.27	Upminster	1708	18.24

REMARKS.

1. The quantity of rain which falls in any place in a given time, is not always proportional to the elevation of that place above the surface of the sea, for we are taught by experience, that more rain falls on the sides of a mountain than on its summit. This is also true in places which are situated in

countries not much diversified with hills and dales: thus, at West Bridgford, a village situated on the river Trent, near Nottingham, but considerably below it, the depth of rain in 1805 was 23·31, and at Nottingham 22·12 inches, making a difference of 1·19 inches.

2. More rain falls in the neighbourhood of elevated mountains, or mountainous tracts of ground, than at any place situated near the middle of an extensive plain. The depth of rain, at an average, which falls annually at Kendal, is 49·9 inches, at Dalton 45·66, and at Lancaster 39·1; but at Diss, in the same space of time, there only falls 21·3 inches, at Nottingham 23·5, and at Heath, near Wakefield, 31·96; hence 2·34 times as much rain falls at Kendal as at Diss.

3. The quantity of rain which falls annually in England, from an average of four years, not following each other, and ten different places in various counties, is 23·092 inches.

4. It most frequently happens, that more rain falls in the six summer-months, *viz.* April, May, June, July, August, and September, than in the six winter-months. This, however, does not universally happen, as the quantity of winter-rain at Kendal, Dalton, Lancaster, Manchester, and at several places on the sea-coast, is sometimes known to predominate. At Upminster in the year 1708, the quantity of summer-rain was 10·81 inches, and of winter-rain 8·43; but on the contrary, the quantity of rain which fell at Kendal, in the summer of 1805, was 17·93 inches, and in the winter 24·86.

5. The quantity of rain which falls at London, in the month of January, on an average of ten succeeding years, is 1·898 inches; the greatest quantity during that period was 4·22 inches, and the least ·21. In February, the average quantity is 1·627, greatest 3·71, and least ·36 inches. In March, the average is 1·351, greatest 3·12, least ·62 inches. In April, the average is 1·551, greatest 3·46, least ·25 inches. In May, the average is 2·026, greatest 2·86, least ·86 inches. In June, the average is 1·743, greatest 3·48, least ·24 inches. In July, the average is 2·44, greatest 7·88, least ·25 inches. In August, the average is 2·577, greatest 5·1, least ·74 inches. In September, the average is 1·892, greatest 3·63, least ·79 inches. In October, the average is 2·089, greatest 4·82, least ·28 inches. In November, the average is 2·895, greatest 6·65, least 1·35 inches. And in December, the average is 1·513, greatest 3·7, and least ·24 inches. Hence it appears, that the wettest month in the year, at London, is November; the next in order are August, July, October, May, January, September, June, February, April, December, and March, the last being the driest month in the whole year. It also appears from this statement, that the average annual quantity of rain at London is 23·602 inches, of which more than one-third falls in the months of July, August, and November, and less than three-sixteenths in March, April, and December.

6. Rain is produced from water which has been previously converted into vapour, and raised into the atmosphere (where it forms clouds) by the heating power of the solar rays. When the equilibrium of the air is disturbed by the passage and re-passage of the electric fluid from one place to another, and when the density of the lower stratum is diminished, the vapours in the upper regions descend in the form of rain. The attractions of moun-

tains cause clouds to hover near them, and in consequence of this, more rain descends in their immediate vicinity than any where else.

7. Those who imagine that rain is as ancient as the world, are greatly mistaken in their conjectures; it is evident, from Scripture, that the first rain which fell upon this terraqueous globe was at the commencement of Noah's flood, when the fountains of the deep were broken up, and the windows of heaven were opened. Before that event, there was no rain on earth, but the face of the ground was watered by a mist.

JOHN BAINES, jun.

Horbury Bridge, July 10, 1817.

ON THE USE OF SALT IN FEEDING SHEEP.

To the Editors of the Northern Star.

GENTLEMEN:—The Monthly Magazine for the present month, alluding to the parliamentary reports of June 26th, gives part of the speech of Sir John Newport to the following purport:—"The Right Honorable Gentleman at the Head of the Board of Trade (Mr. Robinson) had said that the effect of Salt as a Manure was doubtful among agriculturists. He (Sir John) would only say, without pretending to much knowledge on such a subject, that he knew a part of a lawn, near his own residence, where, twenty-five years ago, salt had been strewed, and the grass grown on that spot was invariably consumed by the sheep, while they would not touch a blade of that on the adjoining ground. This was a fact within his own knowledge; and although the ground had not been turned up since the period to which he alluded, the same distinction was to the present hour observable in its quality."

In corroboration of this fact, the correspondent who transmits it, gives an interesting extract from "*Dillon's Travels in Spain*," to the following effect:—"The first care of the Shepherd in coming to the spot where the sheep are to spend their summer, is to give to the ewes as much salt as they will eat: for this purpose he is provided with twenty-five quintals of salt for every thousand head, which is consumed in less than five months; but they eat none on their journey, or in winter. The method of giving it to them is as follows;—The shepherd places fifty or sixty flat stones about five steps distant from each other; he strews salt upon each stone, then leads his flock slowly through the stones, and every sheep eats at its pleasure. This is frequently repeated, observing not to let them eat on those days in any spot where there is limestone. When they have eaten the salt, they are led to some argillaceous spot, where, from the craving they have acquired, they devour every thing they meet with, and return again to the salt with redoubled ardour."

Now, Gentlemen, looking over a folio book, printed in London in 1608, written by Edward Topsell, and entitled, "*The Historie of Beasts, or firste Booke of living Creatures*," &c. I find under the article Sheep many curious observations; among which the following, as it relates to the *feeding of sheep with salt*, appearing rather applicable to the foregoing quotations, may

not at this time, when salt forms a prominent feature of agricultural investigation, prove uninteresting to a great proportion of your readers.

“The whole care therefore of the shepheard must be, first for their foode, secondly for their folde, and thirdly for their health, that so he may raise a profitable gaine, either to himself or to him that oweth [owneth] the sheep. To begin with the foode. Their diet doth not much differ from goats, and yet they have some things peculiar which must now be expressed. It is good therefore, that their pastures and feeding places looke toward the sun-setting, and that they be not driven over far or put to too much labour; for this cause the good shepheard may safely feed his sheep late in the evening, but not suffer them to go early abroad in the morning. They eat all manner of hearbs and plants, and sometimes kill them with their bitings, so as they never grow more. The best is to gine them alwaies greene meate, and to feed them vpon land falowed or plowed to be sowne with corne; and although by feeding them in fat pastures, they come to hane a softer wool or haire, according to the nature of their food, yet because they are of a moyst temperament, it is better to feed them vpon the salt and short pasture; for by such a dyet, they both better liue in health, and also bear more pretious wooll.

“In dry pastures they are more healthy than in the fenny, and this is the cause why it is most wholesome for them to keepe in plowed groundes, wherein they meete with many sweet and pleasant hearbs, or else in vpland medows, because all moysture breedeth in them rottennesse; he must auoid the woods and shadowy places, euen as he doth the fens, for if the sun come not upon the sheepe's food, it is as hurtful unto him as if he picked it out of the waters: and the shepheard must not thinke that there is any meate so gratefull vnto his cattle, but that the vse and continuance will make them to loath it, wherefore he must provide this remedy, namely to gine them salt oftentimes in the summer when they return from feeding, and if he do but lay it in certaine troughs in the folds, of their own accord they wil licke thereof and it will encrease in them great appetite.”

As this work affords much valuable information concerning sheep, and other kinds of cattle, if the above meets your approbation so far as to procure it publicity this next month, I may be induced, before the month following, to trouble you with another quotation, relative to the manner of *sheep-shearing* formerly practised, and remain, Gentlemen, yours, &c.

A.

Sheffield, July 14, 1817.

ON FEMALE DRESS.



To the Editors of the Northern Star.

GENTLEMEN:—I know that when an old man complains of the changes which have taken place in dress, manners, or the like, he is immediately accused by all the younger part of his acquaintance with being peevish and particular, and is in consequence as much avoided by them as if he had got the plague;—is ridiculed by them on every opportunity;—and to *hoax old*

Square-toes becomes as certain a passport to the favour of many young women, as the storming a castle or unhorsing some half score knights is said to have been in days of yore. Yet, notwithstanding my knowledge of these things, and though I am not yet sixty years old, and therefore quite too young to quarrel with the world about trifles, I am determined to risk some part of my future peace and reputation, by giving you my sentiments on a too prevalent mode of female attire.

For some years past I have mixed but little with society, and was quite a stranger to the changes which had taken place; imagine, then, my confusion, on paying a visit to the widow of an old acquaintance, at finding her, though apparently in full dress, yet without a handkerchief on her neck. I at first supposed, that, on hearing me announced, she had left her toilet in such haste, as to have forgot this necessary part of her apparel, and with all the delicacy which the subject would admit, ventured to intimate as much to her; but she soon set me right by informing me, with the most perfect *nonchalance*, that such was the fashion, and no lady was fit to be seen in any other way.

Gentlemen, I thought that her grief had a little affected her senses, and actually took my leave with feelings of sorrow for her situation. But I was not long permitted to retain this opinion, for on entering a shop to purchase some little matters which I wanted, the same indecent exposure stared me in the face, in the person of a draper's wife.

In the evening I made one of a tea-party, where the mistress of the house was dressed as a modest woman ought to be, and I was inwardly congratulating myself on having got into better company, when her two daughters entered the room, accompanied by several of their young friends, and most of them so highly in the fashion, that, old as I am, the colour came into my cheeks at the sight of them, and a young man who sat next to me, actually turned aside his head, and was some time before he could recover himself sufficiently to look any of the young women in the face. I must however observe that, notwithstanding appearances were so much against them, their behaviour was perfectly modest and becoming.

Since my return home, I have consulted a medical friend on the effect which this way of dressing is likely to have on the health of those who follow it; and he has informed me, that if they were always so to array themselves, he should not entertain any apprehension of unpleasant effects; "but, my dear Sir," added he, "the persons of whom you speak are only in this state of comparative nudity when they are *full-dressed*; during the greater part of the day they wear gowns close buttoned round the neck, or a handkerchief or shawl, exercise themselves in domestic affairs, and preserve a degree of warmth often greater than is conducive to the health of the system. But when active employment is at an end, then they dress, or rather *undress*, go a visiting into large cold rooms, are probably exposed to a current of air, sit there for several hours, and then," continued he, taking a significant pinch of snuff, "then, Sir, *there is work for the doctor.*"

Now as I know that your Magazine has already obtained an extensive circulation, I wish you could drop some hint to *parents*, which would induce them to exert their authority, in endeavouring to check this pernicious practice. On *married women* or *widows*, who have given in to it, do not throw away even a word; for nothing but a change in the fashion can pos-

sibly have any effect on them. To *young women* say as much as you have a mind. Remind them of the advice (may I not say command?) given by the Apostle, that they should "array themselves in modest apparel, with shame-facedness and sobriety;" and not expose themselves, like courtizans, or endeavour to attract attention by setting-off and displaying their persons, like a ginger-bread stall or toy-shop, to the rude gaze of every licentious and impertinent fellow, with whom they may happen to be in company: and be sure you conclude with the words of the poet,—

Immodest dress admits of no defence;
For want of decency is want of sense.

A LOVER OF MODESTY.

We know not that we can better comply with the wishes of this correspondent, or more effectually promote the object which he has in view, than by giving publicity to his own thoughts on the subject.

REMARKS

Made in an Excursion to Herculaneum, Pompeii, and Vesuvius.

[Communicated by E. B. of Sheffield.]

OUR vessel lay in the Bay of Naples, about two miles from the town, commanding a most beautiful view of that charmingly situated city, and its environs. Wishing to make some observations on Portici, a small town about six miles distant from Naples, we engaged one of the country-boats, of which there are plenty plying about, and took our way directly to it.

Portici is a residence of the king and court, having many beautiful seats or palaces; but is principally noted for being the site of Herculaneum, a city of the ancients, which was destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius, and that so completely, as to be buried many fathoms under a torrent of liquid fire.

It lay many years hid under the condensed mass of molten matter, till in the sinking of a well the labourers hit upon one of the public buildings, instead of water. Since this time, many valuable and curious remains of ancient magnificence and ingenuity have been discovered, to the gratification of the learned world, the amateur, and the artist; enriching the cabinets of the curious, and affording the speculative antiquary sources of amusement to his fanciful or retrospective mind, equally grand and extensive.

Finding it both fatiguing and disagreeable, I had little or no gratification in my view of Herculaneum; its situation being such, as to afford nothing more than barely a very confined and of course imperfect view of what has been discovered at that place. Our way to it was through a long dark subterraneous passage; our guide, or cicerone, carrying candles, which in my opinion were very insufficient for the purpose of satisfactory inspection, if, in fact, such a thing could be accomplished under existing circumstances. One thing, however, is to be ascertained, that many of the buildings have been very magnificent.

When we consider this, with the many specimens of art and ingenuity found among these ruins, which now adorn the cabinets, and are the pride and

boast of the virtuoso, we are compelled to acknowledge, that the ancients were, in many things, our equals; nay, in some our superiors; for our great men of science are struck with confusion on viewing these remains of ancient grandeur, owning that many of them shew marks of knowledge, or rather talent, surpassing all modern achievement.

After having travelled through the dark and narrow passages of these subterranean remains of former pomp and grandeur, we immersed once more into the day, and prepared for our journey to Pompeii, a city situated on the opposite side of Vesuvius, from the scite of Herculaneum, and which was destroyed by the same eruption.

Herculaneum being situated on that side of the mountain that falls into the sea, the other, of course, is more inland, in distance from Portici about twelve miles. We got for our conveyance, a machine or carriage, (which you will,) resembling a gig or tax-cart, but rather more clumsy, and slovenly in appearance. Upon setting off, we were a good deal annoyed, or rather amused, with one of those fellows who act as guides to travellers, by endeavouring to get into our employ in that capacity. He hung by the back of the carriage, intreating us to take him with us, and when driven away, still persevered in following us on the road; nor would he leave us, although it was in the heat of a sun, to our more northern accustomed frames almost intense; but actually continued all the way to Portici, to keep pace with our nag, which travelled at a pretty round trot. We had, however, occasion to be thankful for the fellow's perseverance, for we found him, in many respects, useful to us, and in the end, needful, although furnished with a regular cicerone on the occasion. For every place, thought deserving of notice, has its proper guide, or as he is called cicerone, to attend upon the visitors.

About two miles from Portici, we pass through Torre del Greco, a very small town, remarkable only from the melancholy circumstance of its having been so often destroyed by eruptions, and the perseverance of the inhabitants in rebuilding their habitations, with materials taken from what was their ruin—lava; and once more taking up their abode upon the very spot from whence they were so suddenly and awfully driven; as if contending with the mountain for their right to the place. But the real reason that may be adduced for this apparent attachment to so unfortunate a spot, is the fertility of the soil, which naturalists seem to think may be nourished by eruptions.

The first place that attracted our notice, as we entered the boundaries of Pompeii, was the barracks for the soldiery, the walls of which were almost entire; they appeared to be roomy and well-built, but had nothing otherwise remarkable in their appearance; seemingly being intended but for a small division of troops. Closely adjoining, indeed, appearing as if belonging to the same building, we found a neat amphitheatre in a good state of preservation. It was of small dimensions, but the plan of the building was perfectly distinguishable to have been of a circular form; the seats for spectators, and the orchestra, were entire, but had no roof.

From thence we crossed some fields, to the remains of a Temple of Isis, which we examined with some degree of attention. Indeed, we were so well pleased with the object of our inspection, that I addressed myself to take a view of it, but our guide, who by-the-bye was also a guard, being apparently

a soldier, in coloured clothes, (these guards being necessary for the preservation of the ruins from those who might otherwise mutilate them,) was so troublesome and urgent with me, that I could only make a hasty and very imperfect sketch; nor was he satisfied, until I appeared to tear out the offensive leaf, and give it, in small pieces, to the winds. This temple of Isis appears not to have been a very large, but an extremely elegant building; of a close compact body, resembling a single tower, but neither round nor square, being encompassed with projecting pilasters; and is, particularly in the front, ornamented with some most beautiful sculpture in bas-relief. The stone of which it is built is peculiarly adapted for the purpose, as it is close-grained, bears a good polish, and is seemingly pliable and in good temper for the carver or sculptor's tool.

From this ruin we crossed a large, uneven, and totally uncultivated space, which we were told is also a part of the city, still lying under the overwhelming heaps which have been its destruction, to the principal remains of Pompeii, which had then been discovered,—a street, nearly half a mile in length, roughly but closely paved with large blue granite pebbles, and having a well-flagged path, raised about eighteen inches or two feet above the carriage-way, for the convenience of foot-passengers. The street is extremely narrow, barely sufficient for one carriage to go along, and allowing no room, except on the foot-path, for a single person to pass; and seemingly, through the incessant friction of wheels passing always over the same place, the causeway is worn into deep ruts or tracts, about four inches in depth and eight in width.

The houses on each side of the street are in a remarkable state of preservation; at least as far as regards the ground-floor. Whether they were ever any higher, I could not determine. They were apparently built principally of brick and plaster, with facings of stone; and generally, in the interior, highly ornamented with well-executed pictures in Fresco; which, by the aid of a little water dashed upon them by our cicerone from a tea-cup, looked as fresh, as if the work of the present day. The rooms appear to have been lofty, airy, and light; many of the pictures being placed a good deal above the eye, the subject of which in common designated the use of the apartment; their banquetting rooms being decorated with representations of game, favourite dishes, &c.; their bed-chambers with lascivious and very indecent pieces, and the apartments of common resort with fancy or history. In one I remarked the well-known story of the Grecian Daughter, and some appearance of portraiture, but I could not ascertain whether it was meant as a direct resemblance of any individual or not; however it appeared seldom, and therefore seems to have been in no consideration, the pictures being trifling.

As we approached the bottom of the street, for it declined downward with a gentle descent, we were struck with the uncommon and very indecent representation of a heathen deity, near the upper part of the side lintel of a door, just by the corner of the architrave; it was in bas-relief, seemingly cut in stone, but with no particular show of ingenuity. We were of course curious to see the inside of a house so extraordinarily ornamented. Upon entering, we found it to have much the same appearance as our shops, and fitted up with a counter that ran from the door inwards about ten feet, in height about three or four, and from one and a half to two feet broad. It

was built and the top covered with a very light gray, mixed, or white marble. The walls were painted with representations of a light branching shrubbery and birds, such as linnets, &c. Excepting this one instance, we found little or no variation in the houses, until we came to the bottom of the street; there we found a building, wherein were many grotesque representations of the human face, something like what we see on masks. They were in bas-relief, raised upon the wall in clay, seemingly in no style of finish, but rough, (though indifferently well proportioned,) and placed without order or taste.

[To be concluded in our next.]

To the Editors of the Northern Star.

AS observations on Native Plants may tend to enrich our indigenous catalogue, I take the liberty of sending, for insertion in your Miscellany, (as I conceive you have readers to whom it may not be unacceptable,) the following list of what fell under my own observation, on a late visit to Roche Abbey.

Yours, &c.

T. O. SHELDON.

PLANTS FOUND AT OR NEAR ROCHE ABBEY.

Class 2, Diandria.

Order, Monogynia.

Lignstrum vulgare, Common Privet.

Circea lutetiana, Enchanter's Nightshade.

Class 3, Triandria.

Order 1, Monogynia.

Valeriana officinalis, Great wild Valerian.—Useful in medicine, particularly in the Epilepsy.

Iris pseudacorus, Yellow Water Flag.—The root is used in the Hebrides for dying black, and in some parts of Scotland, instead of galls, for making ink. It likewise cures the tooth-ache.

Class 4, Tetrandia.

Order 1, Monogynia.

Sanguisorba officinalis, Common Burnet.

Galium pusillum, Little Goosegrass.

Asperula odorata, Sweet Woodroof.

Atchemilla vulgaris, Common Ladies' Mantle.—A plant of singular elegance.

In the north of Europe, it is used in a tincture for spasms and convulsions.

Order 3, Trigynia.

Potamogeton natans, Broad-leaved Pondweed.

Class 5, Pentandria.

Order 1, Monogynia.

Primula veris, Primrose.

Verbascum thapsus, Great Mullein.—It is given to consumptive cows in Norway.

The down makes good tinder.

Vinca minor, Lesser Periwinkle.

Rhamnus catharticus, Buckthorn.—The juice of the berries produces *sap-green*.

It is also good as a purge.

Campanula rotundifolia, Round-leaved Bell-flower.

Order 2, Digynia.

Sanicula europea, Sanicle.—A French proverb says, "He who is possessed of Bugle and Sanicle, may dismiss his surgeons."

Order 5, Pentagynia.

Linum catharticum, Purging Flax.—An excellent purge, and much used by country people.

Class 6, Hexandria.

Order 1, Monogynia.

Narcissus pseudo-narcissus, Wild Daffodil.

Allium oleracium, Wild Garlic.

Hyacinthus non-scriptus, Wild Hyacinth.—Starch may be made from the roots.

they are also an excellent substitute for *Gum Arabic*.

Order 3, Trigynia.

Colchicum autumnale, Meadow Saffron.—

The vinous infusion of this plant is found by the late experiments of Sir E. Home, to be more efficacious in the gout than even the celebrated *Eau Medicinale*.

Class 8, Octandria.

Order 1, Monagynia.

Ephobium parviflorum, Small-flowered Willow herb.

————— *hiruntum*, Great flowered Willow herb.—The flowers and tops, when just gathered, have a most delicate fragrance, but it is very transitory. Hence its name of *Collins a d Cream*.

Chlora perfoliata, Yellow Centaury.—A scarce, useful plant, possessing the same virtues as the Gentian.

Daphne laureola, Spurge Laurel.—This plant is good against the rheumatism; it is a brisk purge, but very acrimonious.

Polygonum bistorta, Greater Bistort.

Class 10, Decandria.

Order 4, Tetragnia.

Sedum acre, Wall Stone-crop.

Oxalis acetocella, Wood Sorrel.—The whole plant is a grateful astrigent.

Class 12, Icosandria.

Order 5, Pentagnia.

Tormentilla reptans, Creeping Tormentil.—

The root has been used as a substitute for oak bark in tanning leather; it is likewise of great use in medicine, infatigue, &c. *Geum urbanum*, Common Avena. A good febrifuge.

Class 13, Polyndria.

Order 1, Monagynia.

Cistus Helianthemum, Sun-flower Cistus.—This beautiful little plant always indicates a limestone soil.

Order 5, Pentagnia.

Aquilegia vulgaris, Common Columbine.—

The flowers are of a beautiful blue, but single.

Order 7, Polygnia.

Helleborus viridis, Green Hellebore.

Anemone nemorosa, Wood Anemone.

Ranunculus hederaceus, Ivy-leaved water Crow-foot.

Class 14, Didynamia.

Order 1, Monagynia.

Mentha viridis, Spear-mint.—This is the same that is cultivated in gardens.

Stachys germanica, Base Horehound.

Thymus serpyllum, Wild Thyme.—An essential oil is prepared from this; it is likewise good for nervous diseases.

Origanum vulgare, Wild Marjoram.—This possesses the same virtues as the last. It has long been a received opinion, that wherever this plant abounds, it indicates a healthy situation.

Class 15, Tetradynamia.

Order 2, Dygnia.

Hesperis matronalis, Scentless Damewort.

Class 17, Diadelphica.

Order 3, Trigynia.

Polygala vulgaris, Milkwort.—Possesses the same virtues as Seneca-root, but weaker.

Class 19, Syngenesia.

Order 1, Monagynia.

Prenanthes muralis, Ivy-leaved Wall-lettuce.

Hieracium pilosella, Mouse-ear Hawk-weed.

Class 20, Gynandria.

Order 1, Monagynia.

Orchis pyramidalis, late flowering Orchis.—From the various species of Orchis, Salep or Saloop is prepared.

————— *maculata*, Spotted Orchis.

Satyrium viride, Green Satyrion.

Ophrys ovata, Common Twayblade.

Class 23, Polygamia.

Order 1, Monagynia.

Parietaria officinalis, Wall Pellitory. A remarkably rare plant, useful in the jaundice, the gravel, and the dropsy.

Class 24, Cryptogamia.

Order 1, Filices.

Asplenium scolopendrium, Hart's-tongue.

————— *adiantum nigrum*, Black Maiden-hair.

————— *ruta-muraria*, White Maiden-hair.

COLLECTIONS AND RECOLLECTIONS.

Walter Scott.

FEW travellers come to Edinburgh, without enquiring whether Walter Scott be visible. In a small dark room, where one of the courts is held, he is to be seen every morning in Term time, seated at a small table, with the Acts of the Court before him. He is a short, broad-shouldered, and rather robust man, with light hair, eyes between blue and green, broad nose, round face, with a most sleepy look, dressed in a shabby black gown, his lame leg concealed under the table, and the other extended in such a way as never leg, whether lame or sound, ought to be: a man, forsooth, to whom you would swear that Heaven had just given a good-natured, honest soul, not over burthened with intellect; a jolly loyal subject, who is fond of port and porter, pays his taxes without grumbling, and can sing, "God save the King." Not a poetic feature, not a ray of genius in his face, except a somewhat animated eye, distinguishes the bust of the author of the "Lay of the Last Minstrel" from the stupid, vacant, unlettered loon. Mr. Scott is about forty-seven years old, and is descended from an obscure family in Lothian. In his infancy, as he himself relates, the old people took him upon their knees, called him "Little Watty," and told him all sorts of old stories and legends, while his brothers were abroad at work, from which he was exempted on account of his lameness.

Scott has been some time married to a Guernsey lady, a natural daughter of the Duke of Devonshire, with whom he is said to have received a portion of £10,000. He is Sheriff-Deputy of a county, and Clerk of the above-mentioned Court; which two places produce him from £800 to £1000 per annum. Though a great number of travellers have letters of recommendation to Mr. Scott, yet his parties are not numerous. His manners are agreeable, untainted with vanity; and the only affectation to be perceived in him is, that he is solicitous not to appear as a poet. He is very lively and full of anecdote; and though not brilliant in company, is always cheerful and unassuming.

Moorish Superstition.

A traveller entering the public baths at Fez, observed, that in the corners of every room and cabinet were placed pails filled with hot water. He enquired the reason of this. "Do not touch them, Sir," was the answer, "do not touch them!"—Why not?—"These pails are for the people below."—Who are they?—"The demons; who come here to bathe themselves at night."

The Sum of Religion.

The following is an extract from the writings of the truly pious and learned Sir Matthew Hale, Lord Chief Justice of England:—"He that fears the Lord of heaven and earth, that walks humbly before him, and thankfully lays hold of the message of redemption by Christ;—that strives to express his thankfulness by the sincerity of his obedience;—is sorry with all his soul when he comes short of his duty;—that walks watchfully in the denial of himself, and holds no confederacy with any lust or known sin:—if he fall in

the least measure, is restless till he hath made his peace by true repentance; that is true in his promises, just in his actions, charitable to the poor, sincere in his devotions;—that will not deliberately dishonour God, though with the greatest security of impunity;—that hath his hope and his conversation in heaven;—that dares not do an unjust act, though never so much to his advantage; and all this because he sees HIM who is invisible, and fears him because he loves him,—fears him as well for his greatness as his goodness:—Such a man, whether he be an Episcopalian or a Presbyterian, Independant or Anabaptist, he hath *the life of religion*; and that life acts in him, and will conform his soul to the image of his Saviour, and go along with him to eternity; notwithstanding his practice or non-practice of things indifferent."

Chinese Caution.

In the year 1720, an embassy was sent from the court of Russia to that of China. It was met on the frontiers by a conductor, who seeing some women, asked the ambassador who they were, and whither they were going. He was told they belonged to the retinue, and were going along with it to China. He replied, they had women enough in Peking already; and as there never had been an European woman in China, he could not be answerable for introducing the first, without a special order from the Emperor. But if his Excellency would wait for an answer, he would dispatch a courier to court for that purpose. The return of this messenger could not be sooner than six weeks; it was therefore thought most expedient to send back the women with the baggage-waggons, and proceed forward without them.—*Bell.*

The Sword Dance

Is still practised at Knaresbrough, during the Christmas holidays. It is a very ancient custom, and is performed much in the same manner as described by Olaus Magnus, in his History of the Northern Nations, as follow:—
 "First, with their swords sheathed and erect in their hands, they dance in a triple round; then with their swords drawn, held erect as before: afterwards extending from hand to hand, they lay hold of each other's hilt, and point, while they are wheeling more moderately round; and changing their order, throw themselves into a figure of a hexagon, which they call a rose; but presently raising and drawing back their swords, they undo that figure, to form (with them) a four-square rose, that may rebound over the head of each. At last they dance rapidly backwards, and, vehemently rattling the sides of their swords together, conclude the sport," which seems to have been the invention of a warlike people, and probably derived from our Saxon ancestors.

Ancient Custom at Ripon.

ON midsummer eve, every housekeeper who has in that year changed his residence into a new neighbourhood, (there being certain limited districts called neighbourhoods,) spreads a table before his door in the street with bread, cheese, and ale, for those that choose to resort to it; where after staying awhile, if the master be of ability, the company are invited to supper, and the evening is concluded with mirth and good-humour. The introduction of this custom is immemorial; but it seems to have been instituted for the purpose of introducing new-comers to an early acquaintance with their neigh-

bours: or it may have been with the more laudable design of settling differences, by the meeting and mediation of friends.—*Hist. Ripon*

Henry Jenkins.

BISHOP LYTTLETON communicated to the Society of Antiquaries, Dec. 11, 1766, a paper copied from an old household-book of Sir Richard Graham, of Norton Conyers, the writer of which says, that upon his going to live at Bolton, Jenkins was said to be about 150 years old, and he had often examined him in his sister's kitchen, where he came for alms, and found facts in chronicles agree with his account. He was then 162 or 163: he said, he was sent to Northallerton with a horse-load of arrows for the battle of Flodden Field, with which a bigger boy went forward to the army under the Earl of Surrey, King Henry VIII. being at Tournay; and he believed himself then eleven or twelve years old. This was in 1513, and four or five people of the same parish, said to be 100 or near it, declared Jenkins to have been an old man ever since they knew him.

He gave evidence in court to six score years, in a tithe cause, 1667. between the Vicar of Catterick and William and Peter Mawbank, wherein he deposed, that the tithes of wool, lamb, &c. mentioned in the interrogatories, were the vicar's, and had been paid, to his knowledge, 120 years and more. The writer was present at another cause between Mr. Hawes and Mr. Wastel, of Ellerton, where Jenkins gave evidence to 120 years. The Judge asked him how he lived; he said by thatching and salmon-fishing; that he was thatching a house when served with a subpoena in the cause, and would dub a hook with any man in Yorkshire.

The writer went to him at Ellerton-upon-Swale, and met him carrying a pitcher of water on his head; he told him he remembered the dissolution, and that great lamentation was made: that he had been butler to Lord Conyers, of Hornby Castle; and that Marmaduke Brodelay, Lord Abbot of Fountains, did frequently visit his Lord, and drink a hearty glass with him; and that his Lord often sent him to enquire how the Abbot did, who always sent for him to his lodgings, and after ceremonies, as he called it, passed, ordered him, besides wassail, a quarter of a yard of roast beef for his dinner, (for that the monasteries did deliver their guests meat by measure,) and a great black jack of strong drink.

Jenkins could neither read nor write: he died December 1670, at Ellerton-upon-Swale, where a monument was erected to his memory in 1743, and an epitaph composed by Dr. Thomas Chadman, master of Magdalen College, Cambridge:—

“Blush not, marble, to rescue from oblivion the memory of HENRY JENKINS, a person obscure in birth, but of a life truly memorable; for he was enriched with the goods of nature, if not of fortune; and happy in the duration, if not the variety, of his enjoyments: and though the partial world despised and disregarded his low and humble state, the equal eye of Providence beheld and blessed it with a patriarch's health, and length of days, to teach mistaken man these blessings are entailed on temperance, a life of labour, and a mind at ease. He lived to the amazing age of 169.”

Ostiac Honesty.

In the course of a long journey, a Russian of Tobolskoi lodged one night at the house of an Ostiac. Travelling the next day, he missed his purse, which contained a hundred roubles. The son of his former host, while hunting, saw a purse lying on the ground, at some distance from his father's dwelling, which he dared not to touch, but left on the spot. Informing his father of the circumstance, he was directed to cover it with branches; "My son," says he, "let us preserve it; some time or other the person who has lost it may travel this way, and we shall have the satisfaction of restoring to him his own." The host was right. In three months the same traveller stopped again at his hut, and during his stay lamented the loss of a purse, on the day he last parted from them. "Art thou," said the Ostiac, in a transport of joy, "art thou, then, the owner of the purse? Go with my son, and pick it up where it fell. It has never been touched by any hand, since thine own suffered it to escape."

Improvement of the Arts.

"The Emperor Paul," says Sir Robert Ker Porter, "with the best intentions in the world. but certainly with a strange way of pursuing them, was an avowed protector of the arts, and particularly of painting and sculpture. As an example for all painters, he issued an *ukase*, by which it was ordered, that all bridges, watch-houses, and imperial gates, throughout the empire, should be painted in the gayest possible manner. Every thing was accordingly arrayed in red, and this colour in consequence became so much in fashion, as totally to destroy and as it were overwhelm all genius. No picture would be looked at, in which all the figures were not arrayed in this colour."

ON THE PROMOTION OF KNOWLEDGE.



To the Editors of the Northern Star.

GENTLEMEN:—As the design of your publication appears decidedly favourable to the improvement of our species, and more especially to the interests of general literature, I trust you will allow me, as a well-wisher to Yorkshiremen, my country, and the world, to offer a few remarks on the means of disseminating information, and promoting the spread of knowledge.

As much has been said, and well said, on this subject, by able writers, much that is new in its principle, (although its application may vary,) cannot now be expected. But as thinking minds are differently impressed with the same subjects; by a mutual interchange of ideas, they will be able more clearly to trace and accurately to define the causes to which such difference is owing. When this is done, one great obstacle to the attainment of knowledge will be removed.

In all civilized communities there is a taste, in a greater or less degree, for reading the productions of others; but that it is frequently generated by considerations totally unconnected with the improvement of the mind, will be doubted by no one who reads and reflects. Fashion and amusement guide

the many; improvement and advantage, the few. Individuals therefore, who are blest with superior genius and learning, are acting nobly and conferring an important service on mankind, when they superintend the channels of information, and assist in augmenting those stores, by which the wants of others must be supplied.

The streams of knowledge are rendered more refreshing and beneficial, in proportion as you purify and refine them. And it is in the power of those alone who have superior abilities, to correct the public taste; to give a proper and rational relish for knowledge; and to destroy the unsubstantial foundation on which (amongst a certain class) a taste for literary pursuits is supported. It is sufficient for some of our young "smarts and smatterers," that it is *fashionable* to tread in what, with no small degree of vanity, they term *the flowery paths of science*. A wish not to appear singular in the eyes of others, and especially of those with whom we have more direct intercourse, urges others to the pursuit of plans, by which information might be obtained. Shame, too, may boast of proselytes in this cause; while many, whose avocations in life, however numerous, leave sufficient time, if well employed, to lay in a valuable fund of useful knowledge, feel an utter disinclination to pursuits of this nature.

While these are the circumstances of a great portion of mankind, it is evident that reading does not necessarily infer knowledge, nor will it appear quite impossible that some may peruse a valuable production, without having their minds expanded, or their views enlarged. Books have their use, but the full shelves of a well-dressed library do not always imply the furnished mind of its possessor. It is not, then, a mere facility of access to books nor their actual perusal that ennobles and elevates the thoughts. Where lies the evil? can it be diminished or entirely remedied? are questions on this subject which merit attention.

Some will perhaps contend, that the causes of the evil may be traced to the formation of the habits, and to the early instruction which has been received, and that therefore it will be superfluous to point out a plan of improvement to those who are past the season which is usually dedicated to elementary instruction.

But, Messrs. Editors, I flatter myself that in large towns, such as Hull, Sheffield, Leeds, York, Wakefield, Manchester, Liverpool, and others, a plan might be adopted with some degree of success, and which I should be glad to see acted upon, viz. a series of public Lectures on general Literature.

The difficulty here is, to find persons who have sufficient talents, time, and inclination, for an undertaking like the present. But in every populous town there are to be found a few, who, with a little attention and exertion on their own parts, would be quite competent to render a scheme of this nature sufficiently interesting to secure encouragement and support. The three learned professions might certainly be presumed to be steady friends of a plan calculated to make those with whom they associate, more improving and useful companions of their leisure hours.

The interest that would be excited by such a public discussion of literary topics, would have a happy effect in leading some to think, as well as read, upon subjects, respecting which, before, they had been content to read with

out thinking. It would give a happy stimulus to their inquiries; and whether these were satisfied by books or the mind's voluntary exertion of its own energies and powers, the result would prove a large and valuable addition to its information. The subjects should of course be of such a nature as, from their connection with general literature, information might be obtained upon them in a public library. A popular rather than a philosophical lecture would be a fitter instrument by which to work upon the minds of those who would be found in a country town to patronize and support it.

There are many philosophical societies in different parts of the kingdom, consisting chiefly of those whose intellectual attainments are superior to those of the generality; and the free discussion of the subjects on which their papers are written, cannot be too highly commended. But these societies, from their very constitution and design, are very unfit for the many who in circumstances rise above mediocrity. Might not the same degree of interest be preserved in such a society as above described? There is a certain vigour and energy of intellect created by the collision of ideas, which is always connected with a thirst for knowledge; and to what important account this might be turned, need not here be pointed out.

If you think these undigested hints sufficiently interesting for a place in your Magazine, you will oblige me by their insertion. They may at least serve to make others think on the subject; and if any alteration, improvement, or new plan be the result, the utmost wish will be answered, of

Gentlemen, yours, &c.

PHILO,

Biography, &c.

SKETCH OF THE REGULAR SUCCESSION, &c. OF YORKSHIRE TITLES,

+ + + + +

RICHMOND.

PREVIOUS to the Conquest, and indeed till four years afterwards, Richmond formed part of the possessions of the patriotic Edwin, earl of Chester: but in 1070, when that nobleman, in conjunction with the gallant Northumbrians, Morcar and Waltheof, held York against the power of the Conqueror, he, by an instrument of which the following is a copy, conveyed Richmond to Alan, his nephew, son of Hoel, Earl of Brittany:—

I William, surnamed the Bastard, do give and grant to thee, Alan, my kinsman, Earl of Bretagne, and to thy heirs for ever, all the manors and lands which lately belonged to Earl Edwin in Yorkshire, with the knights' fees, churches, and other privileges and customs, in as free and honourable a manner as the same Edwin has held them.

Given in the siege before the city of York.

As a further mark of his favour, William also bestowed on Alan his daughter Hawise in marriage; and Alan, thus basking in royal favour, and

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enjoying all the riches and prosperity of his situation, built a town, and a castle for its defence against the oppressed inhabitants of the surrounding country, which town and castle he named *Richemont* or *Richmond*. He died without having issue by Hawise. Arms, *ermine*.

This Alan, the *first Earl of Richmond*, is generally surnamed *Alan the Red*.

ALAN the *Black*, son of Hawise by her former husband, Eudo, Earl of Bretagne, was the *second Earl of Richmond*.

STEPHEN, brother to *Alan the Black*, succeeded to the title in 1083, and was the *third Earl of Richmond*.

ALAN, Earl of Bretagne, son to Stephen, succeeded to the title in 1104, and became the *fourth Earl of Richmond*. Arms, *checky, topaz, and sapphire*. A Border of England. A Canton *ermine*.

CONAN succeeded his father Alan in 1166, and became the *fifth Earl of Richmond*. This Conan was also Duke of Bretagne. He left issue one daughter, Constance, who was married to Geoffrey Plantagenet, third son of King Henry II.

GEOFFREY PLANTAGENET, either in right of his wife, or by creation by his father, in 1171 became the *sixth Earl of Richmond*; he was also, in right of his wife, Duke of Bretagne. Arms, *ruby*. Three lions passant gardant *topaz*. A label of five points *sapphire*.

ARTHUR PLANTAGENET, the son of Geoffrey, succeeded his father in 1186, and became the *seventh Earl of Richmond*. He died without issue.

GUIDO, Viscount of Thouars, who in 1202 became the second husband of Constance, was created by King John the *eighth Earl of Richmond*. He also died without issue. Arms, *topaz*. Five fleurs-de-lis *sapphire*. Three Garbs *ruby*.

RANDOLPH BLUNDEVILLE, Earl of Chester, became the third husband of Constance, and in consequence was, by King John in 1209, created *Earl of Richmond*, of which title he was the *ninth*. Arms, *sapphire*, three Garbs *ruby*.

Randolph seems, for that period, to have been a very superior character. Enthusiastically pious, he spent a great part of his life in the holy wars; yet mindful of his country's freedom, he owned no subjection to the See of Rome. In his own person he refused the payment of the tenths which she demanded; and throughout his possessions, numerous as they were, prohibited both clergy and laity from compromising that demand. Though an enemy to royal encroachments, he still knew his duty to his sovereign; and when the rebellious barons had invited the Dauphin Lewis to take possession of the English crown, Randolph, almost alone, defeated his forces, and drove him out of the kingdom.

This nobleman is also stated to have compiled a book of our English laws, and to have founded two or three abbeys, particularly that of Grey Friars, in Coventry, and of De-la-Crosse, in Staffordshire. He died without issue.

PIERRE DE DREUX, Duke of Bretagne, was by Henry the Third, in the year 1230, created *Earl of Richmond*. He was the *tenth* earl, and left no issue. Arms, *checky, topaz and sapphire*. A Canton *ermine*.

PETER OF SAVOY, whose niece afterwards became queen, was in the year 1131 created by Henry III. *Earl of Richmond*, the *eleventh* of that title.

This nobleman built that magnificent palace called The Savoy, in London, now used as a prison. His arms were,—*topaz*; an eagle with two heads, displayed, diamond; an inescutcheon, *barry* of ten, *topuz* and *sable*; a coronet in bend *emerald*.

JOHN DE DREUX, Duke of Bretagne, son of the first Duke, was, after the title had apparently passed through the family of his brother or nephew, and that of the house of Savoy, created by Henry III. *Earl of Richmond*. Arms the same as Pierre de Dreux. This was the *twelfth* Earl.

JOHN DE DREUX, his son, succeeded him as Duke of Bretagne, and *thirteenth* Earl of Richmond in 1295.

ARTHUR DE BRET, probably the eldest son to the last Earl, in 1305 became the *fourteenth* Earl of Richmond.

JOHN DE DREUX, son of the last John, in 1312 succeeded Arthur de Bret, and became the *fifteenth* Earl of Richmond.

ROBERT DE ARTHOY (or Artois), some time Earl of Artois, who was disinherited by Philip de Valois, King of France, was by creation of Edward III. the *fifteenth* earl of Richmond. Of this Earl, Martin, in his "Historie of King Edward the Third," gives the following account.

"In the tenth yeere of this King's reigne Philip de Valoys, then king of France, sentenced the earledom of Arthois from Robert de Arthois unto Maud, Countess of Burgundy, and aunt to the said Robert; which censure so incensed the said earle, that in his heat he uttered these words,—“By me was he made a king, and by me he shall be again deposed.” For which offence he was throughout all France proclaimed to be a traitor to the crown, so that to preserve his life he was compelled to flee into England, where (in regard of his fidelity and honourable service, performed to Queen Isabel, and to the King himself, when they were both in France) he was with all complements of kindness and hearty love received, and entertained by King Edward; who (knowing him to be right valiant, hardy, and wise, and not forgetting to requite favours extended to him in his distresse) created him Earle of Richmond, and so entirely loved him, that whilst he lived he never attempted any great and important matter without his counsell and advice.

"This noble Knight ceased not to inform the King of his title to the crown of France by Queen Isabel his mother, who was the daughter of *Philip the Faire*.

To this nobleman, then, it seems to be owing, that Edward undertook those wars in France, which gained him the reputation of being the first general of his age; gave birth to the prowess of that favorite of England, his son, the Black Prince; and secured by treaty to the English crown, to enjoy for ever, in its own right, numerous possessions in Gascony, Poitiers, &c. the support or the maintenance of which provinces had the effect, for ages afterward, of continually embroiling the two kingdoms, and of sacrificing, in culpable contention, the flower of the population of either land.

JOHN OF GHENT or GAUNT, third son of King Edward III., was by his father, in 1342, created Earl of Richmond, the *sixteenth* of that title.

Than this nobleman, England never saw a more powerful subject. Sprung from a race of Kings; strong in his alliances both at home and abroad; the favorite of the crown and people; his authority was almost unbounded, his possessions beyond conception ample, and his magnificence more than royal.

He was born at Ghent, in 1340. For his second wife he married the daughter of Peter the Cruel, King of Castile and Leon, and in her right assumed the title of King of Castile. He served in the French wars, along with his brother the Black Prince, and on his death assisted his father in the cares of government. Retiring from court, on the accession of his nephew Richard, and protecting the person and the followers of Wickliffe, he gave occasion to the courtiers who envied his greatness, to prefer an accusation of treason against him, from which he cleared himself to the general satisfaction. His only daughter, in 1386, was married to the heir-apparent of Castile, on which occasion he renounced his claim to that kingdom. For his third wife he married Catherine Swinford, whose sister was the wife of Chaucer the Poet, his intimate friend. His son, Henry of Bolingbroke, became King of England, by the title of Henry the Fourth, and to the issue of his last marriage the noble family of Somerset, Dukes of Beaufort, formerly Beaufort Dukes of Somerset, owes its origin.

Arms, *France and England quarterly*; a label *ermine*.

JOHN DE MONTFORD, surnamed the *Valiant*, Duke of Bretagne, became the *seventeenth Earl of Richmond*. Edward III. having given his son, John of Ghent, an equivalent for this earldom, conferred it with his daughter on this brave soldier, as a token of his friendship and a reward for his many services. Arms, *Checky topaz and sapphire*. A border of *England*, and Canton *ermine*.

HENRY OF BOLINGBROKE, son of John of Ghent, and afterwards King of England, became the *eighteenth earl of Richmond*. Arms, the same as those of his father.

RALPH LORD NEVILLE, of Raby Castle, the first Earl of Westmoreland, was by Richard II. created *Earl of Richmond* for life, in 1398. He was the *nineteenth Earl*. Arms, *ruby*, a Saltier *pearl*.

JOHN PLANTAGENET, Duke of Bedford, and brother to King Henry V. was created *Earl of Richmond* in 1425. He was the *twentieth Earl*, and died without issue.

Few greater men have lived than the Duke of Bedford. He is, by all our historians, considered as one of the wisest and most accomplished princes. Politic in the cabinet, and courageous in the field, France felt his power, and owned his prowess. He died at Rouen in 1435, where he was magnificently interred.

But some of the French nobility envying his greatness, and with that mean spirit which ought never to have place in an elevated mind, requested the king to permit them to destroy his tomb, and scatter his remains to the wind. "But King Lewis, (who worthily withstood their base attempt,) affirmed, and did publicly protest, that a more sumptuous sepulchre was too bad to cover the dead corpse of him who in his life-time scorned (upon any occasion whatsoever) to step one foot back for all the power and soldierie of France; and who, in all his proceedings, and in all his government, had approved himself to be so wise, politicke, faithful, and hardie, that all heroicall and generous spirits should rather endeavour to immortalize his fame, and with the trumpet of honour to proclaim his man-like acts, than in the least measure to labour to shadow or to eclipse them with envie or disgrace."

Arms, *France and England*. A Label *per pale* of five points; the first and second *ermine*, the other three *sapphire*; charged with nine *fleurs-de-lis*, *topaz*.

EDMUND OF HADHAM, or *Edmund Tudor*, the eldest son of Owen Tudor, by Queen Catharine, widow of Henry V., and daughter of Charles VI. king of France. This Edmund, being thus half brother to Henry VI., was by him, in 1453, created *Earl of Richmond*, being the *twenty-first* of that title. By Margaret his wife, daughter and heiress of John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, and Marquis of Dorset, who was grandson of John of Ghent, by Catharine Swinford, he left issue a son, Henry. Arms, *France and England* quarterly. A border *sapphire*, charged with *Fleurs-de-lis* and *Martlets topaz*.

HENRY, the son of Edmund, succeeded his father, and became the *twenty-second Earl of Richmond*, in 1456. Becoming King of England, as Henry VII., in 1485, the title of Richmond lay dormant forty years, when it was revived as a *Dukedom* by Henry VIII. in the person of

HENRY FITZ-ROY, his natural son, who in 1525 was created *Duke of Richmond*. He died at the age of sixteen, bearing, in addition to that of Richmond, the titles of Duke of Somerset, Earl of Nottingham, and Lord Admiral, being also a Knight of the Garter. Arms, *France and England*. A border quarterly, *ermine* and *compony*, *pearl* and *sapphire*. A Baton sinister of the second. An inescutcheon quarterly *ruby* and *vary* (*topaz* and *emerald*.) A lion rampant *pearl*. On a chief *sapphire*, a castle between two bucks' heads caboshed *pearl*.

LODOWICK OF LEWIS STEWART, Duke of Lenox, became in 1613 the *twenty-third Earl of Richmond*, being so created by the letters patent of King James I. In 1623, he was by the same King created *Duke of Richmond*, being the *second* of that title, and the last who bore that of *Earl of Richmond*, Arms, quarterly; first and fourth *France*, on a border *ruby*, semée de *Fermoulx topaz*. Second and third, *topaz* a fess chequy *pearl* and *sapphire*, engrailed *ruby*. On an inescutcheon *pearl*, a saltier engrailed between four cinquefoils *ruby*.

JAMES STEWART, Duke of Lenox, and Earl of March, was created *Duke of Richmond* by Charles I. in 1641.

ESME STEWART succeeded his father as *fourth Duke of Richmond*, &c. in 1655. He died young.

CHARLES, Earl of Litchfield, cousin to Esme the last Duke, succeeded to all his kinsman's titles in 1660, and became the *fifth Duke of Richmond*. He died without issue in 1672.

CHARLES LENOX, natural son of Charles I. by the Duchess of Portland, was at three years of age, in 1675, created *Duke of Richmond*, (of which title he was the *sixth*), Earl of March, and Baron Settrington of Yorkshire, and Duke of Lenox, Earl of Darnley, and Baron Torbottin in Scotland. He appears to have enjoyed a great share of favor under government, to have been associated with the friends of the revolution, and to have been aid-de-camp to William III. Arms, those of the King his father, within a border Gobony *pearl* and *ruby*; the former charged with roses of the latter.

CHARLES LENOX, *seventh Duke of Richmond*, succeeded his father in 1723. Of this nobleman it is hardly possible to speak too highly, either as a public or private character. And to give a sketch of his life, would be to recapitulate the public transactions of more than a quarter of a century, previous to his death in 1750. "This nobleman was polite, affable, and generous; he was a man of strict honour and nice probity; he was greatly

caressed at the different courts of Europe which he visited, as well on account of his high rank, as the many eminent qualities of mind which he possessed. His conjugal affection, and parental fondness, were truly exemplary. In a word, he was so amiable and worthy a nobleman, that he never lost a friend or created a foe; not even during the political dissensions, when party-rage seemed to animate every breast. His beneficence knew no bounds, no distinctions. At once the patron and admirer of the fine arts, the promoter of commerce, and the encourager of every useful design, his liberality was exercised for the good of his country, and the honour of the nation."

CHARLES, his son, succeedeth as *eighth Duke of Richmond*, in 1750. To his qualities as a soldier and a statesman, he added that of an elegant taste for the polite arts, of which he was always the friend and patron. "In March 1758, he ordered a room to be opened at his house, at Whitehall, containing a large collection of plaister casts, from the best antique busts and statues, at Rome and Florence, to which any painter, sculptor, carver or other artist, was allowed access without any expense; and for the encouragement of genius, he also, annually, presented two medals, by way of premium, to those who produced the two best models."

CHARLES, the present and *ninth Duke of Richmond*, is the son of Lord George Lenox, brother to his late Grace. He succeeded to the title on the death of his uncle, without male issue, in 1806. He was born 1764, is a Lieutenant-General in the army, and a Colonel. In 1789, he married Lady Charlotte, daughter of Alexander, Duke of Gordon, by whom he has a numerous family, both male and female. Charles, Earl of March, heir-apparent to the title, was born in 1791.

EMINENT MEN DECEASED,

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦

Bailby Porteus, D. D. Lord Bishop of London.

IN recording the lives of eminent Yorkshiremen, it is not the intention of the writer to treat his subjects with unmerited panygeric or undeserved reproach, with fulsome flattery or prejudicial censure; but to offer, from the best materials in his power, a connected sketch of those incidents in their lives, which, by first bringing them before the public, gave them an opportunity of developing their talents, and of profiting by their own industry, in the proper application of their acquirements.

Many, by the aid of some fortuitous circumstance, have, when they least expected it, been enabled to rise from poverty to affluence, almost without exertion; while others, with all the assiduity and perseverance of which human nature is capable, and aided by the possession of the most brilliant attainments, seem to be condemned to labour in vain, in the vocation to which they are assigned, and, like a squirrel in a cage, to weary themselves in travelling, without ever coming nearer to the end of their journey. Others (of which we have a striking instance in the good prelate before us), uniting perseverance with sagacity, and industriously laying hold of every circumstance, which, like a buoyant twig, might afford, however feebly, a step by which they might expect to emerge from the waters of obscurity, have by

degrees not only risen to public view, but gained the highest and the firmest ground of patronage, preferment, and literary honour.

Beilby Porteus was born in the neighbourhood of Ripon, in the year 1731. His father, who was a tradesman, not in the most flourishing circumstances, had him educated at the Grammar-School at that town, at the time of the Mastership being held by the Rev. Mr. Hyde, from whence he went to Cambridge, where he was entered at Christ's College.

Here, by his assiduity and unwearied industry, he made an astonishing progress in his studies, and by his good conduct and obliging behaviour gained the love of his fellow-students, and the friendship and respect of his superiors; such will be the reward of every youth, who, depending on his own exertions, rather than on uncertain patronage, improves every moment of his time in acquiring knowledge; by properly respecting himself, he will always gain the respect of others.

When betwixt seventeen and eighteen years of age, Mr. Porteus obtained his first degree of *Bachelor of Arts*, and in the same year gained one of two gold medals, given by the then Chancellor of the University, the Duke of Newcastle, for the two best classical essays.

This, however, was not his only reward; for his worth now beginning to be known, he was appointed an *Esquire Beadle*, which office he held for about sixteen months. About this period he took the degree of *Master of Arts*, was elected *Fellow* of his College, and made one of the preachers at Whitehall Chapel.

In 1759, he became known to a more extended circle by the production of a poem on Death, for which he obtained the Seatonian prize, a poem that gained him considerable applause, and augured (and not untruly) a future celebrity. That this production is nervous, bold, and pathetic, will be evinced by the following extract from his Address to Death:

“ And at that hour when all aghast I stand,
 “ (A trembling candidate for thy compassion,)
 “ On this world's brink, and look into the next,
 “ When my soul, starting from the dark unknown,
 “ Casts back a wishful look, and fondly clings
 “ To her frail prop, unwilling to be wrench'd
 “ From this fair scene, from all his custom'd joys,
 “ And all the lovely relatives of life,
 “ Then shed thy comforts o'er me; then put on
 “ The gentlest of thy looks.—Let no dark orators,
 “ In all their hideous forms then starting up,
 “ Plant themselves round my couch in grim array,
 “ And stab my bleeding heart with two-edg'd torture—
 “ Some of past guilt, and dread of future woe.”

In 1760, a Peter Annet published a book, under the title of “*The History of the Man after God's own Heart*,” the design of which was, by holding up to view the errors of David, to injure the cause of Revelation, and assist that of infidelity. This Mr. Porteus undertook to answer in a sermon preached before the University of Cambridge, on the 29th of November, 1761, which was immediately published by the title of “*The Character of David King of Israel, impartially stated*.”

To this little work he seems to have owed his future fortune. For being

shewn to Dr. Secker, then Archbishop of Canterbury, the author was immediately appointed one of his domestic chaplains, and in the following year presented to the Rectory of Wittersham, in Kent, that of Bucking, in the same county, and a prebendal stall in the Cathedral of Peterborough.

The way of preferment now lay open before him, and he began to think it high time to settle in life. He therefore, in 1765, married Miss Hodgson, the daughter of a very respectable gentleman, who formerly resided at Matlock, in Derbyshire; his friend and patron the Archbishop performing himself the ceremony. His marriage was followed by the presentation of another living, the profitable Rectory of Hunton.

On the 7th of July, 1767, Mr. Porteus took the degree of Doctor in Divinity, and the following month received the valuable Rectory of Lambeth, just become vacant by the death of Dr. Denne.

In 1768, the Archbishop died, and by his will confided the revision and publication of his Lectures on the Church Catechism, his Sermons, &c. to his two chaplains, Dr. Porteus and Dr. Stinton. This trust was most faithfully executed in 1770, and to the sermons was prefixed an excellent Memoir of the Archbishop, drawn up by Dr. Porteus alone.

In 1776, the Doctor became Master of St. Cross, an option of the late Archbishop's, and having obtained the good opinion of the Queen, from the excellence of his private character, he was appointed her private chaplain. — Pleased with his behaviour, in his attendance on a short illness, Her Majesty was determined to complete what Secker had so well begun, and accordingly, in January 1777, when Dr. Markham was translated to the Archiepiscopal See of York, Dr. Porteus was, by her influence, raised to the Episcopal bench, as Bishop of Chester.

His next advancement was to the See of London, to which he was translated on the death of Bishop Louth, in 1787, in which situation he continued till his death, in 1809.

Of this prelate, Sir Egerton Brydges thus sums up the character:—"He filled the See of London with a reputation and popularity which has seldom been equalled. He was conspicuous to the world as a man of considerable learning and warm piety: and the author of many works, besides his Sermons and Lectures, all of great merit, and all tending to the advancement of true religion, and to the good of the world. He was a man of very mild and amiable manners and pleasing conversation; but by no means destitute of firmness, which he shewed in a remarkable instance, and contrary to his own interest by his disapproval of, and remonstrance against, the Sunday evening promenades on the terrace of Windsor Castle.

"His habits of life were private and retired. He brought up and advanced a large family of nephews and nieces. He was well acquainted with business, and much improved the See. At his own expense he built and endowed a chapel, at Sunbridge, in Kent, where he had a house, at which he occasionally resided."

Original Poetry.



STANZAS BY MOONLIGHT.

THE moon pursues her lucid way
Thro' heaven's silent blue ;
Shadows and silver glimpses play
Along the landscape's view.

Her lovely face, a passing cloud
May now and then obscure ;
But stooping from the umbreous shroud,
Her light appears more pure.

So sorrows o'er the human mind,
As dense as sable too,
Have past, and, cloud-like, left behind
No vestige where they flew.

Nor haply has it suffered loss,
Save of the clogging earth ;
The soul refining from its dross,
Felt its celestial birth.

Now all the fleecy clouds retire,
The azure arch of night
Might tempt the raptur'd soul t' aspire,
And rove the realms of light!

Tho' fancy's bark may voyage far,
Tho' man may sail the skies ;
The haven of the *acrest* star
Beyond his distance lies.

Yea blue inverted sea profound,
Whatever pride may teach,
Philosophy shall never sound,
Ambition never reach.

To Him who bade yon orbs adorn
Creation's ample span ;
They sang in concert on the morn
Of nature's finish'd plan.

To Him who bids them nightly climb,
And undiminish'd blaze,
Through the revolving rounds of time
A ceaseless song they raise.

I wander while the hours serene,
 Thy soften'd empire own ;
 Sensations tranquil as the scene,
 Across my mind are thrown.

Fair orb ! with chastest feelings fraught,
 E'en while I gaze on thee ;
 Some friend may nurse a tender thought,
 A tender wish for me.

And could thy beam that smiles on me,
 While thousands are at rest ;
 Transfuse in evening secrecy
 Those pleasures to my breast :

How oft I'd rove the dewy hill,
 Or seek some glassy stream,
 At eve, when song of birds was still,
 To court thy lovely beam.

Hearts distant then might fondly meet,
 By sympathy combin'd ;
 And friendship, in communion sweet,
 A chasten'd pleasure find.

But tho' to friendship be deny'd
 Such interchange of love ;
 Congenial souls, tho' sever'd wide,
 Congenial feelings prove.

The wish extensive is as space
 Between the utmost poles !
 Nor distance can remove, nor place
 Divide united souls !

Fleet as a wafted thought, we bear
 A wish for distant friends ;
 That wish embodied in a prayer,
 Before the Throne ascends.

And tho' imperfect,—of its worth,
 Too much to man is given ;
 To know his prayer, tho' breath'd on earth,
 Is register'd in heaven ?

To me—through yonder ether bright,
 Whene'er thy course is seen ;
 Or dull-orb'd empress of the night,
 Or silver-crested queen ;

To me the thought be ever dear ;
 Thou shinest on a friend !
 And wide as light's extended sphere
 Affection may extend.

AMICUS.

Sheffield, July 4, 1817.

ON SEEING THE SUN OVERCAST BY A CLOUD, ACCOMPANIED WITH
WIND AND RAIN.



THO' the rays of the Sun so resplendant and bright
Are at present eclipse'd from our view ;
And the beams of his lustre, and luminous light,
Seem absorb'd by that cloud of dark blue ;

Encircling around in a wide sable garb,
High blowing the wind, and all beating the rain ;
Thus veiling this bright and this beautiful orb,
No visible traces of lustre remain.

But see now, emerging from under the shroud,
The shoots of his beaming and brightness appear ;
His splendour was only conceal'd by a cloud,
Again he arises the landscape to cheer !

He soon will have finish'd his daily career,
For his zenith is pointing at west :
Whilst the clouds are dispersing, and bright'ning clear,
As he peacefully sinks into rest.

Ah ! do not these workings of nature sublime
In an eminent manner pourtray
The finger of Him, who in mercy Divine
Points a path to the regions of day.

Tho' in wisdom supreme he may often see meet
To try us with suffering and want :
Yet again the Almighty, in goodness replete,
Will the light of his countenance grant.

In this outward creation, we're frequently told,
That a clear and all-beautiful sky,
Without different degrees of heat and of cold,
Would no verdure or herbage supply.

Then these frequent desertions of light from above,
Let us patiently suffer and bear ;
They are doubtless intended as provings of love,
And the fruits of his Fatherly care.

And, oh ! when our conflicts and perils are o'er,
May we by his mercy be blest ;
And, safely translated on that happy shore,
All peacefully sink into rest.

FIDELIS.

Analytical Catalogue.

AN HISTORICAL SURVEY OF THE CUSTOMS, HABITS, AND PRESENT STATE OF THE GYPSIES; designed to develope the origin of this singular People, and to promote the Amelioration of their Condition. By JOHN HOYLAND, of Sheffield, Author of "An Epitome of the History of the World," &c. Pp. 266, price 7s. W. Alexander, York; Darton and Harvey, &c. London.

"THE author of the following Survey," says *Mr. Hoyland*, "has frequently had opportunity of observing the very destitute and abject condition of the Gypsy race, in the counties of Northampton, Bedford, and Herts. The impressions received from viewing a state so derogatory to human nature, induced him to make numerous inquiries, in order to ascertain if necessity compelled their continuance, under circumstances so deplorable as their condition exhibited.

"Not meeting with satisfactory intelligence, on application to various individuals, to whose observation Gypsies are frequently presented, the author was excited to an examination of history, for the developement of a case involved in so much obscurity, and aggravated by circumstances so repugnant to the mild and genial influences of the Christian Religion."

After mentioning some of his proceedings for obtaining information of this singular people, *Mr. H.* continues;—

He also observed, "that the situation of this people daily became increasingly deplorable, in consequence of the establishment of associations for the prosecution of felons; and that the fear of apprehension as vagrants, and the progressive inclosures near towns and villages, had a tendency to drive them to a greater distance from the habitations of man. And he was fully of opinion, as these houseless wanderers were expelled from township after township, without any provision being made for their refuge, that it was high time their case should obtain the consideration of the public."

In the concluding paragraph of his introduction, and the two preceding ones, he thus developes his motives:—

"The author has much regretted, that scarcely any of the splendid histories of counties in England, and even those in which the Gypsies abound, have in the least noticed that part of the population which so strongly claims our attention. By bringing their situation into view, the historian might not merely have served the cause of humanity, he would have advanced the interest of the state, by promoting an object of so much public utility, as the improvement of the whole Gypsy race cannot fail to prove.

"A comparative view of their customs and habits, and how far they appear coincident in different countries, may afford a criterion by which to judge if they have all had one origin. By thus tracing them to that source, we may probably discover the occasion of their peculiarities; and if the means hitherto employed to counteract them, have proved unsuccessful, we may be prepared to consider of others, better adapted to correct the errors of their education.

"Conceiving that any scheme for ameliorating the condition of the Gypsies, would not only be premature, but might prove highly injudicious, before obtaining a knowledge of their history, the author has endeavoured to collect, from the most authentic European authorities to which he could have access, a general view of this people, in the different

parts of the world to which they have resorted, and from these and the other sources of information, he has subjoined accounts of their state in Great-Britain, and of the suggestions offered by other individuals for their improvement; concluding the subject with a review of the whole, and proposing a plan to be set on foot for accomplishing this desirable object."

Division of the Work.

1. THE VARIOUS APPELLATIONS by which they are known in different nations; as *Gypsies*, in England; *Bohemians*, in France; *Heydens*, in Holland; *Charami*, in Arabia; *Tziganyis*, in Germany, Italy, and Hungary; *Gitanos*, in Spain and Portugal; and *Tschingenes*, in Turkey, &c. And the ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST OF THEM IN EUROPE; which he states to have taken place in 1414, when they first spread themselves in Germany.

2. ACCOUNTS OF THE GYPSIES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES. The author here seems to have consulted many authorities on the subject, and by numerous quotations to have given an interesting account of the manners and habits of this people in different parts of the world.

3. THE HABITS, OCCUPATIONS, AND POLITY OF CONTINENTAL GYPSIES.— This, which is a very interesting part of the work, begins thus:—

"The first of them that came to Europe, appeared ragged and miserable, unless we allow their lenders to have been an exception. In like manner, their descendants have continued for hundreds of years, and still remain. This is particularly remarkable in the countries about the mouth of the Danube, which abound with Gypsies; namely, Transylvania, Hungary, and Turkey in Europe; where they dress even more negligently than in other parts.

"It is a fact, that these people enjoy a good state of health more uninterruptedly, and perfectly, than persons of the most regular habits, and who pay the greatest attention to themselves. Neither wet nor dry weather, heat nor cold, let the extremes follow each other ever so quickly, seem to have any effect upon them. Any prevailing sickness, or epidemical disorder, sooner penetrates into ten habitations of civilized people, than finds its way into a Gypsy's tent.

"Though they are fond of a great degree of heat, and to lie so near the fire, as to be in danger of burning; yet they can bear to travel in the severest cold, bareheaded, with no other covering than some old rags carelessly thrown over them,

"The causes of these bodily qualities, or at least some of them, evidently arise from their education, and hardy manner of life.

"The pitiless mother takes her three months old child on her back, and wanders about in fair and foul weather, in heat or cold; there it sits winter and summer, in a linen rag, with its head over her shoulder. Gypsy women never use a cradle, nor even possess such a piece of furniture. The child sleeps in their arms, or on the ground.

"When a boy attains three years of age, his lot becomes still harder. Whilst an infant, and his age reckoned by weeks and months, he was wrapt in rags, but now deprived of these, he is equally with his parents exposed to the rigour of the elements, for want of covering; he is now put to trial, how far his legs will carry him; and must be content to travel about with, at most, no other defence for his feet than thin socks.

"Thus he acquires a robust constitution by hardships and misery; but though the children of Gypsies do not partake of what the refinements of arts and of tenderness would account advantages, writers are unanimous in stating, they are good-looking, well-shaped, lively, clever, and have fine eyes. The Gypsies, in common with uncivilized people, entertain unbounded love for their children.

"This is a source of inexcusable neglect: Gypsy children never feel the rod, they fly into the most violent passions, and at the same time hear nothing from their parents but flattering and coaxing. In return they act with ingratitude, as is commonly the consequence of such education.

"Gypsies would long ago have been divested of their swarthy complexion, had they discontinued their filthy mode of living. The Laplanders, Samoieds, as well as the Siberians, likewise have brown, yellow-coloured skins, in consequence of living from their childhood in smoke and dirt, in the same manner as the Gypsies."

4. POLITICAL REGULATIONS ON THE CONTINENT RESPECTING GYPSIES.

After giving the spirit of various regulations concerning them in Hungary, &c. the author concludes from Grellman with those of the Emperor Joseph the Second, for the purpose of "civilizing and rendering good and profitable" subjects, of upwards of eighty thousand of miserable wretches, ignorant of "God, and of virtue."

5. THE GYPSIES OF GREAT-BRITAIN.—Mr. Hoyland here shews, that Gypsies became an object of legislative consideration, so early as 1512, in which year, and in 1517, were passed acts not only to forbid the arrival of any more, but to banish from the realm all those already in England.

6. THE PRESENT STATE OF THE GYPSIES IN SCOTLAND.—This section is the result of enquiry on the part of the author, and a friendly co-operation on the part of the Scottish Gentry, to meet his wishes; and as may be expected, is both accurate and entertaining.

7. ON THE ORIGIN OF THE GYPSIES.

8. COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE GYPSEY, HINDOSTANIE, AND TURKISH LANGUAGES.

9. PRESENT STATE OF THE GYPSIES IN ENGLAND.

"It has been already stated, in the Introduction of this work, that the author visited an encampment of Gypsies. It consisted of five tents, situated near Rusden, within two miles of the pleasant town of Higham Ferrers. He did not reconnoitre the camp till about mid-day, having been informed, that by this time, it was probable, the able-bodied persons of both sexes would be drawn off to a feast and a fair, in different situations, not very distant. It proved so; there were only two women, three children, and an infant remaining in the tents; which were the residence of several branches of the numerous families of Smith and Loversedge, names very well known in the county of Northampton.

"The head of the former has been many years a dealer in asses or donkies; and is reputed to be possessed of some property. His wife, more than eighty years of age, was seated at the entrance of one of the tents, weaving a cabbage-net. The other woman, who was middle-aged, was nursing an infant; and the eldest of the children, about twelve years of age, was making preparation for washing; a pan was suspended from three poles, under which she had kindled a fire, to boil water. The very tattered and squalid appearance of this poor girl was truly affecting.

"On conversing with the old woman, she said, she had forty grand-children; some gone to the feast, others gone to the fair; and she signified that both men and women were musical performers.

"On being asked, whether any of them had learned to read, she shook her head, and with apparent regret acknowledged they had not. This indication of concern excited an idea, that some impression had been made on the minds even of Gypsies, of the disadvantages their children were under.

"Considering how generally education had been extended, to the lowest description of every other class of British subjects; how many schools had been opened in villages as

well as in the different towns of the kingdom, it was not improbable, that information of movements so extraordinary might have reached the ears, if not impressed the minds of these neglected fellow-creatures. The activity which had been subsequently displayed in the distribution of the Scriptures, and the zeal excited among the most ignorant to receive them, might also come to their knowledge.

"Resuming conversation with the female head of the Smith family, she said, they endured great hardships in winter, having no shelter but their tents, in the worst of weather.

"She was then asked, if they did not experience great difficulty in obtaining the means of subsistence during the inclement seasons? and whether they were not at times reduced to the necessity of taking up with any kind of sustenance, even if it consisted of animals they might find dead upon the road?

"To this she immediately replied, Those that have died by the hand of God, are better than those that have died by the hand of man."

This part concludes with Reports from several counties in England, respecting the numbers and habits of those now resident in them.

10. PRESENT STATE OF THE GYPSIES IN AND ABOUT LONDON.

11. SENTIMENTS OF VARIOUS PERSONS ON THE MORAL CONDITION OF THE GYPSIES.

12. REVIEW OF THE SUBJECT, AND SUGGESTIONS FOR AMELIORATING THE CONDITION OF GYPSIES IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Whatever has for its object the amelioration of mankind, will always meet the approbation and support of every benevolent character; this being the end proposed by the Author of the Historical Survey, the work has a peculiar claim to the *protection* of our philanthropic readers.

Mr. H. has proposed one particular object, as the design of his publication; this object he has always kept in view, and every hint and observation he has brought to bear towards the same point, and produced a book, valuable in its information, and laudable in its undertaking.

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE, or a familiar and explanatory Account of the various Productions of Nature, Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal, which are chiefly employed for the use of Man. Illustrated with numerous Figures, and intended as a work both of instruction and reference. By the Rev. William Bingley, A.M. F.L.S. late of Peterhouse, Cambridge, and author of "Animal Biography, &c." In 3 vols. 12mo. pp. 860, price £1. 1s. London, 1816.

This valuable work, which was inadvertently omitted in the enumeration of the works of this industrious writer, in our last number, cannot, it is presumed, be better introduced to the notice of our readers, than by quoting the author's own words, in his modest and ingenuous preface:—

"The mode in which instruction has hitherto been conveyed, on the peculiar subjects of the present work, has chiefly been by small books, in question and answer, denominated catechisms. But these, however respectable in themselves, or however advantageous to children, are wholly insufficient for persons who are in search of extended knowledge, and desirous of furnishing their minds with useful information.

"On these subjects there has hitherto been no work in which they are collectively to be found; nor could a knowledge of them be obtained but by the consultation of many and expensive writings. That they are generally important to be known will not probably be denied.

"It must be remarked, that the reader will not find here inserted, an account of every production of nature, which is employed for the use of man, nor even all the uses of such objects as are described.

"The most important of the productions, and the principal of the uses, are all that he trusts can reasonably be required in a work of the present extent. On this ground it is that a great number of animals, which are in request only for food, have been wholly omitted.

"The *origin* of the present work was for the immediate purpose of instruction, illustrated with specimens and figures of the most important objects described, as part of a system of general knowledge, more particularly adapted to female study."

Mr. Bingley has divided his work into three parts, each of which forms a volume; the first *Minerals*, the second *Vegetables*, and the third *Animals*; the whole preceded by a very copious general Index.

Volume First. Minerals.

"Minerals are natural bodies destitute of organization and life; and Mineralogy is defined to be that branch of natural science which treats of the properties and relations of such bodies.

"If we penetrate beneath the surface of the earth, we observe a very remarkable arrangement. Instead of a generally uniform appearance, as we see on the surface, we pass through divers substances, as clay, gravel, sand, and numerous others, deposited in *beds*, or *strata* of various thickness, from a few inches to a great many feet.

"These lie, for the most part, nearly horizontal; but in some instances, particularly in mountainous countries, they take different degrees of elevation; and in places where the country consists of gently sloping hills and vales, the beds have a waving or bending form.

"It has been justly remarked, that the strata of which the earth is composed, as deep as the curiosity or the necessities of mankind have induced them to explore, very satisfactorily manifest the wisdom which has been displayed in the arrangement of materials requisite for the use of men and animals.

"The above strata, it is true, are not always found together, nor are they always discovered in the same order; but the statement will suffice to shew the general nature of their arrangement."

Mr. B. divides his minerals into four Classes. 1. Stones. 2. Salts. 3. Combustibles. 4. Metals. For his Orders and Sub-divisions he follows the method of Werner as improved by Dr. Thomson; and having given a very expressive table of arrangement, and a definition of what may be considered the *technica* of Mineralogy, proceeds to the Simple Substances of which Minerals are composed. This being properly but a general Introduction to the volume, his work commences in the following order:—

Class First, Stones.—Order First, Earthy Stones.

1. *Hard Stones: those which scratch Glass.*—Gems in general. Diamond. The family of zircon, chrysolite, garnet, corundum, ruby, topaz, schorl, quartz, zeolite, and felspar.

2. *Soft Stones; those which will not scratch Glass.*—The families of clay, clay-slate, mica, trap, soap-stone, and tale.

Order Second, Saline Stones—Lime, or calcareous family; the family of barytes, and of magnesia.

Class Second, *Salts.*—The families of potash, soda, ammonia and alumine.

Class third, *Combustibles.*—The families of sulphur, graphite, bitumen, and coal.

Class Fourth, Metallic Substances.—Order First, *Malleable Metals.*—Platina, gold, silver, mercury, copper, iron, tin, lead, nickel, zinc.

Order Second, *Brittle Metals.*—Arsenic, antimony, bismuth, cobalt, manganese.

Compound Minerals or Rocks.—Primitive or volcanic.

Water in general.—Order First, *Common Water.*—Rain, ice and snow, spring, river, and stagnant waters.

Order Second.—*Sea Water.*

Order Third, *Mineral Waters.*—1. The more simple cold waters; Malvern Water.—2. The more simple warm waters; Bristol Hot-well, Matlock, and Buxton waters.—3. Hot carbonated chalybeate waters; Bath water.—4. Hot alkaline sulphureous waters; Aix-la-Chapelle or Aken water, and Bonaat water.—5. Hot, saline, highly carbonated chalybeate waters; the Vichy and Carlsbad waters.—6. Simple saline waters; Sedlitz and Epsom waters.—7. Highly carbonated alkaline waters; Seltzer water.—8. Chalybeate waters; Tunbridge, Spa, Pyrmont, Cheltenham, and Brighton waters.—9. Cold sulphureous water; Harrowgate and Moffat waters.

As a specimen of this part of the work, our readers are presented with the following quotation.

HARROWGATE WATER is a cold sulphureous water, which has a very strong and fetid smell, precisely like that of a damp rusty gun-barrel, or like bilge water. To the taste it is bitter, nauseous, and strongly saline.

Its foreign contents are common salt, muriat of lime, muriat of magnesia, chalk, carbonate of magnesia, Epsom salt, carbonic acid gas or fixed air, azotic gas, and sulphureted hydrogen gas.

There are at Harrowgate four distinct sulphureous springs, which appear to have their rise in a large bog, at a small distance from the wells. The water of all these springs is similar in its properties and its distinguishing characters, but as one of them is more strongly impregnated with sulphur than the others, this alone is used for drinking, whilst the other three are employed to supply the baths.

When the water of the former of these springs is first taken up, it is perfectly clear and transparent; and sends forth a few air-bubbles. Notwithstanding both its nauseous smell and taste, such is the power of habit in reconciling it to the palate, that, after a little while, nearly all persons who drink this water do it without disgust.

When exposed to the air, it loses its transparency, and assumes a somewhat greenish colour: the sulphureous odour abates; and at last the sulphur is deposited on the bottom and sides of the vessel in which it is kept.

Such is the nature of Harrowgate water that a secret correspondence has often been carried on by the means of it. A letter written with solution of sugar of lead is illegible, but if dipped into this water the writing will not merely become visible, but in a short time is almost black. Hydrogen has the property of reviving the metallic oxides: hence also it is that ladies who have used metallic cosmetics have become of a dark tawny colour by bathing in these waters.

Harrowgate has long been celebrated for its sulphureous waters. It has also two very valuable chalybeate springs, called the *Old Spa*, and *Tewit Well*, which formerly were used internally whilst the other water was confined to external use. But at present the latter is employed to very great extent as an internal medicine.

The two villages of High and Low Harrowgate are situated in a pleasant and open country, in the centre of the county of York, near the town of Knaresborough, and about 212 miles north of London.

LITERARY ANNUNCIATIONS.

YORKSHIRE.

W^d. HANOVER has nearly ready for publication, a *History of the City of York*, and the *Stranger's Guide*, neatly printed with a large and handsome type, on extra paper, in two vols. 8vo.; comprising all the most interesting information already published in *Drake's Eboracum*, enriched with much entirely new matter, from other authentic sources, and illustrated with a neat plan of the city, and many elegant engravings.

The Rev. Mr. Naylor, of Wakefield, is engaged in preparing for publication a *History of Wakefield*.

In the month of August will be published by subscription, at the Mercury Office, Leeds, a copious Directory, General and Commercial of the Borough of Leeds; with a brief *History of the Town*, a description of every object worthy the attention of visitors, and a map of the country for ten miles round.

Mr. Morrison, of the Mercantile Academy, Leeds, has in the press a *System of Commercial Arithmetic*, adapted to modern practice, and peculiarly calculated for preparing young men for business.

GENERAL.

Proposals have been in circulation for publishing by subscription, in three duodecimo volumes, "*Historical and Literary Botany*;" containing the qualities, anecdotes, and superstitions, relative to those trees, plants, and flowers, which are mentioned in sacred and profane history; the particulars of some rare and curious plants, which bear the names of celebrated persons; and also those which are used in the religious worship, and civil ceremonies of divers nations; together with the devices, proverbs, &c. which derive their origin from these vegetables; concluding with *Madame de Genlis' romantic story*, entitled "*Flowers*," with explanatory notes, &c. by Eliza J. Reid.

Dr. John Carey has nearly ready for publication, an *Introduction to English Composition and Elocution*, in four parts, *viz.*

1. *Keep modernized and moralized*, in a series of amusing and instructive tales, calculated as reading lessons for youth.

2. *Skeletons of those tales*, with leading questions and hints, designed as an easy introduction to the practice of English composition.

3. *Poetic Reading made Easy*, by means of metrical notes to each line.

4. An Appendix of select prose.

Sir John Sinclair at length announces his long promised *Code of Agriculture*, to appear this month in one large octavo volume. Sir John states it to be founded on all the publications of the Board, and to comprise a summary of their results. The following are the outlines:

1. "*Preliminary Points*," or those to which a farmer ought to attend, if he expects to carry on, in a useful manner, any system of husbandry. These are, climate, soil, subsoil, elevation, aspect, situation, tenure, rent, burdens on, and size of the farm.

2. "*Those means of Cultivation*, which are essential to ensure its success." These are, capital, regular accounts, arrangement of labour, servants, labourers, live-stock, implements, buildings, water, division of fields, and farm roads.

3. "*The various modes of improving Land*," by cultivating wastes, enclosing, draining, manuring, paring and burning, fallowing, weeding, irrigation, flooding, washing, unbanking, and planting.

4. "*The various modes of occupying Land*," in arable culture, grass, woods, gardens, and orchards.

5. "*The means of improving a country*," by diffusing information, by removing obstacles to improvement, and by positive encouragement.

The Rev. J. Joyce is preparing the "*Elements of History and Geography, ancient and modern*," exemplified and illustrated by the principles of chronology. It will form two octavo volumes, and will contain several maps.

A volume of the Transactions of the Philosophical Society, is announced as in the press.

An Introduction to the German Language, is under preparation, by Mr. Bernay.

"An Essay on Causality and Genius," is intended to be printed in a short time. Its design is to prove that there is no original mental superiority between the most illiterate, and the most learned of mankind; and that no genius, whether individual or national, is innate, but solely produced by, and dependent on, circumstances. Also, an Enquiry into the Nature of Ghosts, and other supposed supernatural appearances.

A Treatise on the Physiognomy and Diseases of the Ear, containing a comparative view of its structure, and functions, and of its various diseases, will soon be published by Mr. Curtis.

A splendid and authentic Peerage of the United Kingdom, in several imperial quarto volumes, is announced as an elementary work, by Dr. Blake, of Weymouth. In this work will be given, a genealogical and tabular view of the personal descent, original creation, and collateral branches of every title, whether living or extinct; forming a clear and comprehensive history of every family on which any distinction has been conferred by the sovereigns of these kingdoms.

A general History of the Quadrupeds of America, is preparing for publication, illustrated by coloured plates, engraved from original drawings, and to correspond in form, with the late Mr. Wilson's splendid illustrations of American Ornithology.

The Genealogy of Christ, elucidated by Sacred History; with a new system of Sacred Chronology; in which the addition made, by the seventy translators, to the Hebrew, is considered to refer to the period of the Son of Man before the Fall; by which the truth of Scripture is demonstrated by its chronology; is preparing by Mr. Overton, of Crayford, in Kent.

Now printing, in two crown octavo volumes, Memoirs, with a selection from the correspondence, and other unpublished writings, of the late Mrs. Elis. Hamilton.

The first volume of the Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay, is printing in quarto.

A work on Biblical Criticism, on the Books of the Old Testament, and translations of Sacred Songs, with critical and explanatory notes, by S. Horsley, L. L. D. F. R. S. F. A. S. late Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, is now preparing for publication.

Mr. Armiger is engaged in Researches, and in preparing for the press, a work on Physiology, intended to supply the acknowledged deficiency in the elementary medical books of Great Britain.

Miss H. M. Williams has translated from the French, under the superintendance of M. Humboldt himself, a continuation of the Travels in South America, by Messrs. Humboldt and Bonpland, which translation is now printing in octavo.

Baron Von Busch is now printing in London, a Mineralogical Account of the Canary Islands, which is expected to prove a classical work on the natural history of volcanoes. He will treat particularly on the geographical and physical distribution of these nearly tropical isles, in which he will derive much assistance from the observations of his late unfortunate companion, Dr. Smith, of Christiansiana.

Mr. Boué, of Hamburg, an active and intelligent naturalist, is preparing for publication a tract on the physical and Geographical distribution of the Plants of Scotland.

The celebrated comparative Anatomist Tiedman, in conjunction with Oppel, is preparing an extensive work on the Anatomy of Amphibia; in which the structure of the present tribes of amphibious animals will be compared with those fossil species which are found in limestone and other rocks; thus connecting, in a novel and interesting manner, the views of the Zoologist with the comparative Anatomist.

Dr. Spix, of Munich, well known to Naturalists by his History of Zoology, and a splendid Work on the Crania of Animals, is now preparing for publication, a work entitled "Zoologia et Phytographia Bavaria Subterranea."

In the press, by subscription, in one vol. 18mo. price 5s. The Christian Faith stated and explained, in a series of practical Lectures on some of the leading Doctrines of the Gospel, by the Rev. H. C. O Donoghue, A.M.

A History of the County Palatine and City of Chester, is about to be published by subscription, in 10 4to parts, at 2s. 6d. each, embellished with engravings. The work will also contain a Commercial Directory for the

City and the large towns in the county. By the Editor of the Chester Chronicle.

Proposals are now circulating for publishing by subscription, Select Heads and extremities, highly finished, from the sublime picture of the Transfiguration, by Raphael; by D. V. Kiviere, Student of the Royal Academy, London. Engraved by Seriven. India paper, £1 10 0. Prints, £1 1 0. each number.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

PERHAPS the most prominent feature in the scientific intelligence of this month, is the experiment which, in the midst of 10,000 spectators, was submitted to trial at Plymouth, on the 7th of July; an experiment which placed the often and high vaunted operations of the ancients, in raising stupendous stones or enormous weights, at an almost infinite distance behind the scientific combinations of modern machinery, and of modern mechanics.

It had long been a desideratum to fix a line of battle ship on the slips, in order to an easier examination of her bottom, and a more perfect repair of whatever might be found damaged in her hull. By a happy adjustment of the mechanic powers, several preliminary experiments had been successfully performed, and two frigates, by an extension of the design, completely lifted up; when the person who conceived the project, emboldened by the issue of his trials, resolved on attempting the magnificent operation.

Having therefore increased the power of his combinations, and erected 14 capstans, of dimensions sufficiently capacious to allow of the united labour of 1600 men at the same moment, he set his mighty machinery at work, and had soon the satisfaction of seeing, as if by magic, the ponderous bulk of the Kent, a ship of 80 guns, and weighing 1984 tons, suspended over the boom of that ocean she had so long navigated; and in forty-one minutes from the time of his commencement, of beholding her safely moored on the slip, without the intervention of a single accident to cast a gloom on the gigantic exertion!

Another occasion of gratification to the scientific world, is the announcement this month of a new instrument, named by the inventor a *symptometer* (or measure of compression;) which is in fact, an improved barometer; but far more extensive in its use and application, than that well known instrument. In this, the moveable column is oil, enclosing in a tube a portion of nitrogen, which, according to the density of the atmosphere, augments or decreases in bulk. By its construction it is much less liable to accident than the common barometer; has the advantage of being much more portable; and of being equally susceptible of indicating the smallest change in the atmosphere. It may be made of such small dimensions, as to be easily carried in the pocket, and therefore must be highly useful to the traveller or geologist. One of these, which has been an India voyage in the Buckinghamshire, and which has been every three hours critically compared with a barometer, was unaffected by the most violent motion of the ship, and always in good order. This instrument is the invention of Mr. Alexander Adie, Optician, Edinburgh.

Mr. John Davy has, in a letter to his brother Sir Humphry, detailed many curious and new experiments and observations, on the temperature and specific gravity of the sea, made during a voyage to Ceylon; from which it appears,

1. That the specific gravity of the sea is every where nearly the same.
2. That about noon the temperature is generally highest.

3. That during a storm the temperature is higher than in a calm; but in this case the period of highest temperature is somewhat later, or after noon.

4. That shallow water is colder than deep.

From this it is inferred, that a seaman during the darkness of night, may discover when he is near land, by the difference of temperature; the water being always two degrees colder on the coast than in the open sea.

Fusion of Wood Tin. In the Annals of Philosophy, No. 55, Dr. Thomson gives a notice from Dr. Clarke of Cambridge, that wood tin, when exposed to the action of his powerful hydrogen and oxygen blow-pipe, fuses completely, and acquires a colour nearly similar to that of plumbago, with a strong metallic lustre.

Colchium autumnale, and Eux mediceinale. Sir Everard Home has submitted a paper to the Royal Society, on the nature and effects of the Colchium autumnale, and the Eux mediceinale, in cases of gonorrhoea; in which he demonstrates, from various experiments, that the infusion of the former is equally efficacious as the latter, with the great advantage of being less drastic.

The viscous infusion of Colchium seems therefore to be the best medicine in the whole materia medica for that excruciating disorder. It has indeed long had that character, but these experiments of Sir Everard's will go far to recommend its use, which has hitherto been very confined. Should it become an object of research, it may be gratifying to know, that the plant is found in great plenty in the fields near Pontefract, where it is never noticed except by children, who collect the flowers to play with; in some fields to the north of Doncaster, within a quarter of a mile of the town; in the grounds of Roche Abbey; in three fields to the left of the road from Malby to Sheffield; in the meadows about Knaresborough; in the grounds about Stndley; in several other parts of Yorkshire; in the neighbourhood of Tuxford and West-Marham, Nottinghamshire; and near Gainsbro' in Lincolnshire.

Mr. Owen of Lanark pledges himself not only to disprove the conclusion drawn by Mr. Malthus in his very ingenious and valuable work on population, of which the fifth edition is recently published, "that the human race has a tendency to increase in a geometrical ratio, while the means of subsistence cannot be made to increase faster than in an arithmetical ratio," but also to prove that the reverse of the conclusion is actually true. Such a work from such a patriot, must be anxiously expected by every Philanthropist.

FRANCE.

At the last general meeting of the *Society for the use and use of Industry*, the report of its last year's labour was read by the Secretary, Baron de Gerando, which among other things noticed, a *Syphen* presented by M. Landren, which has two branches, that convey air and water at the same time, supposed to be very useful in mines.

Among the new improvements of existing processes, was the perfection to which the preparation of Platina had been brought. The purifying is much more complete; and little ductile as this metal seems, it is now reduced into leaves as fine as those of gold. A Vase of this metal has been presented to the Society by M. M. Cugot and Contourier of Paris, purified according to the process of M. Breant, assayer to the Mint, composed of one single leaf without soldering. This Vase contains 160 litres, and weighs 15½ kilogramms, or 31 lb. The expence is 18 francs per ounce. Janet the younger, continues the report, was the first to fabricate vases of platina of a large size, but not without soldering. At present this artist furnishes the metal at 14 francs per ounce, either in wire or in plate.

Among the new inventions, is a *portable anemometer*, constructed by M. Regnier. This instrument or rather machine, has been applied with great ingenuity to a large house clock, where it not only indicates the force and direction of the wind, but even the greatest force it has exerted during the absence of the observer.

GERMANY.

Amber.—Count Dunin Borkowsky, a distinguished pupil of Werner, has discovered Amber imbedded in Sand-stone. To Geologists, this fact must be of great interest and importance.

The ancient *Library of Heidelberg*, has been restored in great splendor, and it now contains some of the most curious manuscripts in Europe.

An *Academy*, similar to our Society for the Encouragement of Arts, has been recently established at Vienna. The Emperor has endowed it with his grand collection of Natural History, and it likewise possesses an extensive chemical and philosophical laboratory, with models and specimens of machinery, &c.

ITALY.

Basalt has been discovered in the neighbourhood of Veletri, by Brocchi, a distinguished Italian Naturalist. It is columnar,

[and rests on a bed of pumice, which bed contains bones of quadrupeds.

African Antiquities. That enterprising traveller, General Count Curajillo Borghia, after an antiquarian research of two years, in the neighbourhood of Tunis, is just returned to Naples. So much interest had he established with the Bey, that he had an unqualified permission to examine any of the antiquities of the country. Carthage and Utica have undergone a very close inspection by this intelligent observer, as well as many other places on the coast. The result of his labours is, an examination of more than 200 cities and towns, and more than 400 drawings, copies of inscriptions, &c. hitherto unpublished and unknown. Some of these inscriptions are in the Punic language. From being at present employed in arranging his materials, the learned world may soon expect to be gratified with a publication of his travels and observations.

GENERAL MONTHLY CATALOGUE OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ANTIQUITIES.

The *Elgin Marbles*; with an abridged *Historical and Topographical Account of Athens*; vol. first, by the Rev. E. J. Burrow. 8vo. with 40 plates, 20s.

Mémoires de la Société Royale des Antiquaires de France; tome 1er.

Recueil des Monumens Antiques, la plupart inédits et découverts dans l'ancienne Gaule. 2 vols. 4to.

Petite Dissertation sur un Monument Typographique, qui serait remonter l'origine de la découverte de l'imprimerie à 1414; avec des observations qui prouveraient qu'elle est même antérieure à cette époque.

BIOGRAPHY.

The *Annual Biography and Obituary*, with *Silhouette Portraits*. Containing 1, *Memoirs of celebrated men who have died within the years 1815 and 1816*. 2, *Neglected Biography*; with *Notices, Anecdotes, and original Letters*. 3, *Analysis of recent Biographical Works*. 4, *A Biographical List of Persons, who have died within the British Dominions*. One vol. 8vo. 15s.

Memoirs of J. C. Lettsom, M. D. and Jas. Nield, Esq. with brief *Notices of many other Philanthropists*. With portraits, &c. 5s.

Memoirs du Marquis de Dangeau, 3tom. 8vo, 36s.

BOTANY.

A System of Physiological Botany, by the Rev. P. Keith, F.L.S. 2 vols. 8vo. with plates by Sowerby, £1 6 0

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Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on Mr. Brougham's Motion concerning Education. 8vo. 15s.

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New French Grammar, upon a novel principle; or Memoranda; intended to aid the English Student in the acquisition of the Niceties of French Grammar; with Tabular elucidations: by W. Hodgson, 12mo. (thick) 12s.

Radiments of the Latin Tongue, adapted to the Principles of the Madras (or Dr. Bell's) System of Tuition, as used at the Grammar School of Newark upon Trent. 3s.

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Monthly Chronicle.

FOREIGN EVENTS.

FRANCE.

THE Parisian Press appears to be too much restricted for a foreigner to be able to form any correct estimate of the state of France. To censure any government, or in any manner to intermeddle with the politics of the time, is foreign to our thoughts, and contrary to our intentions; yet we cannot but lament, that there should in any country exist a power, which, for a mere critique on an exhibition of pictures, can suppress a journal, and deprive an industrious man of the means of living.

The Editor of the *Constitutionnel*, speaking of a painting, by Isabey, thus expresses himself, "We remark, among his fine pictures, the whole length figure of a child, holding in both its hands, an enormous bouquet of roses. This association of the colours of the spring, and the graces of infancy, recalls and embodies ideas of hope. In the middle of the bouquet, the artist has placed some beautiful blue flowers. The ensemble of this composition, has the most pleasing effect. These flowers are called, in German, *Wergias*, (or rather *Vergias*) *mein sicut*; "Forget me not." For this passage was the paper suppressed!

France, as far as can be judged, appears yet to be in a very unsettled state. Riots and insurrections agitate it in many parts. A want of the necessaries of existence seems to have given the first origin to these disturbances, which have afterward, when the feelings of the people have become heated by frequent irritation, assumed a rather political character; happily by the prospect of more plenty from the produce of an abundant harvest, these commotions have begun to decline, and we may hope, if famine alone be the cause, that in a few months, tranquillity and peace will be every where restored.

The fever of emigration seems to rage as violently here as in other countries; like a pestilence it casts its pestiferous breath on every country whether continental or insular, and infuses into all ranks a mania, for leaving the place of their nativity, for deserting every dear and near connection, and trying a new life among strangers whom they never saw, in a land whose language they never heard, and among a people with whose manners they are totally unacquainted. No less a number than 30,000 are stated to have reached the United States from France alone; some having embarked in Bel-

gints, some in Holland, Germany and Russia.

Besides this mania of *emigration*, there appears to be another in a great degree prevalent, namely that of *migration*: this however apparently attacks our own countrymen more successfully than any other, as we learn by the following extract from a letter dated Boulogne, July 12, 1817.

"Here are so many *English*, that they enhance the price of every house, lodging, and article of provision. It is computed that there are not less than five hundred English families settled here at this moment, estimated altogether at 2500 persons, some of whom come to retrench, and some for change of scene and amusement."

The Bishops of France have received a letter from his Holiness the Pope, of the date of June 13th, declaring his intention of erecting a number of new Bishopsrics, in addition to those which existed previous to 1801, and soliciting their assistance in carrying that design into effect.

In the Russian squadron which lately arrived at Calais is an individual, a native of Bourdeaux of the name of Joseph Cabria, who from the singularity of his adventures, has excited a considerable degree of interest and curiosity.

"Embarked in 1792, on board the privateer the *Dumourier*, he was taken by the English, and subsequently enrolled in the Corps of Emigrants in the English service. He formed part of the expedition to Quiberon, saved himself by swimming, and regained the English frigates. On returning to London, he engaged as an under officer on board a merchant vessel for a long voyage. This vessel was lost at the Marquesas (or Marquis of Mendozas Island) and an Englishman and he alone were saved. Received by the inhabitants of one of those Islands, to which he gave the name of Nacaiba, he was adopted by them, and tattooed from head to feet like the rest of the Islanders. They gave him in marriage the daughter of the King, and he lived nine years with these savages perfectly happy, having abundance of fruits without the trouble of cultivating them, and living on the produce of the bread tree and fish. These people are Anthropophagi, and eat the prisoners whom they take in war. He had seen several of these repasts, of which he gives circumstantial details, as well as of the manners of the natives. The Russian Captain Krosenstern touched at this island in a voyage round the world, took him on board and brought him away. He left the island of Nacaiba with regret. He was landed at Kamtschatka, and entered the Russian service as a Lieutenant in the Navy. He now returns to France, and intends retiring to Bour-

deaux, his native country. The tattooing with which the skin is marked, from the forehead to the feet, is done with art. The designs of it are considerably varied and traced with much neatness."

SPAIN.

In the mediation of the Great Powers between Spain and Portugal, important explanations appear to have been made, particularly in respect to what is termed the Sacred or Holy Alliance.

1. This alliance is only valid among the powers who have mutually concluded it, without affecting their allies.

2. The contracting parties engage to protect each power, not only in the integrity of its whole territory, but also in its constitutional rights, in respect to its subjects.

By these arrangements it is stated, that Russia has engaged to support the cause of Ferdinand in South America, with a fleet of six line of battle ships, several frigates, and an army of 20,000 men; for which Spain cedes to Russia Old and New California, and the Island of Miporca, and likewise allows it many commercial advantages.

In North America Spain cedes the two Floridas; in consequence the Americans forbid all assistance to the insurgents by their subjects.

General Lacy and four superior officers who were arrested with him, have been condemned by a council of war, held at Barcelona, on the 27th of June. General Milan, and four other conspirators, have also, though absent, had the same sentence pronounced upon them. The proceedings have been laid before the King, and in consequence General Lacy has been removed to the Island of Majorca, to wait the issue of his Majesty's determination. Perhaps the execution of so great a favorite of the people, may be more safely, at least more quietly, accomplished in that island, than in any part of Spain.

At the request of the city of Madrid, the King has granted to the inhabitants of that capital, a decoration, intended to perpetuate the remembrance of the memorable siege sustained by them, during the first three days of December, 1808, against the armies of Bonaparte, commanded by him in person. The ribbon is red, edged with white. The cross will have these words, "To the valour and fidelity of the inhabitants of Madrid."

The King has lately issued a royal decree relative to the culture of tobacco at the Havannah. This commodity, from the effects of a discouraging monopoly, was almost lost to the country; but by this decree, every advantage is held out to future cultivators, and to every branch of commerce or agriculture connected with it. From the Ha-

vansab, the exportation of tobacco is to be allowed to any country, provided it be carried in Spanish vessels.

PORTUGAL.

A LETTER from Lisbon of the 1st of July, states that the Portuguese government, having obtained a loan of near half a million sterling, was enabled to proceed with its armaments, and that the expedition to the Brazils was already in a forward state of preparation.

The following particulars have transpired concerning the late conspiracy. Exclusive of those mentioned in our last number, upwards of fifty persons have been seized, comprising those who were to have made themselves masters of different parts of the kingdom. The plan was well arranged. Four committees were established in Lisbon, of which one was supreme, and was alone acquainted with the ramifications of the conspiracy. Hence delegates were sent into every province, to sound the disposition of the people, to inflame their minds, and stir them up to revolt. The object was an absolute and unconditional exclusion from the throne, of the whole Braganza family: in order to accomplish which, Marshal Berresford was to have been killed, all the English officers arrested, and the soldiers invited to join the conspirators. Thus having raised the standard of insurrection, they meant to have established a provisional government, till they could arrange one of a more perfect kind. They are now undergoing a judicial trial, and the government is unremitting in its exertions to prepare the expedition for Pernambuco.

NETHERLANDS.

From a country with which she is in the closest bonds of amity; a country which owes to her interference almost its political existence, England had a right to expect a return, different from that she meets with. She could not anticipate that the press of her friend would become only the vehicle of abuse; and that the talents of her late companion in arms, would be employed in fostering that spirit, which eventually leads to dissension in her children; yet thus it is: the papers of the Netherlands not content with spreading abroad the false rumours of a war being on the eve of taking place between Great Britain and America; of proclaiming, as from unquestionable authority, that an almost deadly dissension prevails in our cabinet; gives vent to her enmity and her malice in the following effusion.

"Europe is under the yoke of England; this is one of those truths which, in the eyes of all men who make use of their intellectual

faculties, has all the characters of mathematical demonstration.

"This yoke is more real than that of Napoleon, though invested with less humiliating forms. England has escaped its ruin, only to avenge itself upon the independence of all nations. Its flag, which explores the world, forms now-a-days the great power; and unhappily this power is stronger and more inaccessible than armies.

"One cannot but admire the art with which it has manufactured the net which it has thrown over the globe. The first mesh is fixed to Heligoland, and the second to Jersey. From these it commands all the issues of Germany, watches over the Sound, intimidates Sweden and Denmark, and presses on the coasts of Holland and France. In the centre of this line rises the Metropolis, between the South and the North of Europe. Its eccentric position renders its maritime power the tyrant of the European seas. Gibraltar and Malta secure to it the entrance and the centre of the Mediterranean. From the Ionian Islands it superintends the Adriatic and Greece. The Cape of Good Hope opens to it the route to India. By means of Malabar, Ceylon, &c. it compresses Asia and New Holland, and renders itself mistress of the South. At Trinidad it has one foot on the Spanish Continent. At St. Lucie, Jamaica, &c. it watches the Havannah and the Antilles. The occupation of Canada, and Newfoundland, completes this immense chain, which seems to bind together the two worlds.

"This preponderance, as ignominious as it is contrary to the rights of nations, is the object of universal hatred; and it may be asserted, that nineteen-twentieths of the inhabitants of Europe, would rejoice at the fall of this terrible Colossus."

Can an Englishman read this effort of puny malice, and not rejoice at the pre-eminence of his country? Could a Briton, by the most laboured panegyric, have expressed half so forcibly his sentiments of her greatness?

GERMANY.

"**VIENNA, July 2.** The mountain of Homneck, in Upper Austria, has disappeared, and given place to a lake. This mountain was very elevated, and gave its name to the country. In the preceding month, several phenomena had caused us to anticipate some dreadful event. From time to time some subterranean vents had occasioned some little explosion, and very much disturbed the inhabitants of the country. Some ten cottages situated on the verge of the mountain are destroyed. It is not said that any men had perished in the disaster."

The African pirates by their infesting of the northern seas, completely destroy the German navigation. The Kings and States of Germany therefore (so says rumour) intend to apply to England, to lend its navy for the total suppression of these lawless corsairs. How these Princes can have the assurance to apply for such a favor to Britain, when they have prohibited her manufactures from their markets, is certainly astonishing!

SWITZERLAND.

A Madame de Krudener, a fanatic that assumed the character of a prophetess, has for some time, been travelling in various parts of this country, followed by a crowd of converts of both sexes. So great was the number of these followers, that the police of Lucerne found it inexpedient to suffer the longer stay of the prophetess in their jurisdiction, they therefore escorted her and her retinue to Zurich. Here she wished to remain some weeks, but could not obtain permission from the police of the canton, because of the multitude of her followers, for whom it was no way agreeable to provide quarters. She is now in the neighbourhood of Arau or Schaffhausen, where she distributes money to the poor, and is visited by the rich and respectable inhabitants.

SWEDEN.

Sweden, like some other European countries, seems to have been agitated with plots and plans of insurrection, or revolution. All that we can learn concerning them is from the following short note:

“Stockholm, July 1, 1817.

“The enquiring into the pretended conspiracy of the 13th of March, has been concluded. The public accuser has demanded that Lindholm shall make due satisfaction to those persons whose honour has suffered in consequence of his conduct, and shall be punished according to his offence. He also requires the Baron Klinkowsloem, shall be called to account for incantiously accusing certain persons without a proof of their guilt.”

On the 4th of July, His Royal Highness Prince Oscar, Duke of Sudermania, came of age. As usual, on all such occasions, the court and the country became a scene of festivity and rejoicing.

RUSSIA.

When the principle object of a monarch is the improvement of his country, or the amelioration of his subjects; whether he travels for the purpose of acquiring such knowledge as will lead to the completion of his wishes, or in journeying for other purposes, means what may be of advantage on his re-

turn;—happy must be the nation, and grateful the inhabitants, for the blessing of such a sovereign!

Is there then a country which ought to be more happy, more grateful than Russia? Her Peter deserted the couch of royalty, and became a wanderer and a labourer in other countries, to make himself master of those arts, which he conceived might be useful to his own. Her Catharine invited philosophers from all parts, to assist her councils by their wisdom; and her Alexander, whose character as a conqueror yet resounds through Europe, has a greater claim on her regard, than what arises from his military glory. In the midst of wars, or in the triumphs of peace, surrounded by armies, or by pageants, in the lacerated bosom of France, or the luxurious garden of England, one object, and that alone, seems to have taken possession of his soul, and to that he has had the art to make all circumstances bend; the *love of his country* has always been his ruling passion; for her he has fought, and for her he has ransacked all the sources of knowledge possessed by other states; till, like a Bee, he returned home, loaded with the choicest honey, for the support of the hive for which he labours.

During his visit to England, the Emperor had an opportunity of examining our new systems of instruction. — Satisfied with their usefulness, he did not hesitate to introduce them in his own dominions. There they have become both popular and fashionable. The nobility, in emulation of their sovereign, are labouring for their extension, and introducing them into the various towns on their estates. Count Romansoff, well known as an encourager of whatever is beneficial, has sent hither for a teacher to superintend the schools of the peasantry on his estate, — a peasantry of 50,000 souls; and a young man who understands the system and the Russian language, set sail in consequence, for St. Petersburg, about a week ago.

The Bible Societies too meet with the Emperor's approbation. In his dominions they were presently established, and on the 8th of June, 1817, that of St. Petersburg held its fourth anniversary meeting. Of its proceedings, the following is an introductory extract, from Mr. Henderson's letter: —

“Yesterday was celebrated the fourth anniversary of the Russian Bible Society. Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, and the inconvenient situation of the Russian Palace, (in one of the magnificent halls of which, the meeting was held,) it was computed to have been nearly three times more numerous attended than it was last year. The hall and adjoining room were quite crowded, and presented to the view of

the Christian Philanthropist, a scene of the most interesting and animating nature. — Many of the most distinguished personages both in Church and State, honoured the meeting with their presence. I was peculiarly struck with the sight of a groupe of graduated monks, and professors from the Newsky Monastery, and a number of military officers, high in rank, who appeared in another direction. Representatives of the nations for whom we are preparing editions of the sacred Scriptures; such as Russians, Armenians, Georgians, Greeks, Moldavians, Finns, Poles, Esthoniens, Livonians, Germans, and French, were assembled to take part in the ceremony, and listen to the interesting details of the publication of the Word of God in their respective languages. Among others I observed two learned Russians, who have spent fifteen years at the Academy at Pekin, and are masters of the Chinese and Mandchur languages. The scene naturally led my mind to that beautiful passage in the Prophet Isaiah, "Lift up thine eyes round about, and behold: all these gather themselves together, and come to thee. Behold, these come from far; and, lo, these from the North and West; and these from the land of Sinim."

* This Society is engaged in publishing, or has already published, *forty-three* editions of the Scriptures, in *seventeen* different languages; forming a grand total of 196,000 copies.

"The number of Bibles and Testaments issued in the course of this year, amounts to 19,431 copies, which is only about 500 copies fewer than were issued the three former years put together. The expenditures are nearly in the same proportion. During the years, 1813, 1814, and 1815, the expenditure amounted to 297,842 roubles 47 copecks; in 1816 alone, to 227,770 roubles 73 copecks."

Our streets too have attracted the Emperor's notice. In imitation of our accommodations, he has begun to pave those of St. Petersburg, and as the streets are wide, he is improving on us by defending the causeway for foot passengers, with a light iron railing; this too adds very much to the beauty of the city.

If it be true that Spain has ceded to Alexander, some of her islands, on condition of his assisting her against her own colonies, the circumstance will, doubtless, turn out, under such a sovereign, to the advantage of Russia, by opening to his comprehensive mind, the prospect of future commerce, and a participation of that wealth, from which a distant situation, and a half uncivilized population have hitherto precluded the attainment.

On the 17th of June, the Emperor, for

the encouragement of merchants, and the facilitating of commercial transactions, issued a decree for establishing an Imperial Commercial Bank, to be opened the 1st of January, 1818; of which decree the following is the concluding paragraph.

"At the same time we hereby issue the regulations of the Commercial Bank, confirmed by us. we take it under our protection, and guarantee with our Imperial word, the integrity of the capitals which shall be intrusted to it by private persons, as also that the rights of every person to the same; shall remain inviolable. With the opening of the Commercial Bank, we shall not fail to increase the resources of the Loan Bank, and to regulate it in a manner suitable to its destination; in order, by the united influence of these establishments on the strengthening of private credit, to contribute to the extension of agriculture, of industry, and of commerce; and in general to the advantage of our dearly beloved country, in whose prosperity we place the reward of our exertions and our glory."

ITALY.

Rome, the last resort of unfortunate Royalty, must at this time present to the moralist, an aspect grand but melancholy, magnificent but gloomy! Within its limits are the remnant of the Buonaparte family; their venerable mother; Lucien, his wife, and children; Louis and his son; the Princess Borghese, and Cardinal Feuch. The old court of Spain; the King, the Queen, the Queen of Etruria, the Prince her Son, and the Prince of Peace. To these may be added, to fill up the sombre picture, our own benevolent but expatriated Princess. The greater part of these once illustrious personages mingle but little with the world. Lucien admits no visitors but English; the education of his sons is his principal, if not his sole employment; he pays great attention to his mother, and is yet making all the interest in his power to go to America. At his house the Princess of Wales alighted on her reaching Rome, and with the situation she seems so well pleased, as to be desirous of purchasing it. The Princess Borghese appears more abroad than any other branch of the family.

The Royal family of Spain too, pass their time a good deal in retirement, though not to the exclusion of visitors. The Prince of Peace still possesses their confidence, their friendship and their favor, and they omit no opportunity of speaking in his praise, and of testifying their approbation of his conduct.

The Queen of Etruria, though represented as loving her parents, in the most tender manner, never visits them, except from

attiquette, because she wishes to avoid Don Manuel Godoy, whom from her heart she abhors.

Santini, the late attendant on Bonaparte, who has been under arrest at Milan, the Austrian Capital of Italy, has been set at liberty, and according to his own request, sent off to Turin, where he wishes to establish himself, and live under the inspection of the proper authorities.

His Highness, the Pope, is at present ill of a fever, from a sudden attack, as he was stepping into his bed a few weeks ago.

By a treaty lately signed, the Duchies of Parma, Piacentia, and Guastalla, are, after the death of the Ex Empress of France, to be restored to the Infanta Maria Louisa, (widow of the Duke of Parma, and King of Etruria) and to be continued to her male descendants: with the exception of the districts on the left Bank of the Po, which are enclosed within the possessions of Austria. In consequence of this treaty, Spain has acceded to the not signed at Vienna, on the 9th of June 1815.

BRITISH AMERICA.

There appears to be a rather serious disunion in the government of Canada. The House of Assembly is imprisoning the Judges, and even refusing bail for their appearance. Of the origin of the dispute we are not at present sufficiently informed to state it to the public, but we cannot help lamenting, from whatever cause it may proceed, the want of cordiality and union, among the governors of our colonies, convinced as we are, that they never terminate in the advantage either of the settlement, or the mother country.

Bills of indictment have been found, by a Grand Jury, in the Court of King's Bench, at Montreal, against Duncan Cameron, and John Dugald Cameron, partners in the North West Company; Cuthbert Grant, William Shaw, and Peter Pangman, Clerks of the said Company; and against George Campbell and others; for the felonious seizure, in 1816, of the cannon sent from England for the defence of the colony of Red River.

UNITED STATES.

This country, mindful of the advantages of commerce, and always endeavouring to extend her trade and connections, has lately passed a law, which, for its importance, may justly be called the *Navigational Act of America*. Of this law the following is the substance.

1. No goods shall be imported into the United States, except in vessels the property of the citizens of these States; or of the country where the respective goods are grown, produced, or manufactured.

2. In every case of contravention of the preceding article, the ship and cargo shall be forfeited.

3. The bounties and allowances now granted to fishing boats, will be refused to all, where the officers and three-fourths of the crew are not citizens of the United States.

4. The coasting trade to be confined to native vessels and seamen.

5. Vessels belonging to the United States which shall enter a port in one district from a port in another, shall be liable to a tonnage duty. (This clause has some exceptions.)

6. American vessels arriving from foreign ports, unless two-thirds of their respective crews be citizens of the United States, are also liable to a tonnage duty.

America, like England, seems to encounter many misfortunes from the employment of steam boats. It is not that the persons who have the management, do not understand the method of working them; or that they are ignorant of their construction; it rather appears to happen from a culpable endeavour to increase the power of the engine, by overloading the safety valves, which must necessarily, if the power be increased beyond the capability of the boiler's resistance, occasion the bursting of some part of it, and an explosion, fatal to every one within its reach.—These reflections have arisen from the following note:

“Philadelphia, June, 4, 1817. On Saturday morning last, about 7 o'clock, two miles above Point Combes, the boiler of the steam boat Constitution burst, and destroyed all the most respectable passengers, to wit, eleven. Although on the morning of this day, but five of the unfortunate gentlemen had actually expired, there could not exist a hope that any one of the eleven would survive, being completely scalded from head to foot, the nerves contracted, and the extremities destroyed.”

To make room for the great number of emigrants who have arrived, and are still coming, from France, Joseph Buonaparte is now building a town near Baltimore, to be solely inhabited by natives of that country. It is intended to accommodate a population of 12,000 persons; to be built on a regular and elegant plan; and to be embellished with the choicest decorations of the most improved architecture.

Another French Settlement is forming in the Mississippi territory; the government having lately sold to a French company, 100,000 acres of land, lying on the Timbucby, at the rate of two dollars per acre, payable in fourteen years, without interest, providing the purchasers plant and cultivate the olive and the vine. Upwards of 300 emigrants have gone to reside there, at the head of whom are Lakanal, Pennhene, Garnier de

Saints, the two L'Allemands, Desmouettes, and Chassel. They are well provided with artinas and mechanics.

Thus America, profiting by the follies of Europe, is peopling her desolate regions, and bringing her almost boundless deserts gradually into cultivation; while the poor outcasts whom she receives into her bosom, will amply repay her for her benevolence, by the arts they impart, and the accession they bring to her real wealth, in furnishing her with a useful and industrious peasantry, whose talents will be employed in her service, and who will hereafter consider her as their only parent.

The United States have established a National Bank, for the use of which they have borrowed in England 4,000,000 of dollars in specie, to be delivered in some of their ports, at 4s. 6d. sterling per dollar, within six months from January last, the time when the contract was made. The payment is secured by a deposit of the United States stock at par, redeemable in January, 1819, or, by giving two month's notice, at an earlier period. Interest accounted at 5 per cent. from the date of the contract.

The *Ventes*, with 300,000 dollars on board, had arrived at Boston, in the beginning of May, and the *Solon*, the *Electra*, and the *Emily*, with cargoes amounting to much more.

The mania of emigration seems to have extended its influence even to the United States. Young men are forming themselves into companies for the purpose of travelling to South America, in order to form a settlement. The adventurers, by a regular subscription, propose to raise a joint stock for the purchase of a vessel, and the necessary stores, and for establishing themselves comfortably on their arrival.

The Americans have now changed their national flag. When they hoisted the standard of independence, their characters were thirteen stripes, one for each province in the union: joined subsequently by other States, or enlarging their number by subdivisions, they now reckon twenty provinces in the league. They therefore retain their first number of stripes, as emblematic of their origin, and for every state display a star; the national flag, now is *thirteen stripes and twenty stars*.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Both the Spanish and Portuguese settlements continue in a state of disturbance. A counter-revolution in Brazil has been announced, as taking place on the 19th and 20th of May, after a serious engagement; but as the Chiefs yet remain at liberty, and the army far from defeated, it is hardly to be

expected that a fondly wished-for independence will be given up without another struggle.

ST. DOMINGO.

THE Emperor of Hayti is giving every encouragement to the instruction of his subjects; how he is likely to succeed may in some measure be estimated from the following extract of a letter from Mr. Gulliver, the Teacher sent over by the British and Foreign School Society, to Cape Henry, dated April 2d, 1817,—“I find my scholars possess great abilities, they make rapid progress in the English language. It is now six months since I commenced to qualify some Monitors, and at present they are capable of teaching a class of 30 or 40 boys. They of course render me great assistance—they have advanced in six months to the 6th and 7th classes, and go through the four first rules of Arithmetic, in English, with facility. His Majesty sees the advantages of the system, and being ever anxious for the welfare of his people, is going to have schools of this kind established throughout the kingdom; considering that the only way to ensure the happiness of his subjects is by giving them education.”

EAST INDIES.

THE French have, according to the treaty, had the settlement of Chandernagore, delivered up to them. Their Royal Flag was hoisted, *Te Deum* performed, and every ceremony that could be interesting to the functionaries of England and France, took place on the occasion.

Thus has France again got her foot in the East Indies, and she is enterprising.

The following is a sketch of the military strength of the powers which border British India.

1. The Selkhs. These possess a large country. They are a warlike people, are headed by a bold and ambitious leader, *Runject Sing*; and can bring into the field about 28,000 men. That part of their country under British protection, can muster a force of about 17,000.

2. Scindiah, another Chief, in alliance with the Rajah of Berar, and Bhurtpoor Rajah, has 40,000 soldiers under his command, and possesses an almost unlimited control over many of the feudatory states.

3. Ameer Khan, Mahomed Shah, and Lall Sing, can together, bring 48,000 troops into the field. These, from being ill-paid, generally subsist upon plunder.

4. Another Chief, named Holkar, with his generals, can muster about 17,000 fighting men. This leader is represented as poor but enterprising.

5. Besides these, are a tribe of military

adventurers, or mercenary soldiers, ready to serve under any standard, which, joined by a numerous class of vagrants, or unemployed natives, form together, a body of 40,000 soldiers, who subsist by plundering the neighbouring provinces, and strike terror all around them.

British India thus seems to be surrounded with a force of 173,000 natives, ever ready to seize, on any advantage that may offer, for reclaiming the territory which they once possessed.

The Rajah of Nepal, is lately dead. According to the custom of the country, one of his Queens, one of his concubines, and five female attendants, voluntarily resigned themselves, and were, with his body, consumed on the funeral pile.

CHINA.

LORD Amherst and his retinue arrived at Canton on New Year's day. His embassy has failed principally from the British prejudice of not conforming to the ceremony of prostration. Upon what right his Lordship founded his pretensions to exemption from the general custom of the empire, is best known to himself; but when a national object is to be obtained, it may not, perhaps, be always good policy to break off negotiations, by the refusal of a foolish, though, (as conformable to general custom not) a degrading ceremony.

Probably, we Britons, rank our consequence too highly, when we imagine that an empire of such a magnitude, and of the greatest antiquity of any in existence; a country, that for thousands of years, has preserved its primitive manners, should, for

the proud inhabitants of a distant island, dispense with its long established regulations, and for them, and them only, lay aside the customs which successive ages have sanctioned and approved.

AFRICA.

SIERRA LEONA. The Slave Trade appears yet to be clandestinely carried on, notwithstanding all the efforts of England to put an end to this nefarious, this abominable traffic. Two American vessels under Spanish colours were in the beginning of May taking in slaves, up the river Noonez, about two hundred miles northward of Sierra Leone, when they were attacked and taken by the brig belonging to the Colony, but not without great opposition on the part of the chief who was selling the slaves, and also of the inhabitants. Indeed the brig was so much assailed by musketry, arrows, &c. that after a great forbearance, the commander was under the necessity of turning his guns on the shore, the consequence of which was, the death of a great number of the natives.

A Tripoli corsair not long since captured a British vessel, and took her triumphantly into port. The British Consul as soon as he heard of the circumstance waited upon the Bey, and asked if a declaration of war had been issued. The Bey replied in the negative, and also observed that nothing had occurred, which could change his amicable dispositions towards England; and immediately ordered the flag of the captured vessel to be brought him, and the Captain of the Corsair to be hanged with the rope of it. This sentence was immediately executed.

Parliamentary Annals

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, June 24.—Many papers presented, and various bills forwarded.

Wednesday, 25th.—The committal of the Irish Insurrection Bill, moved by the Earl of Liverpool, and proposed to be for a year only, which he hoped would be as long as it would be necessary.—The Earl of Donoughmore, Lord Holland, and some others, opposed the bill.—Passed the committee, and was reported.

The Saving Banks' Bill ordered to be printed.

Thursday, 26th.—The Clergy Farms Bill brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.—The Officers' Compensation Bill read a second time; ordered for committal on Monday.

Friday, 27th.—This day the following bills received the Royal Assent: Lord Colchester's Annuity, Consolidated Fund, Copper Token, Yeomanry Cavalry, Newfoundland Marriage, Irish Peace Preservation, Colonial Punishment, Fraudulent Tenants, Salt Excise, Salt Exportation, Sugar Refining, Offices Continuation, Millbank Road, and several private ones. Several bills forwarded in their respective stages.

Saturday, 28th.—The Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill returned from the Commons, with an amendment for the concurrence of the Lords; on which Lord Liverpool moved the consideration thereof on Monday.

Monday, 30th.—The two Evans's, and the Suspension Bill were the principal topics discussed this day. Several bills forwarded.

Tuesday, July 1.—Their Lordships were this day particularly occupied with the Clergy residence Bill, some regulations respecting Irish Sheriffs, and the Saving Bank's Bill, which latter was postponed to this day three months.

Wednesday, 2d.—The appeal of Sir F. Biddell against the Speaker of the House of Commons and the Sergeant at Arms, on the arrest of Sir Francis in 1810, was heard this day. The time of a further hearing to be determined on tomorrow.

Thursday, July 3. The suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, as amended by the Commons, was, after several debates, agreed to by their Lordships; by which that bulwark of British Liberty remains without force, till the 1st of March, 1818. It immediately received the Royal assent.

From this period little more seems to have been done than the winding up the business of the Session, previously to the prorogation, which took place on the 12th, when His Royal Highness the Prince Regent delivered the following Speech from the throne.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I cannot close this Session of Parliament, without renewing my expressions of regret at the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

The diligence with which you have applied yourselves to the consideration of the different objects which I recommended to your attention at the commencement of the Session, demands my warmest acknowledgements; and I have no doubt that the favorable change which is happily taking place in our internal situation, is to be mainly ascribed to the salutary measures which you have adopted for preserving the public tranquillity, and by your steady adherence to those principles, by which the constitution, resources, and credit of the country have been hitherto preserved and maintained.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

I thank you for the supplies which you have granted to me; and for the laborious investigation which, at my recommendation you have made into the state of the income and expenditure of the country.

It has given me sincere pleasure to find, that you have been enabled to provide for every branch of the public service, without any additions to the burthen of the people.

The state of the public credit affords a decisive proof of the wisdom and expediency under all the present circumstances, of those financial arrangements which you have adopted.

I have every reason to believe that the deficiency in the revenue is, in a great degree to be ascribed to the unfavourable state

of the last season; and I look forward with sanguine expectations to its gradual improvement.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

The measures which were in progress at the commencement of the Session, for the issue of a new silver coinage, have been carried into execution in a manner which has given universal satisfaction; and to complete the system sanctioned by Parliament, a gold coinage of a new denomination has been provided for the convenience of the public.

I continue to receive from foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country, and of their desire to preserve the general tranquillity

The prospect of an abundant harvest throughout a considerable part of the Continent, is in the highest degree satisfactory. This happy dispensation of Providence cannot fail to mitigate, if not wholly to remove that pressure under which so many of the nations of Europe have been suffering in the course of the last year; and I trust we may look forward in consequence to an improvement in the commercial relations of this and all other countries.

I cannot allow you to separate without recommending you, that upon your return to your several counties you should use your utmost endeavours to defeat all attempts to corrupt and mislead the lower classes of the community; and that you should lose no opportunity of inculcating amongst them that spirit of concord and obedience to the laws, which is not less essential to them as individuals, than it is indispensable to the general welfare and prosperity of the kingdom.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Session growing to a close, the attention of the House seems principally to have been directed towards facilitating the various bills that remained undisposed of; and, except on the 9th of July, when the question of the Slave Trade occupied the attention of the House, and when one spirit, that of exerting itself to put an end to that disgrace of human nature, appeared to pervade every Member of every party; and on the 2nd, when the further suspension of the Habeas Corpus act was agitated, few measures of great importance seem to have been brought forward.

Friday, July 11. Mr. Brougham moved a long address to the Prince Regent, on the state of the nation; which address, though abounding in truisms, received the negative of the House. And on

Saturday, the 12th. The Parliament was prorogued to Monday the 25th of August.

Domestic Occurrences

June 30th.—Between twelve and one o'clock a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Black, Oilman, facing Bermondsey Street. Being discovered by the watchmen, they sprung their rattles and gave the alarm, when a number of the people who collected around the house endeavoured to break open the door, in order to wake the family. The servant-maid was the first who awoke, and she immediately threw herself out of one of the windows of the second floor into the street, by which her legs and her arms were all broken, and her skull fractured. The lower part of the house being filled with combustibles, the flames spread rapidly, and precluded every attempt at saving any of the family from the outside. The whole building was consumed, and part of the contiguous ones. Mr. and Mrs. Black, their two children, and Mr. Black's sister, though they had escaped over the leads from their own house, fell victims to the fire in the next.

July 5. Two proclamations in the Gazette of this day, describe the new coming coinage, called Sovereigns, and command them to be taken at 20s. each; and state, that as much of the present gold in circulation is deficient in weight, none shall be taken in payment of less weight than the following:—

	<i>dent grs</i>	<i>dent grs</i>
Guineas	5 8	7 Shill. Pieces 1 18
Half Guineas 2	14	Sovereigns 5 2½
Quarter Guin. 1	8	

Vaccines Establishment. By the report on this subject in the House of Commons, it appears that in 1818, nearly 48,000 persons had been vaccinated from lymph supplied by the establishment.

Chimney Sweepers.—The Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, on the Petitions against the employment of boys in sweeping chimnies, has been printed. It recommends the prevention of the further use of climbing boys for that purpose; and has annexed to it the minutes of the evidence taken before the Committee, which furnishes additional facts, to shew the necessity of altogether abolishing this horrid practice:—a practice pregnant with crime and cruelty,—disgraceful to us as a nation,—and wholly inconsistent with that zeal for the cause of humanity, which on other occasions we appear to entertain. In addition to that report we have now to notice the following circumstance. Joseph Ras and Robert Reid have been tried, before the High Court of Justiciary, at Edinburgh, for the murder of a boy, the apprentice of the former.—We have neither room nor inclination to detail

all the cruelties inflicted on this child of misery, the following extract is indeed sufficient. "Another boy was procured to go up the chimney, and fasten a rope round the deceased's foot. Reid took the rope and pulled, but did not bring down the boy. The rope broke. It was again fastened to the boy's foot, and the other end round a crow bar, which the two prisoners applied to the wall as a lever, and both pulled with all their strength for about a quarter of an hour, when it again broke." As might be expected, the boy was at last taken from the chimney dead. Several witnesses proved the inhuman treatment which he had at various times received from his master, who was adjudged guilty of culpable homicide, and sentenced to be transported for 14 years. The Lord Advocate deserted the diet against Reid, *pro loco et tempore*, and he was committed upon a new warrant.

DURING the first week of July, the tenth anniversary of the Auxiliary Missionary Society, for the West Riding of Yorkshire, was held in Leeds. The Report which was read includes an interesting abstract of the operations of the parent institution, in various parts of the world, especially in South Africa, and in the South Sea Islands. After service, the collections amounted to upwards of £200.

Explosion in a coal mine. On the forenoon of the 7th inst. a dreadful explosion took place at Harraton Row Pit, near Newcastle, by which out of 41 persons in the pit, 38 were killed, and the other three severely injured. Many of the sufferers were dreadfully mangled, and the bodies of two of them blown out of the pit, and their remains found at some distance from its mouth. This fatal accident was caused entirely by the perverse obstinacy of a young man, who in defiance of the orders of the over-man, refused to use Sir H. Davy's lamp, preferring a lighted candle, which though twice put out by the workmen he was to relieve, he again lighted by unscrewing his lamp, and thus sacrificed his own and the lives of his companions. An inquest was next day holden on the bodies; the verdict was, "that the deceased had got their deaths by an explosion of fire damp, occasioned by using of candles instead of safety lamps, contrary to orders given." We regret to add, that on Wednesday afternoon, six more men, who were reinstating the air-stoppings that had been swept away by the blast, were suffocated in the same mine by the after-damp, (carbonic acid gas) which commonly succeeds the explosion of hydrogen gas.

At Lincoln Assizes, which took place on the 19th July, Wm. Whitehead, carpenter, of Eaton on the Hill, was tried for setting fire to Uffington House, the seat of Earl Lindsey, near Stamford, which he appears to have effected by entering at one of the windows, and putting live coals from the kitchen fire into the drawer of a large table, and into the housekeeper's room. The fire was providentially discovered by the Countess of Lindsey rising in the night, to administer some medicine to the Earl, before the flames had spread beyond the rooms in which they were kindled; and the damage done does not appear to exceed 400 or £500, principally in linen and china. The prisoner was acquitted on the plea of insanity, but ordered to be imprisoned during his Majesty's pleasure.

Tornado at Derby. The neighbourhood of this town was visited on the 11th, by this awful but very rare phenomenon. It advanced from the south-west, and happily passed over the town without doing any injury; but the singular appearance of the clouds, intermixed with a large quantity of hay, (carried from the grounds of E. S. Sitwell Esq.) whirling about in every direction, spread surprise and consternation among the inhabitants and country people assembled at the market; where, notwithstanding the agitation which reigned in the higher regions of the air, it was perfectly calm. At the Depot, about three quarters of a mile from the town, a fine ash tree was torn up by the roots, several large branches rent off and carried to a considerable distance. The storm took a northward direction, leaving the sky clear, and the air remarkably hot. Soon after the clouds collected again, and it continued to rain during the remainder of the day.—The quantity collected in Mr. Swanwick's rain-gauge, was 1½ inch.

National Education. The sixth anniversary meeting of the Hampshire Society for the Education of the Poor on the system of Dr. Bell, was held in the city of Winchester, on the 12th of July, the Lord Bishop of that diocese sitting as President. After a sermon preached in the Cathedral, by the Rev. T. Rennell, Vicar of Kensington, an interesting report was read, from which it appears, that since the last meeting, there had been an increase of eight schools and 850 children; making the whole number of such places of instruction in Hampshire, to amount to 91, and of the children who attend 8,144.

Holkham Sheep-shearing. This annual Agricultural Feast took place on the 13th, at the residence of T. W. Coke, Esq. in Norfolk, and was attended by most of the Agricultural Characters in the kingdom. Among

the Noblemen was his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, who received the compliments of the meeting, as one of the first Farmers in the kingdom.

Among the examination of improvements, the most interesting exhibited, is the practice of inoculation, by which, at a considerably less expence than the laying down a field with seeds, Mr. Coke produces in the course of one season, an old pasture. The process is briefly thus. A field is prepared as if for corn; then a turf of grass soaked from part an old pasture, and cut into sods of about nine inches square, is taken and laid on the soil in rows, at about nine inches distance from each other; and a few loose seeds are thrown into the intervals. In the course of the winter these tufts or sods will not only have fixed themselves firmly to the ground, but will also have pushed out lateral shoots, which, with the young grass springing up from the seeds, will in the course of the spring give it the appearance of old pasture, and its produce will be considerably more than by any other method.

The company was uncommonly numerous, and the urbanity of the generous, enlightened entertainer, gave every satisfaction to his guests.

The Humane Society of Sheffield, at a meeting at the Cutlers' Hall, on the 16th, paid £9 3 0, as premiums to five persons, in cases which have occurred within the last four months.

Yorkshire Assizes commenced on the 19th. the calendar is uncommonly heavy, there being six charged with murder, 27 with robbery, two with forgery, three with receiving stolen goods, one with rape, one with having two wives, 23 with rioting and riotously assembling, two with wilfully maiming and disfiguring, and two with paying counterfeit money.

Noble Beneficence.—Earl Fitzwilliam, who is proprietor of very large estates in the county of Wicklow, had during the continuance of the late distress in that part of the country, distributed large sums of money amongst his tenants, but being desirous of increasing his bounty, he had ordered 60 tons of American flour from Liverpool to Wicklow, to be distributed, at low prices, among the poor, in proportion to their poverty. His lordship's agent, Mr. Haigh, being aware that a different description of provisions was better suited to the circumstances and situation of the objects of this bounty, had the flour sold in Cork, and, with the money, provided oatmeal and rice, which he is now distributing, with his lordship's approbation, among the poor of the county of Wicklow.

Confirmation, &c.—Wednesday the 16th, the Right Hon. and Most Reverend Edward

Venables Vernon, Lord Archbishop of York, held a visitation at the parish church of Sheffield, after which, His Grace confirmed 1911 persons, viz. 736 males, and 1175 females. His Grace then, accompanied by the Clergy, the Church Wardens, &c. of Sheffield, performed the ceremony of Consecration on a piece of land at the west end of the town, intended as a burying ground.

The venerable prelate next visited the National School, inspected closely the method pursued, and expressed himself much pleased with the regularity and good management of the institution.

On the preceding Monday his Grace had held his visitation at Doncaster; and had confirmed 3504 persons. On Thursday he had consecrated the New Church at Swinton, and also held a confirmation at Rotherham.

July 24. The annual meeting of the Hull and East Riding Missionary Association, was held this day, in the Subscription School-room, Salt-house-lane, and was very respectably and numerously attended. That

part of the report which relates to Africa, was thought particularly interesting and satisfactory.

25. The annual meeting of the Hull Auxiliary Bible Society was held at the same place, Thos. Thompson, Esq. M. P. in the chair. After arranging the business, reading the reports, &c. the members adjourned to dinner at the Dog and Duck Tavern.

Accident near Red Car. 20th. A boat of five tons measurement, sloop-rigged, sailing from Sunderland with coals, for Redcar, and being by a strong northerly wind driven past her point, brought to near the Alum Works of Lord Dundas, when one of the two men who had the management, set off to the shore in their little boat, (only 8 feet long and 3 wide) in order to seek a market, but before he could make good his landing, a wave upset his boat, and the poor man was drowned. The vessel was the joint property of the two men, and constituted their only means of procuring a subsistence.

Monthly Register.

BIRTHS.

June 27. Anne, the wife of Joseph Webb, a poor stay-maker, who resides in a cellar, in Fountain-street, Manchester, was delivered of three girls, who, with their mother, are likely for life. The poor woman is 37 years of age, and her husband 65. By this wife he has six children, and a former one has presented him with twenty-one.

July 1st. Mrs. Claridge, of the Red Lion Inn, Paddington, was delivered of three children. This, after a marriage of 20 years, is her first lying in.

July 13. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Berry was delivered of a daughter, who was immediately baptized Louise Isabelle d'Artois; the infant died on the 15th, and has been since interred in the royal tomb of the Bourbons.

July 13. Lady E. Smith, wife of J. Smith, Esq. of Heath, near Wakefield, of a daughter.—25. The lady of Richard Dunn, Esq. of Southorpe Lodge, Driffell, of a son and heir.—27. At Goole Hall, near Howden, the lady of Jarvis Empson, Esq. of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

June 20. At Edinburgh, Count Flahault, Aide-de-Camp to Bonaparte at the Battle of Waterloo, to the Hon. Miss Mercer Elphinstone, only child of Lord Viscount Keith, likely to be the richest heiress in Britain, she has in her own right about £6000 a year,

and her father has at his own disposal from £300,000 to £400,000. She is also in remainder for the Barony of Keith.—26. Josh. Fielden, Esq. of Wilton-house, Lancashire, to Frances Mary, second daughter of the Rev. S. Masters, Rector of Croston.—July 1. Mr. Saml. Cooper, of Barnsley, Linen Manufacturer, to Miss Mary Mann, of Bradford.—Chas. Shaw Lefevre, Junr. Esq. to Emma Laura, youngest daughter of Lady Elizabeth Whitbread.—7. Mr. John Harrison, Spirit Merchant, of Whitby, to Miss Grundson, of Normanby, near Pickering.—8. At Money-musk, Aberdeenshire, Henry Iveson, Esq. of Blackbank, Yorkshire, to Miss Jesse Grant, third daughter of Sir Archibald Grant, of Money-musk.—8. Mr. Spink, Druggist, of Leeds, to Miss Searle, of Norton, near Malton.—15. Wm. Bowes, Esq. of Brompton, near Northallerton, to Miss Anne Cooper, of Thornton, near Pickering.—Mr. John Burrow, of New Malton, to Miss Marshall, of Newton.—At the Friends' Meeting House, London, Mr. Alfred Birchall, Leeds, to Miss Mary Compton, of the former place.—16. At Darlington, Mr. Bywater, of Knottingly, to Miss Hall.—At Leeds, Mr. J. A. Vickers, to the widow of the late Samuel Gawthorpe, Esq. of Wakefield.—19. The Hon. Orlando Bridgeman, third son of the Earl of Bradford, to Selina, fourth daughter of the Hon. General Needham.—20. George Greaves, Esq. eldest son of George Bustard Greaves, Esq. of Page Hall, near Sheffield, to Anna Maria Rooke, only daughter of

Joseph Henley, Esq. of Waterperry House, Oxfordshire, High Sheriff of that county.—31. At Sheffield, Mr. Chs. Whiteley to Miss E. Thompson.—24. At Nottingham, the Rev. Joseph Hutton, of Walthamstow, to Miss Holt of the former place.—Mr. Rutherford, of Hull, Draper, to Miss Mell, of Riplingham.

DEATHS.

June 25. Mr. Daniel Leader, aged 73, of the firm of Thos. and Dl. Leader, Silver Platers, Sheffield.—26. At Shugbrough, Staffordshire, the Hon. E. H. Anson, youngest son of Lord Viscount Anson.—27. At the Parsonage, Kirk Hammerton, the Rev. J. T. Nicholson, Resident Curate.—28. Suddenly, in her 87th year, at Thornes, near Settle, Mrs. M. Metcalfe, one of the Society of Friends, and mother to Mr. T. Metcalfe of Leeds.—July 1st. The Reverend Edward Goodwin, Assistant Minister in the Parish Church of Sheffield, and Perpetual Curate of Attercliffe, in the 86th year of his age and the 3rd of his ministry. This worthy character affords an irrefragable proof of the possibility of being a good preacher and a good man, without possessing the advantages of a university education. Born of humble parents, with difficulty could be follow the bent of his inclination; but by some favour and patronage, aided by his own intrinsic merit, we find him, at the age of twenty-four, an assistant minister in the church. At this period, or soon afterward, he became Curate of Attercliffe, in which station he continued till his death.—Of an affable disposition, he conciliated the hearts of all his acquaintance; while his benevolence, not confined to his own bosom, spread its influence around, and gave activity to all within its sphere. To him Sheffield, in a great measure, owes the establishment of the Charity School for Girls; and every institution which had the good of the poor for its object, always found in him an active and a steady co-operator. As an Antiquarian, he has long been known in the pages of *Sylvanus Urban*, where the detail of his researches, have thrown a light on many local remains. As a Preacher, his oratory was of that calm persuasive kind, that glides smoothly, and almost imperceptibly, into the heart; carrying with it, if not conviction, a resolution to follow the advice of the Preacher, and a wish to imitate his gentle character.

Mrs. Gregson, of Bishop Burton, near Beverley, aged 76; and the next morning Mr. Gregson, her husband, aged 77: they had lived together more than half a century.—Mr. Wm. Wilson, of Lincolnshire, a remarkably pensive character, fell down in a fit, and instantly expired: in cash and notes were found in his pocket £1187 0 7½.—2. Mrs. Voase, relict of John Voase, Esq.

of Hull.—At Sheffield, Mr. George Haslehurst, one of the Society of Friends.

3. At Salford, in the 65th year of his age, Mr. John Taylor. He was educated at the Dissenting Academy at Daventry, under the late Dr. Ashworth, and afterwards resided in the same establishment several years as Classical Tutor, which office his extensive learning fully qualified him to fill. He was subsequently stationed several years at Walmstey Chapel, in Lancashire, and at Ilminster, in Somersetshire, as the Minister of the Congregations of Unitarian Dissenters in those places, at both of which he was highly and deservedly respected. During his residence at Ilminster, a change took place in his religious sentiments, and he proved his conscientious sincerity, by immediately resigning his situation. Some time afterwards, he joined the Society of Friends, and for 16 or 17 years presided over the School belonging to that body, at Manchester. This office a paralytic attack obliged him to relinquish in the year 1811, since when a succession of similar visitations have gradually weakened his bodily and mental faculties, and finally brought him to the grave.—4. Robt. Ogden Esq. of Leeds, aged 37, of the firm of Bolton and Ogden, Liverpool.—5. At Sheffield, Mr. Thos. Frost, Merchant Tailor, aged 74.—At Hull, Lewis Gray, Esq. formerly Surveyor of Customs.—6. At Halifax, Mrs. Preston, only sister of Saml. Waterhouse, Esq. of Saplin Grove.—At Thoraldby, Bywell Sadler, Esq.—At Malvern, aged 88, the Rev. James Stillingfleet.—7. At Keighley, suddenly, Mr. John Allen, a celebrated Mathematician.—At Wisbeach, Lincolnshire, Mr. John Varley, aged 79, leaving his 5th wife to lament his loss.—Thos. Thompson, Esq. of Staincliffe Hall, near Dewsbury.—At Hull, Mr. Henry Dring, aged 46: he was a ship owner, an elder Brother, and one of the Wardens of the Trinity House.

July 8. At 6 this morning, expired, the Right Hon. George Ponsonby, M. P. for Peterborough, of an illness of only one week's duration. A paralytic affliction called *Hemiplegia*, which baffled every effort of the most able physicians.

Like his great prototype, the immortal Chatham, while stemming the torrent of what he thought corruption, and opposing measures which he could not conceive to be for his country's good, this great patriot sunk at his post, was carried from the Senate-house to his chamber, and stretched on a couch from which he never more arose.

Mr. Ponsonby was the second son of the Rt. Hon. John Ponsonby, for several years Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, and brother to William, the first Lord Ponsonby. He was born March 15, 1755, was educated for the Law, and in 1780 called to the Irish

Bar. In 1781 he married Lady Mary Butler daughter to the Earl of Lanesborough. In 1782, on the Duke of Portland becoming Viceroy of Ireland, Mr. Ponsonby, though only a barrister of two years standing, was presented with a silk gown, and appointed first Counsel to the Commissioners of the Revenue, a place amounting to about £1200 a year. He was now brought into Parliament, in order that he might support with his vote at least, the administration under which he was serving; but he appears at that period to have paid more attention to the pleasures of the field, than either the Bar or the Senate.

It is observed, that in the interval of the administration of the Duke of Portland and the Marquis of Buckingham, Mr. Ponsonby enjoyed his place, and his pleasures in easy indolence," "The Marquis, however, who made many patriots courtiers, made also some courtiers patriots; of these latter, Mr. Ponsonby was one. Dismissed from office, to make room for Mr. Marcus Beresford, he dismissed his habitual indolence, and began seriously to cultivate his profession. Business flowed in upon him, he felt a new confidence in his efforts, and soon also he began to display his qualities as a senator, to the mortification of the Viceroy, who, too late, discovered his talents, and repented his precipitate exchange. Continuing in the same line of politics he then assumed, in 1806, we find him appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland. This situation, on the accession of his friends, in 1807, he resigned, and from that time to the period of his death, has been what may be properly termed, the Leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons.

Few men have conducted themselves with the integrity of Mr. Ponsonby. Though the leader of a party, he seems never to have been actuated by a party spirit; his thoughts, his services, his life, were all devoted to his country; in her cause he laboured, and in her cause he fell.

Five sons and a daughter survive him; the latter married to the Hon. F. Prittie, brother to Lord Dundally.

In delineating the character of Mr. Ponsonby, we ought not to forget the observations of His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, on the coincidence of the bill for removing the disabilities of the Catholics, receiving the Royal assent on the day of Mr. Ponsonby's death. "Thus," said His Royal Highness, "that distinguished man had the cheering satisfaction of being the messenger to heaven of the success of a measure for attempting which, but a few years ago, he and his friends had been compelled, in obedience to that steady principle which had ever characterized their acts, to resign the honours

and emoluments of office. Those who were then his opponents, now come forward to acknowledge the justice and necessity of at least one important concession to the principles he had ever enforced, and it was his lot to have just lived to see his opinions on this point carried into practical operation."

"No tomb—affliction's hand can raise,
"No tears by friendship shed;
"Nor yet this partial voice of praise,
"Shall honor most the dead.

"But if t'award the Patriot's meed,
"Our foes with friends combine
"O! this is virtue's boast indeed,
"This Ponsonby is thine."

July 10. At 5 o'clock, this morning, His Grace the Duke of Northumberland. For many years His Grace had been a victim to the gout; and for some weeks past, had been particularly indisposed though on the whole supposed to growing better. His Grace was sensible to the last. His Duchess, and his sons, Earl Percy, and Lord Prudhoe, were with him at his death. His Grace was born the 14th August, 1742, and "is descended from one of the most ancient families in Yorkshire, which originally and properly are named Smithton, from a village of that name, near Richmond. They anciently intermarried with the family of Catherick, of Catherick; and the present Duke of Northumberland inherits the possessions of them both."

His Grace, when Earl Percy, devoted himself to a military life, and served with much distinction in America during the contest of the colonies with the mother country. In 1764, he married Anne Stuart, third daughter of John, Earl of Bute, from whom he was divorced in 1779, without having had any issue. In 1779, he married Frances Julia Burrell, third daughter of Peter Burrell, Esq. of Beckingham, in Kent, sister of Lord Gwydir, by whom he has had numerous issue. Her Grace, the present Duchess, who survives him, is his third wife, and the daughter of Earl Powis.

Of late years, His Grace has not entered much into public affairs; but he has always been remarkable for his munificence, for the encouragement he has afforded the arts, and for the useful virtues of a private gentleman.

July 13. At Eglington Castle, in the 7th year of his age, Hugh, Lord Montgomerie, eldest son of the Earl of Eglington.—14. Near Wolviston, in Durham, aged 104, Mrs. Mary Stephenson. Her mother died at 100, one sister at 107, another at 105, and a brother at 97.—At Bath, in the 54th year of his age, the Right Hon. James Everard, ninth Lord Arundel, of Wardour Castle, and

Count of the Holy Roman Empire. Being a Roman Catholic, his Lordship has never had a seat in the House of Peers. He succeeded in his honours by his eldest son, the Honourable James Everard Arundel, who married Mary, the only daughter of the late Marquis of Buckingham.

13. In London, whither she had gone to attend the Yearly Meeting, Martha Routh, aged about 77, many years a Minister in the Society of Friends. A woman of exemplary conduct, whose memory will be dear to all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. Zealous in the cause she had espoused, she twice crossed the Atlantic in the work of the ministry; and at home extended her labours through almost every part of the United Kingdom. Her residence was in Manchester.

18. At Seaford, Lady Prescott, relict of Sir G. W. Prescott, Bart.—At Boston, Wm Chapman, Esq.—At Winchester, Miss Jane Austin, youngest daughter of the Rev. Mr. G. Austin, rector of Steventon, Hampshire, authoress of many interesting works.—At Appleton Roebuck, near Tadcaster, aged 77, Mr Yates, an eminent farmer.

24. At Hodsack Priory, near Blythe, universally lamented, Lieut. Col. Mellish, one of the Equerries of H. R. H. the Prince Regent.

16. At Paris aged 40. Wilhelmina, Baroness de Stael Holstein, only daughter of the celebrated M. Necker, by his wife Susan Curchod the friend and correspondent of our historian Gibbon.—Few females have attained the celebrity of Madame de Stael; few writers have been more contradictorily criticized: some more generally read. Enjoying an uncommon acuteness of observation, and possessing an astonishing felicity in expressing her ideas, her delineations are correct, her sketches of character striking, and her descriptions bold, forcible, and fascinating. Grossly attacked by the hirelings of party,

her works have been frequently represented as the reverse of good, and herself as destitute of morality and of the virtues of her sex. That she was at least a good parent the piety of her children is a convincing proof. Subjected for a long period to disease, she had a presentiment she should die in her sleep, she therefore requested her son the young Baron, when he should find her apparently lifeless, to watch her corps for the space of twenty-four hours, as she might perhaps in that time, if not really dead exhibit some marks of returning animation. While his mother was afflicted, young Holstein never left her; nor till the expiration of three days after her death did he ever quit her chamber, and then only to shut himself up in the same carriage that contained the remains of his mother, and which was by easy stages conveying her to her vault. A bad parent would not have been so revered.

Madame de Stael was born in Paris, in 1768, and under two such characters as M. and M^{de}. Necker must have received every advantage which education, and an early introduction into the first literary and fashionable circles, could bestow. When very young she married the Baron de Stael Holstein, at that time Ambassador from the Court of Sweden to that of France: by whom, who died in 1798 she had two children; the present Baron, and a daughter married to the Duke de Broglio, Peer of France.

Her writings of the political kind have generally involved her in persecutions. In 1793 she sought an asylum in England; she afterwards resided in Switzerland, Frankfort, Berlin, and Stockholm; and we again find her in England in 1814, when on the restoration of Louis 18th she returned to France, where she finally settled.

Her published writings are numerous, and it is understood that several are yet left behind in manuscript, among which is said to be a history of the French Revolution

Monthly Report.

AGRICULTURAL

The continuance of warm showery weather, has a good influence on the appearance of the corn crops, which every where, present the promise of an abundant harvest. In the North of the county, the crops of hay are uncommonly heavy; and the corn fields, of all descriptions, have a fine appearance as can be wished for. Table vegetables, though later than in the southern part, are equally abundant. Potatoes promise to be a very great crop. On the whole, no report can be more favourable for the country, than what we have in our power to present this month. The effect it has already had on the price of flour, is very visible in numbers of poor families, who have thus been enabled to procure a little more of that most useful of all necessaries, Bread.

Hops, in the fine dry weather, had begun to revive, and to promise fair for a good produce; this showery weather, it is feared, will have a contrary effect.

The sheep in the North, have shorn well; the fleeces are very heavy, and of good quality. Wool sells at 1s. 6d. or 1s. 7d. per lb, or at the rate of 21s. per stone,

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange, Monday, July 28.

Foreign Wheat from 2s. to 3s. lower than this day week. Barleyscarce, and from 3s. to 4s. per quarter, dearer. Malt on demand, and 2s. higher. Beans and Oats each 2s. higher. Best flour 95s. per sack.

Foreign Wheat	47 to 57	Malt	62 to 67	Small Tick Beans	42 to 50
Fine Ditto	90 to 100	Fine Ditto	76 to 82	Old Ditto	52 to 62
Engish Wheat	56 to 60	White boiling Peas	54 to 53	Feed Oats	17 to 28
Fine Ditto	95 to 100	Fine Ditto	60	Fine Ditto	25 to 32
Rye	57 to 41	Grey Pease	42 to 50	Potatoes Ditto	38 to 44
Fine Ditto	57	Fine Ditto	54	Fine Flour p. Sack	93 to 95
Barley		Tick Beans	38 to 47	Seconds	85 to 20
Fine Ditto	24 to 26	Old Ditto	47 to 57	Rape Seed p. Last	£44 to £48

	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats	Beans.
HULL	60s. to 100s.			28s. to 40s.	30s. to 40s. New
DONCASTER	20s. to 34s.	20s. to 26s.	35s. to 40s.	25s. to 40s.	15s. to 20s.

COMMERCIAL.

We learn from Manchester, that the cotton trade is becoming rather brisk,—and from Birmingham, that the iron trade is reviving. But however, our manufacturers may flourish, while we have artists, void enough of that *amor patriæ*, which should teach them to prefer the welfare of their own country to that of any other, as to induce them to carry their machinery to our neighbours, we can never expect very permanent prosperity. That we have artists of that description, men who prefer a neighbouring state to their own, and who would wish to have the arts flourish in a strange soil, rather than mature them on their own, is evident from the following extract from a Birmingham Paper, the substance of which is taken from the Monitor.

"A fellow-countryman, known for one of the finest and most useful enterprisers, which England and France boasts, intends to import from the first of these kingdoms to the second, a rotatory machine, proper for manufacturing of nails. He is in the possession of the designs, the details and the sketch of this machine. Moved by a stream of water, or by a steam engine, of an eight horse power, it forms every minute 3600 nails of an inch long. If the matrices, which are moveable, be changed, it makes nails from two lines in length, to six inches and a half. It also forms any sort of small iron work, as triangles, chimes, balustrades for staircases and balconies, and knife-blades; in a word, a great number of the articles of an ironmonger's shop. Three persons are sufficient to attend to this machine."

Weekly Register of the Price of STOCKS, for July 1817.

	July	1	8	15	22	29
Bank Stock		274				291
3 per Cent red.		75½	77½	82½	81½	79½
3 per Cent. cons.		76½	77	82½	81	79
4 per Cent. Cons.		94½	96½	101½	97½	
5 per Cent. Navy Ann.			105½	107½	104½	103
India Stock		218				
India Bonds (premium)		100	98 to 100			114 to 115
Rxchequer Bills 3d. p. Day (prm.)		9 to 12	15 to 18	17 to 20		
Consols for Acc.		76½		83½	81½	79½
AMERICAN 3 per Cents.		64				66
AMERICAN new Loan 6 p Cent		103½				106
FRENCH 5 per Cents		65, 60				67, 85



J. Meynier. Sc.

M. LAURENTIUS COVTE

R. B. L. L. L. L.

NORTHERN STAR,

OR,

Porkshire Magazine.

NO. 3.]

SEPTEMBER, 1817.

VOL. I.

EMBELLISHED WITH
A View of Malham Cove, near Settle;
And a View of Mulgrave Castle.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.



THE valuable communication from Mr. BIGLAND, arrived too late for insertion in the present Number,—it shall have a place in the next ; and the Editors are not without a hope, that that intelligent Writer will continue to enrich their pages by the occasional productions of his pen.

The *Memoirs of John Rolle, of Hampole*, will form a part of our next, and the future favors of the Author are respectfully solicited.

The Address to “ My Butterfly,” was received, but too late for insertion this month ; it shall appear in our next.

The advice of our friend, L. M. shall be attended to.

We recommend to “ a Subscriber” the fable of the “ Old Man, his Son, and the Ass.”

The communication from P. of York, shall be submitted to some of our Antiquarian friends.

The Ode to Contentment, Verses on Cheerfulness, and Address to the Ribble, have reached us, but we must decline their insertion.

For the non-appearance of the communication from TRUX BLUE,— the lines on a *Poppy on the Birth-Day of a Sister*,— and those on *Thompson* and *Pope*, the Editors have to offer their apologies, They were put into the hands of an individual who was then employed in the editorial department of the Magazine, and he has refused to return them. This circumstance the Editors hope will not prevent the Authors hereafter favoring them with their effusions.

NORTHERN STAR.

No. 3.—For SEPTEMBER, 1817.

Picturesque Scenery, Antiquities &c.

OBSERVATIONS ON SETTLE, GIGGLESWICK, MALHAM COVE, &c.

ON returning from the Lakes, in Westmoreland and Cumberland, through that part of Yorkshire designated *Craven*, I was peculiarly struck with the variety and romantic beauty that envelopes Settle and the surrounding country. A mixture of interesting scenery instantly develops itself to the eye of the Traveller, when midway between Clapham and Settle, a distance of six miles, at a point where the road has attained its greatest elevation. The turnpike before him forming a regular inclined plane, hard as flint, and white as the materials from which it is formed, runs close to the base of an immense limestone rock for a distance of nearly two miles, after which it is gradually obliterated, by forming a curve to the left. To the right, and directly in front of the *Giggleswick Scar* is situated Giggleswick Tarn a large and beautiful Lake embosomed by hills that slope to its banks, and exhibit the most fertilizing aspect. At the bottom of the Tarn the village of Giggleswick commences, where its Church, and celebrated classical School, are conspicuous objects in the fore-ground of the landscape. The eye now wanders further, crosses the river Ribble and enters the beautiful vale of Settle, at a mile distant from Giggleswick, where the scene widens into an extensive fertile valley, exhibiting an assemblage of villages and other picturesque objects to a distance bounded only by the horizon, or by *Pendle Hill*, in Lancashire. The objects that have been so rapidly glanced over are too interesting to be left without a separate detail; I shall therefore beg the indulgence of my readers in suffering me to return to the spot where my description had its commencement.—The Rock to the left of the road, an object of no trifling import to the landscape, runs in a line rather curved than straight, with little variation in altitude for the distance of a mile, when it gradually lowers its crest, and is ultimately obliterated in a beautiful wood, on the side of the road opposite to but parallel with Giggleswick, its Church, and classical School. Its crest, or uppermost part is irregularly perpendicular; its base large, rapidly sloping to the road, and covered with loose stone or large masses of projecting rocks, diversified with yews, hazel wood, and rock plants.

Close to the road, and about the middle of the Scar, an ebbing and flowing well is situated, whose waters, clear as crystal, rush from a fissure in

the rock, and are rapidly poured into a well, or stone recipient, with an aperture in the bottom, through which the water is regularly discharged. The variation in the supply frequently astonishes the unsuspecting Traveller who stops to quench his thirst or who has seated himself by this delicious fountain to enjoy the beauty of the scenery; happening to view the reservoir on his arrival, when its waters are at the lowest ebb, his attention is arrested from the objects that attract him by the noise of the water overflowing the recipient on all sides. While contemplating, with astonishment this sudden influx of water, or doubting the correctness of his first observations, which the stillness of the spot, the grandeur, tempered with the softness of the scenery around him are calculated to inspire; the stream from the fissure is diminished, and the water again sinks to the interior part of the basin, and leaves the spectator confounded and amazed.

These changes of ebbing and flowing generally take place once in about five minutes, but are considerably influenced by the wetness or dryness of the season, and consequently increasing or diminishing the quantity of water in the spring.

Naturalists and Philosophers have ventured different opinions explanatory of a phenomenon so rare and beautiful, which in all probability results from a simple piece of mechanism, hidden from the observation of man in the bowels of the earth. Namely, a valvular construction at the mouth of the spring, or at some point in the subterraneous passage of the water, formed by a loose stone and suspended horizontally by two opposite points constituting its axis: the valve thus formed will move on its own central points, and uninfluenced by the water to a certain extent, closes the outlet, and consequently causes an accumulation between the valve and the source of the spring; when the water has increased until its level rises considerably above the centre of the valve, the weight of the water turns it upon its axis, and it is poured with velocity into its common course.

From the ebbing and flowing well to Giggleswick is somewhat more than a mile, over a road of white limestone in the highest state of preservation. This village although a picturesque object in the landscape has nothing worthy of remark, farther than being large, containing a considerable number of gentlemen's houses, an antique church, and its famous classical school, standing in an insulated situation adjoining the church yard and at a small distance from the turnpike road. This school was founded by King Edward the sixth in the 7th year of his reign, at the instance of his chaplain John Nowel, vicar of Giggleswick, and the government vested in twelve Trustees. His Majesty's grant was in land, and at that time (I am informed) produced about £20. per annum; the value of which has so much increased since that period, combined with inclosures and other circumstances connected with the gift, that its present amount is near £1500 a year. It has three preceptors, two for classical and one for mathematical tuition. The classical teachers have each a handsome house in which they reside, at a short distance from the school and connected with the establishment, that were built for the purpose at the instigation of the trustees from a surplus of the annual proceeds. The number of pupils is limited only by the want of room, and are admitted from every quarter of the globe, if their moral characters are good, let their religion be what it may. This seminary has always been celebrated for its class-

of superiority, but never held a more conspicuous figure than under the rigid discipline, and literary attainments of its present professors.* The late Arch-deacon *Paley*, whose pre-eminence placed him above his competitors in the paths of learning and science, received his classical education from this school, whose father the Rev. *William Paley*, was head master for upwards of 50 years.

At the distance of about a mile, over a handsome stone bridge crossing the river Ribble, stands *Settle*,—a market town of considerable importance more particularly for the sale of fat and lean Cattle, that are alternately exposed in the market-place on the Monday, in every week. The town exhibits nothing remarkable excepting the spaciousness of its market place, the incongruous mixture of good and elegant houses with others of very inferior complexion—its having no church† nearer than a mile, and its being situated at the foot of a rock whose summit is frequently enveloped in the clouds. The town is situated on a gently sloping, inclined plane, and defended from the east by a range of mountains of considerable height, covered with sweet and luxuriant herbage, that fatten with amazing rapidity large herds of lowing oxen, and abundant flocks of bleating sheep. The rock, or in other words *Castleberg*, for that is its name, is a prodigious mass of limestone, projecting from a beautiful mountain, covered with verdure, constituting the back ground, and giving a lively contrast to the picture. Its base forms an irregular slope, departing very little from the perpendicular line, crested with an upright mass of solid rock, level on the top and covered with herbage to the edge of the precipice. Here the admirer of nature may sit and contemplate an immense extent of beautiful country. *Pennygeat*,‡ and *Ingleborough* to the right, and *Pendle* § *Hill*, in Lancashire to the left; with intervening scenery, singularly picturesque. Under his very feet, and close to the bottom of this stupendous edifice, *Settle* is situated, where every house, and most of the streets, are objects of easy inspection; whose inhabitants, whether employed in their gardens, sauntering in conversation in the market place, or bustling in their different occupations, making allowance for their apparent diminution in size resulting from the great distance between the observer and the object, are all easily recognized. *Castleberg* was formerly inaccessible excepting at the north and south sides, and to get to its elevated summit was a task of no trifling exertion and fatigue, and wholly unattainable excepting by those whose limbs were agile, and whose respiring organs were of the most perfect conformation. Within the last thirty years, *Castleberg*

* The Rev. Rowland Ingram, B. D. the Rev. John Howson, and Mr Stackhouse. The two former hold the classical chairs, while the latter presides over, and directs the Mathematical studies of the Classical and other pupils in the Upper School; where they are compelled to attend daily. After finishing their lessons and exercises in the dead languages.

† *Settle* is in the parish of *Giggleswick*, where the church stands.

‡ *Pennygeat* and *Ingleborough* are two of the largest hills in Yorkshire, the former six, and the latter nine miles from *Settle*.

§ *Pendle Hill* is between 20 and 30 miles distance from the point of observation.

was presented or in other words consigned to the care of the opulent inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, by Mr. Williams (a Gentleman of great merit and good taste, a native of the town where his juvenile years had been spent) that it might be preserved and improved. Various subscriptions were immediately entered into, and in about two years the object was attained ; the Rock was surrounded with a wall, firs and evergreens were planted ; circuitous, zigzag, and fantastical walks were cut, each bending its course in slow and winding progression towards the top. By this means parts, inaccessible became easy of approach, and the persevering Tourist after many an effort, performing many a curve, and cutting many an angle, finds himself under the crest of the edifice, where seats are cut in the Rock for his enjoyment and repose. Viewing the fabric above him he is excited with feelings of awe, while the objects beneath him, blended together in infinite variety, impress his mind with the beautiful and sublime. At the north and south ends the uppermost part or summit of the Rock may be ascended, with little difficulty and without danger, forming a level surface, where the admiring traveller may sit, fanned by the breath of refreshing breezes, and contemplate a prospect incomparably beautiful and extensive.

This part of Craven exhibits such a vast assemblage of beautiful objects in landscape, chained together by an infinitude of links, that the tourist is at a loss where to begin or where to end his subject. Before I take leave of this part of the country, suffer me Messrs. Editors, to take up a little more of your time while I endeavour to give a faint outline of one of the finest pieces of perpendicular Limestone Rock, that Yorkshire or any other English county can boast : namely

Malm Cove.

The distance between Settle and this stupendous work of nature is about six Miles, over a high and mountainous country generally fertile, but remarkable for nothing but its wild and terrific aspect, excepting on the top of the moor at a small distance from the road ; where the lofty mountains, as it were by common consent, have spread themselves into a wide expanse, in which is situated Malm Tarn, a lake of a mile in diameter, of the depth of several yards, beautifully transparent, and abounding with *Trout* and *Perch* remarkable for their size their beauty and exquisite flavour. This large sheet of water with a considerable portion of the surrounding Country is the property of Lord Ribblesdale, who has erected an elegant Fishing House* close to its banks, where Boats are kept for the convenience and enjoyment of the noble possessor, as well as to various parties who frequently obtain his Lordship's permission to fish. However the height of its

* The country that surrounds this beautiful Lake and Chateau, abounds with Game and other kinds of Game in great abundance. The wild fowl that frequent the Tarn and the great quantities of domesticated birds of various species that inhabit its borders, render the situation both desirable and interesting to the sporting gentlemen. But the favorite amusements is skimming the surface in *boats* destined for the purpose, with proper apparatus of rods, lines, and flies, all of which must be of great strength, and of the best materials, as the *trout* and *perch* caught in this way, are from two to seven pounds weight.

situation may make it an object of curiosity, it will for ever lessen it as an object of interest and beauty.

The pains that have been taken within the last twenty years, the taste displayed, and the money expended in planting and decorations have, to a considerable extent, mellowed down the rudeness of the scenery, and protected the sporting mansion of his Lordship from many a bitter blast. — Malm Tarn must ever be pronounced an exquisitely beautiful sheet of water; but situated as it is in a cold and chilling country where nothing is heard but the whistling of winds and the dashing of waves, the admiring stranger retires without sorrow, and leaves it without regret.

To return to my subject, after a distant view of the Tarn, while descending the road; *Malham*, a village situated at the declivity of an extensive range of craggy mountains, and at the top of a most fertile and luxuriant valley denominated *Kirkby Malham-dale* appears in view. The beauty and extent of this prospect, contrasted with travelling several miles over a dreary and monotonous country with scarcely a single object to attract the attention cannot fail to excite sensations the most pleasing to the imagination of the observer.

Malham Cove is situated about a mile above the village, spreading a beautiful front from east to west across the whole valley, and forming a communication between two reclining hills. Its structure is solid limestone, its attitude perpendicular, and its altitude 288 feet from the lowest part of the summit to its base. The uppermost part of this towering edifice forms a curve of an immense sweep from hill to hill, exhibiting a magnificent segment of a prodigious circle. Its great expansion gradually narrows towards the base, from whence issues a large stream of water, excessively cold and clear as crystal, that meanders down the vale to the village below; having traversed under ground for more than a mile from the Tarn. In rainy and tempestuous weather, to which this high and mountainous country is particularly subject, the subterraneous outlet at the southern extremity of the Tarn being incapable of receiving its great overflow of water, a large and rapid current bends its course to the summit of this terrific amphitheatre, from whence it is precipitated into the valley beneath, a distance of nearly 300 feet, forming a cascade more beautiful than the imagination can picture. — On these occasions, when the wind is high and tempestuous, the water while descending from the apex of the precipice, is driven against the rock, or dispersed like thick Mist, or showers of rain, to an immense distance, exhibiting altogether a magnificent and interesting Phenomenon.

Tourists who have visited this part of the world in the summer months, have deplored the want of this stupendous cataract, and have wondered the subterraneous passage, from the Tarn was not obliterated (by art) that its redundant waters on all occasions might pass the top, rather than issue from a fissure at the foot. However desirous the human mind may be to contemplate the sublime and marvellous in nature's works, the diversion of this singular subterraneous water course, to the summit of the Rock, would prevent the approach, and consequently the more minute inspection of one of the finest pieces of perpendicular Limestone-Rock in the known world.

To give an adequate conception of its beauties, or to delineate its various features, beggars all description. The Artist too is equally unsuccessful in the attempt: lays down the pencil and stands appalled while he views a structure so tremendous and august. Its features and tints are elegant and deli-

cate in the extreme, — of a light silver grey, excepting a few lines of a deeper shade, formed as it were by the streams and droppings of water from the different shelves and projections in the front of the rock. The sides are fringed and clothed with wood, forming a beautiful recess both magnificent and picturesque.*

This bold and lofty Cove is distinctly seen from the top of Conistone Moor, from the Southern Hills near Halifax, and from an elevated situation near *Coley*, in *Lancashire*, which is more than 20 miles. It is asserted that when the sun shines and the atmosphere is clear, the observer (placed at these distances) with the naked eye can discover the lineaments and contour, as well as the concavities and convexities of this stately edifice.

The Tourist who wishes to behold an assemblage of the sublime and beautiful, in this magnificent specimen of nature's architecture, will be most highly gratified in paying his visit on a clear autumnal evening, just before the sun sinks behind the horizon. Here his reclining rays gild the borders of the rocks that reflect a softness on the drapery, whose varied tints of fading foliage, stamp the landscape with a beautiful grandeur far beyond the grasp of language to define.

* The drawing of the Cove I have transmitted to you, which wants both spirit and effect, is at your service and you may use it as you think proper.

DESCRIPTION OF MULGRAVE CASTLE.

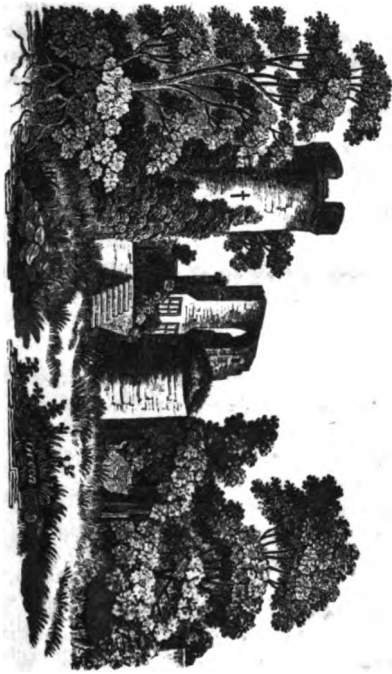


IN the year 1812, I paid a visit to the ruins of Mulgrave Castle, situated about a mile from the present residence of Lord Mulgrave, in the Wapentake of Lanburgh, and North Riding of the county. So little now remains of this very ancient structure, that no correct idea can be formed of its original extent or appearance; at the time I mention the grounds were so overgrown with weeds of every description, that it was with difficulty I could force a passage through them, and found it impossible to trace the foundations.

The parts exhibited in the annexed view are, with the exception of some low walls, all that is now left of the edifice. The two circular towers have evidently formed the main entrance; and a hollow road points out the situation of the moat; the steps which are so distinctly seen are a modern addition. The towers appear to be either of Saxon or Danish origin, and certainly bear marks of great antiquity. The Keep is soon standing back between the towers, in which it may be noted that the square windows with stone mullions, shew them to have been added about the time of James, or Charles I. in the troubles of which period this Castle bore a distinguished part.

Should these hints be considered worthy of a place in your Miscellany, they may be the means of drawing from some of your correspondents a regular historical and descriptive account of the place, doubtless to the gratification of your numerous readers.

G. W.



MULGRAVE CASTLE.

History of Trades and Manufactures.

CHAPTER III.

Process of the Manufacture of British Bar Iron.

It was our intention to have commenced the present chapter with the Natural History of Iron, but previous to that it may be acceptable to many of our readers to know the progress that has been made in Iron Making, in the immediate vicinity of Sheffield; and in what way the Cutlery Manufactory has been provided with this necessary article.

From the time the Act for incorporating the trade was obtained, until nearly the close of the eighteenth century, by far the greater part of the Iron consumed in the cutlery manufacture, and all other purposes, was imported from Russia and Sweden; and till the introduction of Slitting Mills in this neighbourhood, (about the year 1730) the cutlers prepared the iron and steel from the bar, by heating, and then splitting and drawing it upon the anvil, before they could commence making blades, &c. This process much excited the surprise of a Derbyshire Farmer, and when relating the wonders of the cutlery manufacture he observed, 'I have seen them split iron with a whithe and a wedge and an iron mall, as we split wood;'—and long after slitting mills were introduced, the manufacturers partly from prejudice, and partly fear of the innovation of machinery, continued to prepare much of it in the old way.

At the time the slitting mills were introduced, the only iron that was manufactured in this neighbourhood, was from the refuse iron or scraps, from the cutlers, &c. and scraps imported from Hollaad.—As the demand for Russian iron increased, so did the price, which induced the forge masters to commence the making of malleable iron from cast or pig metal. The first attempt was with charcoal, with which they succeeded in making a tolerably good article; but in this process the consumption of wood was so great, as compelled them to the use of pit coal; the iron made by this mode was inferior, and only used for the meanest purposes, and was termed coak iron.

About the year 1780, the consumption of foreign iron having considerably increased throughout the nation, the price was fast approaching to double what it was twenty years preceding; the manufactories of coak iron were now rapidly increasing in several parts of the nation, the deficiency in quality operating as a stimulus to ingenuity. The first person who attempted a better process was an iron master in the county of Gloucester, of the name of COAK; but like many other inventors, although he obtained a patent, ruin was the consequence,—his scheme was left for others to mature, and the person who succeeded, and derived from it a princely fortune, was a resident of South Wales; but although the profit was his, the honour belongs to an ingenious gentleman then concerned with him as engineer, but who now resides about eight miles from Sheffield.—But to return to the subject—The process alluded to is *puddling*. It was quickly introduced into this and

every part of the country where the Iron Trade was carried on: from the time the scheme was matured, the business of making iron has rapidly increased, and in every part of the cutlery trade where Foreign Iron was used, British Iron has superseded it, and owing to the invention of *pudling* and *rolling*, British bars may now be obtained as low as ever foreign bars were, and equally as good.

A particular detail of these different processes will be hereafter entered into; in our next number we intend to resume the subject with the Natural History of Iron, and shall feel peculiarly obliged to our friends for any hints or information on this interesting branch of trade.

Miscellaneous Correspondence & Selections.

WARNCLIFFE.



To the Editors of the Northern Star.

THE description of Warncliffe, by your intelligent Correspondent R. of Sheffield, cannot fail to give a high degree of satisfaction to your numerous readers, and to induce many, to whom a winding stream, sylvan scenes, shelving rocks, mighty stones tottering in precipices, others thrown in strange confusion, in all their wild and native rudeness, are objects of delight, to visit that most beautiful and picturesque scene.—Fit scene for

“The Poet’s eye, in a sue frenzy rolling,—
To give to gorgons, hydras, and chimeras dire,
Airy nothings, a local habitation and a name.”

In addition to Mr. R.’s pleasing detail, I beg to add, that the Poet admirably chose this scene for the famous old ballad of the Dragon of Wantley; and also, that on a large flag in a cellar in the lodge, is the following inscription.

“Pray for the Soale of Thomas Wortteley, Knyght for the King’s Bode to Edward the forth. Rychard therd, Hare the 7—Hare 8. Hous faytes God pardon—wyche Thomas cawsyd a Loge to be made hon thys Crug ne mydys of Wancliff, for his plesar to her the Hartes bel, in the Yers of our Lord a thousande cccccx.

Could the old Knight once more rise from the dust, and re-visit this Crag he might even yet have the pleasure of hearing the harts bel, (cry) and what gents and fat citizens deem a much more gratifying pleasure, that of eating the finest flavoured venison in the kingdom.

J. W.

Peniston 8th August, 1817.

REMARKS

Made in an Excursion to Herculaneum, Pompeii, and Vesuvius.

(Continued from page 114)

HAVING thus viewed, with much attention and interest, those impressive evidences of ancient grandeur, and of human mutability, we turned towards the place where we had left our travelling apparatus, our guides making us notice by the way, a well from which issued a strong sulphureous vapour, resting upon its mouth in the appearance of a haze; it permitted us, however, to go to the brink, which was surrounded with a stone parapet, similar to the generality of draw-wells in our own country.

Whilst viewing the remains of Herculaneum and Pompeii, either as they may regard human ingenuity, or as a melancholy instance of its instability, we find them equally interesting. But when we extend our thoughts to the cause of their present situation, and consider the awful scene that must have presented itself to the horror-struck spectator, at the time of their destruction:—on one hand a torrent of liquid fire, bursting with dreadful impetuosity from the bowels of the earth, and in its irresistible course bearing down all before it;—on the other, what had never before been exemplified in the annals of time, a horrid and overwhelming shower of ashes and water, conveying instant rain and death to a whole city, suddenly enveloped in a black and impervious cloud, most dreadfully surcharged with electric matter, and producing a darkness almost “to be felt:”—we are brought to view them, say, we are constrained to own them, as an awful lesson to succeeding ages, marked, impressively marked by the hand of Deity, in the great volume of nature, and the annals of mankind.*

We now with all speed bent our course back to Portici, where having refreshed ourselves, we again set off, each mounted on an ass, (the owner following and goading them on with a small stick) with an intention to gain the summit of Vesuvius. The road was steep, and must have been fatiguing to mount on foot, but by no means so much so as the reputed height of the mountain, and the exaggerated accounts of some travellers, had induced us to expect. The mountain is said to be 3,600 feet high; but when it is considered that the base of it is at least thirty miles in circumference, with a gradual ascent to the summit, which is two, or perhaps three miles round, there will be nothing surprising in the comparative ease of the road; though

* “A darkness suddenly overspread the country; not like the darkness of a moonless night, but like that of a closed room in which the light is of a sudden extinguished. Women screamed, children moaned, men cried. Here, children were anxiously calling on their parents, and there, parents were seeking their children, or husbands their wives; all recognised each other only by their cries. The former lamented their own fate, and the latter that of those dearest to them. Many wished for death, from the fear of dying. Many called on the Gods for assistance: others despaired of the existence of the Gods, and thought this the last eternal night of the world. Actual dangers were magnified by unreal terrors. The earth continued to shake; and men, half distracted, to reel about, exaggerating their own and others' fears by terrifying predictions.”—*Pliny*, from *Kotzebue*,

it must be remembered, I only speak of the mountain, for the crater or heap which rises around the mouth of the volcano, must be considered by itself, and is indeed difficult and fatiguing to ascend.

After travelling along a tolerably good road for about three miles, we came to a stone-built house, two stories high, and not unlike one of our common farm houses: travellers are here accommodated with refreshment and lodging; the place is called the Hermitage, and occupied by a monk. Here we made a halt for the night, the sun having sunk behind the distant hills, trusting to be the first in those parts to see and hail his rising; having determined, if possible, to witness his appearance from the summit of the crater.

We were met, on entering the house, by a mean looking man, with more of stupidity and gross sensuality, intermixed with indolence, than any other characteristic in his face and person; he wore the habit of a monk, and appeared between thirty and forty years of age. We were ushered into a common-looking white washed room, containing a seat or two, and our sleeping convenience, (for it was also our bed chamber) which consisted of a large deal table, a kind of sofa, and a mattress laid upon the floor. Poor as these accommodations appeared, they by no means disappointed us; we had all been accustomed to worse, and were willing to make the most of what we had, without repining for comforts which we could not obtain. Some oranges, eggs, and bread, made us a hearty supper, highly seasoned by hunger, and the cheerfulness of hearts devoid of care, "and bent on deeds of high emprise;" assisted by some indifferent wine, which our host dignified with the name of *Lachrymæ Christi*, the famous and favourite beverage of the Neapolitans.

Other sources of entertainment also presented themselves. in a book wherein visitors to the mountain had inscribed their names, accompanied with remarks, bon mots, puns, and observations from the pen both of the frivolous and the sage, jumbled together, and forming a medley of most strange composition. The walls of the room too presented another species of amusement; they were decorated with several bold and free sketches in profile, of heads as large as life, and apparently all by the same hand; they were but slight, being merely an outline in charcoal or black chalk, but seemed strong likenesses; the Artist having, as if willing to give a certificate of their truth, depicted that of our landlord amongst them.—One of them bore so strong a resemblance to a very good plaster-cast of Buonaparte's bust in bas relief, which I had formerly seen, that I immediately exclaimed, "There is Buonaparte!"—Upon enquiry we found that they were drawn by a Frenchman, and that the head in question was not Buonaparte's, but one of his brothers; Louis, or Lucien, if I remember right. Upon hearing the name of the delineator, I recollected having seen it in an English periodical publication; he was an artist, and, I think, attached to the French army as such; and noticed in the publication I allude to, as one of a party who had visited the crater, greatly enhancing the dangers and difficulties of the undertaking.

After making the most of our sleeping accommodation, during the few hours we had allotted to repose, at three o'clock the following morning we again commenced our journey, hoping to reach the summit before sun-rise.

We had the precaution to take with us a basket, containing bread, wine, oranges, and eggs; and on taking leave of our host, slipped a piece of money into his hand, custom or principle, policy, or what you will, preventing him from making any demand. The space from the Hermitage to the foot of the crater, had little or no acclivity, but was as uneven and rough as a ploughed field. Somma Rosa lay on our left, in a black and gloomy ridge of rocks, something like the concave but broken side of an enormous basin; which confirmed me in the idea that Somma was part of the side or edge of a former (perhaps the original) mouth of the volcano, and not unlikely to have been the one from which was ejected the destructive tempest of fire and ashes, that destroyed Herculaneum and Pompeii; at least it may well be supposed, that from such a mouth so dreadful a torrent and ruinous a heap could alone have been supplied; and that the attending result must have been the falling in of part of the mountain, when the internal combustion subsided:—this has been since exemplified after much smaller eruptions.

After a troublesome walk of about a quarter of an hour, we came to the foot of the crater, it was of a conical shape, something like what the sand in an hour-glass takes, the upper part cut off obliquely, leaving on one side two, and on the other three parts standing. It is composed on the outside of pumice-stone, in a state of powder, which yields to the feet at every step, and added to the steepness of the hill makes it very difficult to ascend; it seemed indeed absolutely impossible to do so in a straight line, we therefore took the advice of our guides, and went forward, like a ship working against the wind, in a zig zag manner. We began our task with a good deal of spirit, encouraged by the apparent shortness of our journey, the lower side of the hill being toward us. On ascending we were made sensible of our error, and by the time we had got half way up, I found my strength almost exhausted; this was the case with one of my companions, the others continued with unabated vigour, and by their example induced me to make another effort, strengthened with the hope of witnessing, from the highest pinnacle of the mountain, the great luminary of day rising on the world beneath, and dispelling the dark vapours which enshrouded the surrounding landscape. But it was in vain!—Our strength was exhausted,—we threw ourselves down on the side of the hill, and despaired of attaining its summit. One of the guides, the fellow I have formerly mentioned, seeing our situation returned and tendered me his assistance, to render which he was well prepared, having a rope slung round his shoulder, in the same manner as a soldier's belt, which he desired me to take hold of; but seeing my companion a little below me as I thought in a worse state than myself, I sent the man forward to him; and my strength being a little recruited, we again set forward, and after much toil reached the lower edge of the crater, though too late for the desired object—witnessing the sun's rising. The vapours of night still hung over the surrounding scenery, in an impenetrable haze, or rather cloud, which like an immense ocean rolled beneath us.

We had now leisure for refreshment, and seated upon the brink made a hearty breakfast from the contents of our little basket, the keen air and severe exercise having well prepared us for it. We at the same time took particular notice of our neighbour the crater, which extended its yawn-

ing mouth like a huge stone quarry, of a circular form, and about 150 yards in diameter. The distance to the bottom, at the part where we were seated, was about 200 feet; two-thirds of which had a descent similar to the outside of the cone, the remainder a precipice. This was the appearance of the crater for about three quarters of its circumference, with but little variation; sometimes the declivity of ashes extended to within twenty feet of the bottom, and in one place on the south-east side, reached quite down, so as to allow the curious enquirer an opportunity of gratifying himself by a walk on it. The other fourth part is one entire precipice of 300 feet, and is the highest part of the cone. The bottom was composed of an apparently hard substance, of a dark brown colour, with that sort of inequality of surface, which the sea sometimes assumes when its immense waters are agitated, and rise in gentle billows without breaking into foam; it had no aperture on its surface but one, a rent which appeared on the edge of the crater, about six feet by two.

Having finished our repast, we prepared to walk round the edge of the crater, along a narrow foot-path of about one and a half or two feet wide; from the circumstance of there being a declivity on either hand we did not at first see any thing particularly dangerous in the undertaking, until we approached the highest part of the cone,—then it became most tremendous, at least so to me, who had not been accustomed to such elevations. The outside to a greater degree of apparent declivity also added a considerable increase of height, it being reputed 800 feet; while the interior presented a precipice of 300. I spontaneously dropped upon my hands and knees; even my companions, although accustomed from their youth to situations somewhat similar, had taken the same precaution, and were pursuing on all fours their journey round this wonderful monument of elemental warfare. As we proceeded my terror increased, until we reached the utmost summit. Here my fears altogether overcame me, and making one desperate effort, I seized the collar of the guide who was before me; the man not liking this way of requesting assistance, earnestly entreated me to let go his neck-cloth, and take hold of the rope which hung over his shoulder. Happily for us both, the idea of having something to rely on for safety, however slight, allayed the extreme terror I had laboured under, so as to enable me to comply with his request, and by that means to get over this most perilous part of our journey.

Having resumed our erect position, the guides led us down the interior declivity, but merely for the purpose of shewing a small crevice in the side, where, if we chose, we might cook an egg. This and another small aperture on the highest side were the only places which shewed any signs of internal fire, and the latter was only to be distinguished by a small stream of smoke, something like that which issues from the spout of a boiling tea kettle. We could not get to the bottom at this place, so returned to the summit; but not much liking this climbing up and down, nor seeing any thing likely to repay the fatigue, I sat down on the edge of the crater, with an intention to take a sketch of it, while my companions accomplished their descent at the south-east side.

Seated on the summit of the highest mountain in this luxuriant and pic-

taresque country, under a serene and clear sky, with no obtruding mists to obscure the scene, how awful, how grand was the prospect before me! Tired of the uninteresting task I had undertaken, I closed my sketch book, and with feelings only known to those who delight in such scenes, expatiated on the richly diversified landscape now widely extended before me.

A wonderful assemblage of towns and villages, perhaps not equalled, certainly not exceeded, in any part of the world,—hills and dales, wood and water, in rich profusion and grand variety, spread over the wide expanse, until gradually mingling with the blue horizon, all further prospect was lost in immensity.—A picture over which the eye roved with insatiable delight, and the romantic imagination banquetted upon with the highest zest.

My companions having again joined me, we took a farewell view of the surrounding objects, regretting that we had omitted to bring a pocket telescope, which, we were inclined to suppose, would have enabled us to extend our view, even to the Adriatic Sea. Our return was effected with much more celerity than we had used in the ascent; the only object that particularly attracted our attention was a half figure of St. Januarius, placed over the gate of a wall which appeared to belong to some house or monastery. The Saint was represented as looking toward the mountain, with his right hand in a restraining position. There was nothing remarkable in the figure; any further than as one instance, among hundreds, of the deplorable ignorance of the inhabitants of this rich and populous country.

ON THE METHOD ADOPTED AT GENEVA FOR SUPPLYING THE POOR WITH NUTRITIVE SOUP FROM BONES.

—♦♦♦♦♦—

To the Editors of the Northern Star.

IT is a good adage that “we are never too old to learn,” and I am acquainted with no learning of more real importance to the temporal welfare of the community, than that which relates to the production or increase of the necessaries of life; by which I particularly understand such things as will support animal existence. I hope that the time is near hand when we shall experience a considerable reduction in the price of bread and other articles of food, but let us not look on that side only—let us examine if we have not within ourselves some resources not yet made use of—some means of obtaining food hitherto unknown or unapplied. The following facts, communicated in a letter from Professor Pictet, of Geneva, to Dr. Brewster, and published in the Edinburgh Monthly Magazine, are deserving of public attention, and you will oblige me by giving them a place in your Miscellany.

“Necessity has suggested an astonishing resource for supplying the animal part of the soups from bones, which, in ordinary cases, are thrown away. Experience has shewn that a *first boiling* for some hours extracts a rich broth, which turns into a mass of jelly, covered with a stratum of fat like butter. A *second boiling* of the same bones, after being bruised, extracts a second quantity of broth, not much inferior to the first; and if new bones cannot be

obtained, a *third boiling* may be resorted to with success. The same bones which have furnished all this nutritive matter, when treated with diluted muriatic acid, according to Darcet's method, are converted into gelatine, which is dried; and a single ounce of this gelatine will, by sufficient boiling, convert thirty-two ounces of water into jelly."

Will any of your readers be kind enough to inform me, what is the method of Darcet alluded to in the above extract; also, whether any thing similar has ever been practised in this country.—Yours, &c.

S. W.

Leeds, August 14, 1817.

QUERY.

ON the 7th of April, 1817, at eight o'clock in the morning, I found the angles of the sun's position, and his azimuth from the north equal. Required the latitude.

THOS. VARLEY.

Harbury Road, Wakefield.

ANSWER TO THE QUERY IN PERSPECTIVE.



To the Editors of the Northern Star.

IN your Magazine for July last, I notice a query respecting "an easy and general method of determining the vanishing point of any line not parallel to the picture, or perspective plane." Although the following may not be deemed in all respects an answer to the above, yet having found it of considerable utility in my own practice as an artist, I can recommend it to your readers as a correct, simple and useful rule.

When sketching any regular object that requires particular attention in the perspective, apply a flat ruler, or any other body having a straight edge, in such a manner to the study, as that it shall still be exactly parallel to your eyes, whether in a diagonal, horizontal, or perpendicular direction;—then bring it to touch upon a horizontal line in your subject, but which runs from the eye toward the point of sight, until both are perfectly parallel; this will give you the true declension or elevation, (but be careful to keep the ruler parallel to your face, for if it runs off at either end, in the smallest degree, your line of direction will be incorrect.) Then keeping this line in your eye, apply the ruler in the same way and with the like precaution, to any other line parallel to the former, and where the intersection takes place will be the point of sight.

R. D. BURLIN, *Drawing Master and Portrait Painter.*

Sheffield, Aug. 20, 1817.

TREATMENT OF THE DERANGED.



When we hear of the sufferer, let us put our soul "in his soul's stead;" and be willing (for the moment at least) to feel what he feels.

"I heard the cries of the distracted as I went down"—such was the description given by the benevolent Howard of his descent into a certain dungeon in Germany—a dungeon in which the confinement was so dreadful as "to overpower human nature, and sometimes irrecoverably to take away the senses."

It is impossible to speak of such prisons, and such punishments, in language strong as the feeling excited by their description. Could the dignity of justice exist in such a prison? Had not a remorseless cruelty usurped its place, and divested the ministers of law of all those humane and generous principles, which must ever be essential to the true character of justice? It was well that the undaunted Philanthropist had been willing to leave the scenes of pleasures and repose, that he might witness, and expose, and be an instrument to remedy such cruel abuses.

But—in remembering the heart-rending sentence, "I heard the cries of the distracted as I went down"—the mind of the writer has again and again been arrested by the recollection of another class of prisoners—of unhappy but unoffending prisoners—the deranged, confined in workhouses and other asylums, and who have been found in some instances confined with a rigour as unnecessary, as it is unmerciful;—confined in a manner which though not like that of the German dungeon, the first cause of the distraction, was yet a cause of the distraction and its consequent miseries being dreadfully increased, and their eventual removal rendered more hopeless. To be chained night and day down to a bed in a solitary room, almost without the power of moving a limb, or at least of materially changing the position—who even in health could long endure it without strongly verging to delirium? To bear the pressure of chains, until the limbs were indelibly marked with them—to suffer the effects of unfeeling and inhuman neglect, until even the linen was so thoroughly infested with vermin, that no ablution could cleanse it—these are cruel accumulations of the sorrows of derangement which ought not to be endured: yet these and other such instances are well known to many. It is much to be feared, that notwithstanding the great and highly estimable improvements which have recently been adopted in several places, there are yet many situations in which the deranged are still subjected to much suffering *out of sight*.

Helpless as they are, and alive to the feeling of distress, they are yet often when oppressed, without the power of appeal. Their testimony, however justly they may complain, is considered as not worthy of credit on account of their disorder: yet it is well known from the declarations of persons recovered from a state of insanity, that the feelings in that state are often most tremblingly alive to suffering, and exquisitely sensible of the kindness, or the unkindness of those to whose care they are consigned.

The evident misconceptions which have unhappily prevailed in the minds of people respecting the insane, have doubtless been one great cause of their

hard and mistaken treatment. It should ever be remembered, that a state of derangement does not imply a destruction, but a disorganization of the human faculties. This disorganization is often so partial, as to admit of much use being made of the powers which still remain, for the restoration of those which are overturned or disarranged. But the coarse friction of unfeeling violence is not the instrument for recovery. Mild, yet steady restriction, and a skilful application to the mind, as directed by Christian kindness and sympathy, have proved abundantly more efficacious both for the present amelioration of the disorder and its eventual removal, than any violent coercive measures.

Much is it to be desired that every means should be used that can promote the diffusion of correct information, and the prevalence of just sentiments with regard to the nature and treatment of insanity;* and this not only in extensive counties and fully peopled cities, but in every place where ever a poor lunatic may be confined, in a workhouse or in a family.

In rejoicing in the good which has already been effected, let us not forget what still remains undone. Whatever may be accomplished by the erection of public Asylums, it cannot be expected that these should wholly supersede the occasional confinement of insane persons in workhouses, especially in cases in which the commencement of the disorder has been recent, and in these cases the effect of treatment is of the most critical importance. Could not a plan be suggested, by which all workhouses, as well as other places for the reception of the insane, should be diligently visited by disinterested committees? Let not "the prosperous turn away their eyes from the unhappy," though it may be considered "an interruption to their gaiety." The highest enjoyments in life will be advanced, not diminished by the sacrifices, made to the claims of humanity.

K.

* See Pinel's Treatise on Insanity, translated by Dr. Davies, Samuel Tuke's account of the Retreat near York. &c.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE TEMPERATURE OF THE SEA.

To the Editors of the Northern Star.

GENTLEMEN,—In your last Number, page 141, it is inferred from Mr. Davy's remarks to his brother Sir Humphry, that "a seaman, during the darkness of the night, may discover when he is near land, by the difference of temperature, the water being *always* 2° colder on the coast than in the open sea."

The discovery that the temperature of the ocean is *always* 2° colder on the coast than in the open sea, is certainly new to me; and if correct, overturns the whole of our theories and experiments, which led us to believe, that the temperature of the sea near to the coast, varied with the temperature of the adjoining land, at different seasons.

Dr. Raymond, in his experiments, often found the land heated to 160°,

but he seldom found the temperature of the sea greater than 77° , and this degree of heat decreased as the distance from the coast increased, to a certain extent.

In July, 1765, the Doctor found the temperature of the sea, in that part of the Bay of Marseilles nearest to the coast, was at 74° , the middle of the bay, 72° , the entrance of the bay 70° . He likewise observed, that the earth in winter was frequently cooled down to 14° , but the ocean never lower than 44° , except near to the coast, and in narrow seas nearly surrounded by the land.

In the year 1688, the Baltic was so firmly frozen over, that Charles the eleventh, of Sweden, and his whole army, passed over it in safety.

The fourth observation on the same page, viz. "that shallow water is colder than deep," differs very much from all former experiments on the temperature of the ocean. *Mr. Davy's* observations and experiments must have been made in winter, from which the conclusion has been drawn, that the effects will *always* be the same without considering the cause.

Capt. Ellis, of the ship *Earl of Halifax*, made several trials with the bucket sea-gage, in the year 1750, in lat. $27^{\circ} 13'$ north, and lon. $25^{\circ} 12'$ west. He found by a Fahrenheit's thermometer, which was fixed in the bucket, that the cold regularly increased in proportion to the DEPTHS, till it descended to 3900 feet, whence the mercury on the thermometer came up at 53° , and though he afterwards sunk it to 5346 feet, it came up no lower. The warmth of the water at the surface, and that of the air, was at that time by the thermometer 84° .

These facts naturally lead us to the conclusion, that shallow waters are not *always* colder than deep; and that the increased temperature of the sea near to the land in summer, and the decreased temperature in the same part of the ocean in winter, are occasioned by its communication with the land.

If you think these remarks worthy of a place in your Magazine, I shall feel obliged by their insertion. Perhaps some of your readers, who may have seen the whole (I have not) of *Mr. Davy's* letter, will, through the medium of your Magazine, give us some further particulars respecting the experiments and observations, from which the inferences in your last are drawn, and state in a clear point of view, which we are to credit those experiments, &c. which I have stated, or "that shallow water is *always* colder than deep, and that the sea is ALWAYS 2° colder on the coast than in the open sea."

Wishing the NORTHERN may be like the *Polar Star*, that by which we may always be guided with safety.

I am, Gentlemen, yours respectfully,

A YORKSHIREMAN.

Sheffield, August 10th 1817.

A PROPOSITION

WOULD it not be a national benefit, for an Institution to be formed in every respectable town, or at least in certain districts, to examine the qualifications of persons who are about to undertake the arduous and important employment of superintending the education of youth?

Physicians and Surgeons before they can practise honourably, are obliged to submit to an examination of the progress they have made in Medicine, Surgery, &c. and all who attempt to engage in these professions without this previous test are pronounced Emperics. If so much care is taken that novices enter not upon a practice in which the bodily health of the community is concerned, why is not the same caution extended to mental improvement? May not the vices, the follies, and the inconsistencies of the age be in some measure attributed to the imbecility, the inactivity and the ignorance of Preceptors? and is not the increasing celebrity of National and Lancasterian Schools in a considerable degree owing to the proper choice of Teachers and Superintending Committees.

ON THE DERIVATION OF THE WORD DRUID.

To the Editors of the Northern Star.

GENTLEMEN:—Various opinions have been held respecting the origin of the word *Druid*: some have imagined it to come from the Celtic *Deru*, an oak; Pliny supposes it to have been derived from the Greek $\Delta\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$, which also signifies an oak; and were we to compare the deity of the Druids worshipped in the oaken forests of Anglesey, with Jupiter, the great divinity of the Greeks, we might be led to conclude, that the Druids borrowed their religion, as well as their name from the Greeks, did we not recollect no Grecian colony ever came to Britain, and therefore that to the former the religion and language of the latter must have been unknown. Others derive the word *Druid* from the ancient British *Tru-wis*, or, *Trow-wys*, which may be rendered *wise-men*; whilst others suppose it to have its origin in the Saxon *Dru*, a Soothsayer; Vossins is however of opinion, that it is derived from the Hebrew verb דָּרַשׁ to seek out or enquire diligently. Of all these various suppositions I am most inclined to adopt the last, and there can hardly be a doubt that this verb is the root of the Saxon word *dru*; yet as I may be mistaken in my ideas on this head, I shall be happy in having the error pointed out, and the true derivation given by any of your correspondents, who may have paid attention to researches of this sort; for however unnecessary the tracing of words to their original may appear to some, yet I doubt not there are many who will agree, that it is both a profitable and pleasing employment, particularly when we find (as is mostly the case) that all words may directly, or indirectly be proved to originate in that language, which the Almighty made use of to declare His will to men.

Should the above remarks be worthy of insertion in your Magazine, I hope, in a future number, to be able to give a short account of the Druids, to whom the attention of your readers has been directed by a paragraph in the 35th page of your first number.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servant,
S. I. LAW.

Wakefield, 6th August, 1817.

EXTRACTS FROM THE SERMONS OF BISHOP LATIMER.



THE following extracts from the Sermons of Bishop Latimer, published in the year 1562, will doubtless prove acceptable to many of our readers, from their tendency to illustrate the manners and customs of the age in which they were delivered. The author was born at Thurstaston, in Leicestershire, in the year 1475; was educated at Cambridge, where he took priest's orders; and in 1535 was promoted to the Bishopric of Worcester, by Henry VIII. This, however, he resigned in the latter part of that King's reign, and was a prisoner in the tower at the time when Edward the Sixth ascended the throne, by whom he was liberated; but declined, on account of his age, again to resume his bishopric.

On the accession of Mary he was cited to appear before the Council, and a second time committed to the tower; whence, in a few months he was removed to Oxford, where he suffered martyrdom in the year 1555. For his piety, humility, and exemplary conduct, he was eminently distinguished; and his labours were "calculated to promote the cause of true religion and practical morality;—to make men good and happy here, and prepare them for eternal happiness hereafter."

"Here I have occasion to tell you a storye whyche happened at Cambridge. Mayster Bynney (or rather Saint Bynney that suffered death for God's worde sake) the same Bilney was the instrument whereby God called me to knowledge, for I maye thank him, next to God, for that knowledge that I have in the word of God. For I was as obstinate a Papiste as any was in Englande, insomuche that when I should bee made Bachelor of Divinitie, my whole oration went against Philip Melancthon, and against his opinions. Bilney heard me at that tyme, and perceived that I was zelous without knowledge, and he came to me afterwards in my studie, and desired me for God's sake to hear his confession, I dyd so. And to say the truthe, by his confession I learned more than afore in many years. So from that tyme forward I began to smell the word of God, and forsake the schoole doctors and such foolries. Now after I had been acquainted with him, I went with hym to visite the prisoners in the towre at Cambridge, for he was ever visityng prisoners and sick folke. So we wente together, and exhorted them as well as we were able to doo, moving them to pacience, and to acknowledge their faultes. Among other prisoners there was a woman whyche was accused that she had killed her own childe, whiche acte she plainly and stedfastly denyed, and could not be brought to confesse the acte, whyche denyeng gave us occasion to search for the matter, and so we dydde. And at the lengthe we found that her husbande loved her not. And therefore he sought means to make her out of the waie. The matter was thus.—

"A chyld of hers had ben sicke by the space of a yeare, and so decayed, as it were in a consumption: At the lengthe it dyed in harvest tyme. She wente to her neyghbours and other frendes to desyre their healpe, to prepare the chyld to the buryall, but there was no body at home, every man was in the felde. The woman in a heavynesse and trouble of spirite, went to bee-
ing herselfe alone prepared the chyld to the buryall: her husbande comynge

home, not havynge a greate love towardes her, accused her of the murther, and so she was taken and brought to Cambridge: But as farrefoorth as I coulde learne, through earnest inquisition I thoughte in my conscience the woman was not guilty, all the circumstances well cousydered. Immediately after this I was called to preache before the kyng, which was my firste sermon that I made before his majesty, and it was done at Wyndsore: where his majesty after the sermon was done did most familiarly talke with me in a gallerye. Nowe, when I sawe my tyme, I kneeled downe before hys Majesty openyng the whole matter, and afterwarde moste humblye dysired his Majesty to pardone that womanne. For I thoughte in my conscience she was not giltie: elles I would not for all the worlde sewe for a murtherer. The kyng moste graciouslye hearde my humble requeste, in so muche that I had a pardon redye for her at my retourne homewarde.

“ I fear there be a great numbre in England which if thei knewe what they ment in speaking these wordes: *Thy kyngdom com*, they wold never say them. For they are so geven to the world, and so set their mynde upon it, that they could be content that there should never be any ende of it. Such worldlings whan they say these wordes, *Thy kingdom com*, they praye against themselves. For they desyre God to take them out of this world speedily, and yet they have all their delite in it. Therefore such worldyngs whan they say, *Thy kingdome come*, either they mocke God, or elles they understande not the meanyng of these wordes. But we oughte not to trifle with God, we should not mocke hym, he will not be despised. *Quicquid perimus, ardent petamus tanquam cupientes habere*. Lette us praye hartily unto him, desirous to have the thing wherefore we pray. But the customable impenitent synner, cannot say, from the bottome of his heart, this praier. For he would have no end of this wordly lyfe; he would have his heaven here. Such felows are not mete to say, *Thy kyngdom come*: for when they do, they pray against themselves. Therefore none can say this petition, but such as be a werie of this worlde. Such faithfull folke would have hym to come speedily, and make an end of their miseries. It is with the Christians, lyke as it is in a realme, where there is a confusion, and no good order, those whyche are good, would fayne have a parliament. For then they thynke it shal be better with them, they trust all thyngs shall be well amended. Sometimes the councelles be good, but the constitutions lyke not the wicked, and so they begyn to cry out as fast as they dyd before. Sometymes the councele be naught, than the good people crieth out, and so they bee never at reste. But there is one parliament that will remedy all the matters, be they never so weightie or heavie, it wil dispatch them cleane. And this parliament will be sufficient for all realmes of the wholle worlde, which is the laste day. Where our Savior himselfe will beare the rule, there shall be nothing done amisse I warrant you: But every one as he hath deserved, so he shal have. The wicked shall have helle, the good shall possess heaven. Now this is the thing that we pray for, whan we say, *Thy kyngdome come*. And truly the faithfull penitent sinners, doo desyre that parliament, even from the botome of theyr hearts. For they know that therein reformations of all thyngs shall be had, they knowe that it shall be well with theym in that

days. And therefore they saye from the bottome of their heartes, Thy kingdom come, They know that there shall be a great difference betwene that parliament that Christ shall keepe, and the parliaments of this worlde."

"There bee laws made of dyete, howe we shall feede our bodies, what meate we shall eat at all tymes, and thys laws is made in policy (as I suppose) for vitails sake, that fish might be uttered as well as other meate. Now as long as it goeth so in policye, we ought to keepe it. Therefore all, excepte those that be dispensed withal, as sicke, impotent persons, women with chyld, or olde folks, or licensed persons, all the rest oughte to live in an ordinary obedience to those laws, and not do against the same in any wyse. There bee laws made of apparell how we shall cover our nature. Is there not many wyche goe otherwyse then God and the magistrates commande them to go. There is made a lawe for gaming, how we shall recreate our bodies: (For we must have some recreation because of the weakness of our nature.) In that lawe we be inhibited cardyng, dicyng tablyng, and boulyng, and such manner of games, which are expressed in the same acte; you made read it and you ought to read it, and to know the acts. For how can you kepe them when you know them not, and every faithfull subject will not disdayne to read the acts, and the kyngs majesties proceedings, so that he may know what is allowed or forbidden in the same acts. And I myself rede the actes, for it is mete so for us to do."

"He that justifieth the wicked, and he that condemneth the just man, they are both abominable before the Lord. Who is abominable? he that doth not the will of God, the will of God is, that the wicked shold be punished. I myself did ones know where there was a man slain of another man in an anger, it was done openly, the man-queller was taken and put in prison. Sute was made to the questmongers (for it was a riche man that had done the act) At the length every man had a crown for his good will: and so this open mankiller was pronounced not giltie. Lo, they sold their soules unto the devil for five shillings. For which soules Christ suffred deth. And I dare pronounce, except they amend and be sorye for their faultes, they shal be damned in hell worlde without ende. They had cleane forgotten this petition, Thy will be done. For they did the will of the devyll. It had bene a good dede to cut of their crownes by their necks to the ensample of all other. Therefore (I saye) these questmongers had neede to say: Our Father which art in heaven: Thy will bee done. For truely it is marvel that this realm synketh not down to hell hedlong, what perjuries, swearing, cursyng is every where in every corner: Therefore (I saye) we had neede to pray earnestly, that Gods will maye be done. And we should be content to lose our lyves for righteousness sake. For he that loseth his lyfe for because he will not agree to the dishonour of God, he seketh that God's will be done. Happy is that man, for he fyndeth his lyfe, he loseth it not. For Christ wyl be his keeper.

"I redde ones a storie of a holy man, some say it was sainct Anthonie, which had been a long season in the wyldernesie, eatyng nor drynkyng no-

thyng, but breadde and water: at the length he thought hymself so holye, that there should be no bodey lyke unto hym. Therefore he desyred of God to know whose should be his fellowe in heaven. God made hym answer, and commaunded hym to goe to Alexandria, there he should fynde a cobbler whyche should be his fellowe in heaven. Now he wente thither, and sought out, and fell in acquaintaunce with hym, and taryed with hym three or foure dayes to see his conversation. In the mornyng hys wyfe and he prayed together, than they went to their busynesse, he in his shoppe, and she about her houswyferye. At dynner tyme they had breadde and cheese, wherewyth they were welle content, and took it thankefully. Their children were well taught to feare God, and to saye theyr Paternoster, and the Crede, and the tenne Commandements, and so he spent hys tyme in dooyng hys duetie trewely, I warrant you be dyd not so many false stiches as cobler's doo nowe a dayes. Saint Anthony perceiving that, came to knowledge of hymself, and laid away all pride and presumption. By this ensampie you may learne that honest conversation and godly living is much regarded before God, insomuch that thys poor cobbler, dooyng his duty diligently, was made Saint Anthonies fellow. So it appeareth that we bee not destituted of religious houses, those which apply their busines, uprightly and here Goddes worde, they shall be Saint Anthonies fellowes, that is to say, they shall be numbered amongst the children of God.

“ For I tel you that servauntes must be oversene and looked to, yf they be not oversene, what be they? It is a great gifte of God to have a good servaunt. For the most part of servauntes are but eye servauntes: when their master is gon, they leve of from their labour, and play the sluggardes, but such servauntes doe contrary unto God's commaundement, and shal be damned in hel for their slouthfulnes, except they repente. Therefore (say) those that be unmaried have more nede of good servauntes, than those which be maried, for one of them at the least may alwayes oversee the family. For as I tolde you before, the most part of the servants be eye servauntes, they be nothing when they be not oversene. There was once a felowe asked a philosopher a question, saying, *quomodo saginatur equus*, how is an horse made fat? the philosopher made answer, saying, *oculo domini*, with his master's eye: not meaning that his horse should bee fed with his maister's eie, but that the maister shuld oversee the horse and tak hede to the horskeeper, that the hors might be wel fed. For when a man rideth by the way and cummeth to his inne and giveth unto the hostler his horse to walke, and so he himself sitteth at table and maketh good cheer, and forgetth his horse, the hostler cometh and saith, Syr, how much bread shal I give unto your horse? he saith geve him iid. I warrant you this horse shal never be fat. Therefore a man should not saye to the hostler, go geve him: but he shoulde see himselfe that the horse have it. In like maner those that have servauntes must not only commaund them what they shall do, but they must see that it be done: they must bee present, or els it shall never be doone. One other man asked that same philosopher this question, saying, What dounge is it that maketh a mans lande more fruitfull in bringyng forthe much corne? Marry, said he, *Vestigia domini*, the owners footsteps: not meaning that the master should come and walke uppe and doune and treade the grounde, but he would have hym

to come and over-see the servants tilling on the grounde, commanding them to do it diligently, and so to loke himself upon their worke; this shal be the best donge (sayeth the philosopher.) Therefore never trust your servants except you may be assured of their diligence; For I tell you truly, I can come no where but I heare maisters complaining of their servants. I think rarely they feare not God, they consider not their duties, wel I will burthen them with this one texte of Scripture, and than go forward in my matters, the prophet Jeremy saith, *Maledictus qui facit opus domini negligenter*, an other translation hath *fraudulenter* but it is one in effect. Cursed be he saith the prophet Jeremy that doth the worke of the Lord negligently or fraudulently, take which you will.

(To be Continued.)

ACCOUNT OF THE SHEFFIELD SOCIETY FOR BETTERING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.

“HAVE WE NOT ALL ONE FATHER?”

IT is now fourteen years since† a few persons in this town, who had on different occasions visited many families of the poor, feeling how little could be done by unconnected individual efforts, became anxious for the adoption of some combined, some concentrated measures, for the welfare and advantage of this interesting part of the community.

They had heard indeed occasional declamations on the improvidence and disorderly habits of the lower ranks of society, and that persons of such habits could not, and would not be effectually served. Disorderly and improvident habits they well knew did exist; and were aware that these were the greatest enemies of poverty: but a man's misery, they conceived, was no good reason for his being utterly deserted. When the Redeemer called attention to one fallen “among thieves,” it was that his distress should be regarded with “compassion,” and not that the observer should with cold indifference pass “by on the other side.”

And whatever may be the cause of so many in the world being found “wounded, and stripped, and left half dead,” whether they have fallen by enemies from within themselves, or have been bereaved by circumstances on which they had no control, still they are objects for that Christian commiseration which desires to recover and to save: And when the query was proposed of “Who is my neighbour?” the answer directed not only to those who have the nearest claim, but to all whose situation demands our aid, without the distinction of Jew or “Samaritan.”

Feeling for the very lowest of the labouring classes, as “a part of the same great family with themselves,”‡ the Visitors alluded to were anxious for the cultivation of that degree of intercourse with the poor,—that friendly

* Malachi ii. 10.—† The Institution begun in the Spring of 1803.

‡ See an abstract of the prospectus in the first report, 1804.

notice of their situation, which their less favourable circumstances appeared to demand. They had observed indeed, with much concern, in some of these families the prevalence of habits utterly opposed to virtue and to happiness. Domestic duty slighted—helpless infants neglected—children ill-trained, and without school-instruction—debts continually incurred, and their payment deferred, until an expensive law-process (then in action) had sunk them still deeper and deeper in difficulties. Thus embarrassed and perplexed, their “circumstances, conduct, and disposition, appeared to degenerate together,” and a fretful despondency almost paralyzed exertion. These scenes indeed were gloomy, and allowed not the hope of speedy reformation: yet considering that probably many of these had “set out in the world under very unfavourable circumstances, had suffered in early life from neglect and bad education, they were considered “as justly the subjects of compassion, and of care,” and it was much desired that measures should be entered upon which might call forth the attention even of this class of persons, to a sense of their domestic and social duties, and especially that the mothers and families, should if possible, be led into a way of thinking and acting, which would be more conducive to their own happiness, and that of those with whom they were connected.

The reports of the London Society for Bettering the Condition of the Poor, had been read with great interest; and from the different institutions there presented such parts were taken as appeared adapted to the present purpose, and with some modulations and additions, formed into one plan as a prospectus for a new Institution here; not confined to any single object in the relief of the poor, as in sickness, &c. but seeking rather to adapt its measures, as far as its influence should extend, to the various circumstances of their situation.

An outline of the proposed Institution was distributed in manuscript, within a small circle of persons benevolently disposed, and an intimation given that a subscription would be requested by personal application in a few days, in order to make an experiment of the plan on a very limited scale, during the few ensuing months. The proposal was kindly and freely encouraged: it is not recollected that any to whom application was made for this first essay, refused a subscription; and though the amount might in this day of advanced benevolence appear but small, (not much more than £80) it was beyond what was expected by the two persons who had engaged in collecting it.

This descent to particulars would not have been introduced, but from the consciousness that extensive benefit often arises from very small beginnings, and from a desire that no persons who may favour this narrative with an attentive perusal, may be discouraged from endeavouring to promote the welfare of others, merely from an apprehension of having but little in their power.

At the first Meeting of this Society there were present about sixteen persons; some of them venerable in years and in character, and alive in the feeling of benevolence. They kindly supported their younger friends by their counsel and encouragement, in the pursuit of the proposed object; which they did not wish to limit, though its plan was observed to be extensive. More than one of these first friends of the Institution have since been

called away from this scene of mortality. The support which was felt from their sanction and parental kindness, in the outset of an arduous concern, is still in affectionate and grateful remembrance.

It was agreed that a meeting should be held once a month, open to all the subscribers, to receive the accounts and reports of Visitors, and to enter into the consideration of any other business which circumstances should call for. A Treasurer was appointed from among the Subscribers, to act also as Secretary in their meetings. The visiting to depend chiefly on a Female Committee, which was appointed at that meeting.

Since that time a Committee has been appointed to take charge of the general business of the Institution, and also to assist the Female Visitors in difficult cases.

A statement of the principal branches of expenditure, and explanation of them, will shew perhaps sufficiently the manner of proceeding in the Society, at least in the early part of it. Some additions have been made, during the last few years, which will be mentioned in a subsequent part of this account. One branch which was attempted in the beginning, the providing spinning and knitting for poor women at home, was, after a trial of seven years, relinquished, on account of requiring larger funds than the society possessed, more time and attention than could well be given by Visitors, and, at the same time, necessarily limited to a small number of persons, never exceeding fifty employed at once; so that it was difficult, and perhaps not possible, always to choose those most in want of such employment. The loss by sale too was always considerable, as work done by the larger machinery could be sold for much less than the cost price of these articles.

The general expenditure has been as follows. The accounts brought in by the Visitors are all copied in a cash book, under the various heads of expenditure, and the names of the Visitors by whom the disbursements are made, are added to each of the different articles.

PREMIUMS. Poor persons, whose incomes are within (or nearly within) a certain limit, as fixed by the Committees, are allowed premiums from the Society, on account of small weekly sums laid up by them, for clothing, &c. with the visiting Committee. If only one shilling weekly is deposited, one fourth in addition is received from the Society; but if the deposits are larger, the premiums are not to exceed one shilling per month. When less than one shilling weekly is deposited, the premium is to be one fourth in addition to the amount of deposits. The deposits are generally made by the mothers of the families. The town is divided into ten districts,* and where any of the members of the Committee do not live sufficiently contiguous to the depositors in their district, to receive them at home, they appoint places of meeting at the houses of depositors, who receive a requital for their trouble once a quarter.

One hour in the week is appointed by each Visitor for receiving deposits. An account of the situation of those who wish to become depositors, is to be presented to a meeting of the Committee.

Each depositor is provided by the Society with a small book, in which the account

* The districts are now subdivided—1817.

of her deposits and disbursements is kept, and the book retained in her own possession. The same accounts are also kept in the Visitor's book.

The depositors on receiving their money, dispose of it where they choose, for clothing, or such other purposes as are considered suitable.

Once in the year an appointment is made for each district, to be visited by some others of the committee in addition to the usual Visitor. In the course of these visits a particular inquiry is to be made as to the situation of each family.

DONATIONS TO THE SICK, &c. Donations given in food, or money, to the sick, whether depositors or others. Linen also lent to them occasionally. For the lying-in cases, a very useful provision is prepared at the houses of the Visitors, or if that cannot be conveniently done, it is to be supplied by an hired assistant. This, and other support, as meat &c, occasionally, is very valuable at a time when the poor women are frequently left without an attendant, and with but little food. Linen is also lent to them, and in some instances, articles of clothing given to the infants.

SCHOOL. This school was first opened for girls and young women, employed at the manufactories, and others who had not much opportunity for school learning. It does not now admit any girls under fourteen years old, and is open to women of middle age or more advanced life, yet still the chief design is a school for young women. It is open on the afternoon of the first day of the week, for reading and religious instruction, and on one evening in the week for reading, writing, and arithmetic.

RUGS and BLANKETS.—Woollen rugs and blankets are purchased occasionally of the manufacturers, and sold to poor families for half the cost price, which is paid by small weekly instalments. In some cases they have been given instead of sold.

WHITEWASHING. Materials are occasionally provided for the poor for whitewashing their own houses. Sometimes, where the residents are infirm, and not able to do it for themselves, the labour also is paid for by the Society.

In going into the families of the poor, and learning how they are circumstanced at home, the Visitors have frequent opportunities of being useful to them, beyond the means afforded through the funds of this Institution. The confidence shewn toward this Society, and the support given to its measures by Public Committees in the town in different years, will be acknowledged in the further account of its progress. There are also certain stationary advantages, not connected with this Institution, to which the Visitors have continual opportunities of drawing the attention of the poor. There were not indeed, in the outset of their labours, those wide channels which have since been opened, for the communication of benefits essential and enduring; yet even then children were sought out both from their dwellings, and from the streets, and recommended to the Sunday Schools and School of Industry; sick persons also to the Infirmary, and cases of great distress to the Parochial Overseers. Since the opening of the Bible Societies, and the School Societies, the advantages arising from visiting the dwellings of the poor are become much more extensive:—and what plan of serving the poor can promise more effect, than of eudeavouring, in every lane and street and court of our fully peopled towns, to promote the grand objects of these inestimable Institutions? The Visitors of this Society have acknowledged the

importance of endeavouring to effect this, and district books are prepared, for entering upon the necessary previous inquiries throughout the town, as to what families are without Bibles, what children without schooling, or adults who cannot read. The visits for this purpose are not yet begun, except in one or two divisions.

In treating with the poor as rational and responsible beings, more dependant on principles in which their own agency is concerned, than upon any thing or every thing that can be done for them by others,—in reminding them, in the spirit of christian sympathy, that they are in all circumstances accountable to an infinite and ever-present Being, on whom they are dependant for life and breath, and all things, we need not despair of success. “*Why should you doubt of success in attempting to interest the poor on the most interesting of all subjects?” Have they not senses, feelings, affections, passions, like yourselves”? † “In considering these springs of action—in observing what passes in families, in schools, and doubtless, in associations on a larger scale, it will be found that the greatest, as well as the most favourable influence with those to whom the attention is directed, will be gained in the exercise of the best dispositions—by the appeal to principle—to affection—by those friendly, generous, and good dispositions to which the spirit of true religion will ever lead, and which it would be the happiness of mankind unreservedly to obey.”

(An account of the progress of this Institution, to be given in a future Number.)

* See an Address on the Advantages of distributing the Scriptures, by means of Bible Associations.

† Report, 1813.

COLLECTIONS AND RECOLLECTIONS.



Fidelity.

TITUS SABINUS, a Roman of illustrious birth, who lived in the early part of the first century, had been the friend and companion of Germanicus; and was by the jealous and cruel Tiberius condemned to die, solely for his attachment to the widow and children of that great and excellent man.

On the first day of the year 29 the venerable Sabinus was betrayed, seized, and dragged to a dungeon; where he was in a few hours strangled by unrelenting executioners, who were, by a series of cruelties and murders, become suitable agents to an Emperor like Tiberius, destitute of every feeling which raises man above the most ferocious beast.

No friend had courage to follow, or to speak a word of comfort to the unhappy Sabinus, who was thus seen devoted to destruction. But one faithful companion had remained with him, whose fidelity it was not in the power of adversity to shake. The favorite dog of Sabinus had accompanied him to the dungeon in which he was immured previous to his execution, and after the agonies of death were passed, followed the body as it was ignominious-

ly dragged to the brink of the Gemonia,* where it was ordered to be exposed, as a warning to all that should dare to befriend the house of the Germanicus.

Still the faithful animal continued to regard the remains of his deceased protector, whose loss he lamented by such pathetic howlings as awakened the sympathy of every heart. The pitying spectators brought food, which they kindly encouraged him to eat, but on taking the bread, instead of obeying the impulse of hunger, he fondly laid it on his master's mouth and renewed his lamentations. Days thus passed, nor did he for a moment quit his post. The body was at length thrown into the Tiber, and the generous creature still unwilling that it should perish, leaped into the water, and clasping the corpse between its paws endeavoured to preserve it from sinking.

Such was the power of gratitude and attachment in an animal gifted only with instinctive feelings. What an example to many who boast of higher endowments, but whose depravity of mind often leads them to pervert those endowments by devoting them to the most baneful purposes!

Filial Affection.

THE wife of a young farmer in the neighbourhood of Ermenonville was suddenly reduced to extreme distress, by a dreadful conflagration; which consumed in one melancholy night the house she had inhabited, the store-houses on the farm, and the cattle which were unable to escape from the flames; and what was yet the most deplorable, her husband in attempting to rescue the animals had lost his own life. She had herself greatly suffered in the act of saving her child, a little boy of seven years of age, who was now the only companion of her griefs.

With this child she departed from the scene of her distress, to the city of Paris—and there, unnoticed and unknown, the mother and her little dependant mingled their tears together.

The child impelled by the strong power of filial love to a bereaved mother, could not long remain an inactive witness of her distress: he determined to obtain for her some relief. He went out into the city, and presenting himself before the house of a barber, with a timid voice solicited for his mother the smallest donation. A young man in the shop was attempting to learn to bleed, and pierced with a dull lancet the veins of a cabbage leaf.—He looked on the little boy, and asked him with a laugh if he would lend him his arm to be pierced, and he would give him two sous, “I will gladly, replied the child, but since my arm is much easier to pierce than a cabbage, you must give me three sous.” It was done—this heroic little boy holding out his arm the vein was pierced, and he beheld the blood flow without a change of countenance, supported by the idea of carrying a little relief to his poor mother. The barber invited him to come again when he wanted three more sous, and to purchase them by another incision. The poor child soon returned and was bled on the other arm. This was done several times, and

* The Gémonia was the place where the bodies of malefactors were thrown into the river Tiber. They were usually dragged by a hook to the brink of the precipice.

the apprentice in parting from him used to say, "another day the other arm, my friend."

This striking proof of courage and strong attachment in one of so tender an age could not long remain unnoticed. The wife of a rich counsellor (a woman kind and benevolent), hearing from the master barber this account, wished to see the little boy and his mother. She was affected with their deplorable situation, and determined to do all in her power to restore them to comfort and to happiness. She procured employment for the mother, and had the child, this eminent example of filial affection, educated with her own sons.—See *Model des Enfants*, by Blanchard.

Philosophical Arrangement.

In a work re-published under the sanction of Dr. Halley, is the following:—

"The Visible World, and every part thereof, consists of three principles, Sulphur, Salt and Mercury.

"The Sulphur, or Soul of the world, from whence proceedeth Heat and Light, is most manifest in the glorious bodies of the Sun and Fix'd Stars.

"The Salt, or Corporeity of all things, is the chief consistence of the Planets Saturn, Jupiter, with their attendants, Mars, our Earth with the Moon, Venus and Mercury.

"The Mercury, or Spirit of the universe, operates through the Æther and fluid medium, where all visible bodies have their place and motion."—Street's "*Astronomia Carolina*."

Receipt for Writing Ink.

M. RIBACOURT, in the "*Annales de Chimie*," directs eight ounces of Aleppo galls, and four ounces of logwood, to be boiled in twelve pounds of water, till the quantity is reduced to one half; when the liquor should be strained through a linen or hair sieve into a proper vessel. Four ounces of sulphate of iron (copperas); three ounces of gum-arabic; one ounce of sulphate of copper (blue vitriol); and a similar quantity of sugar candy, are now to be added: the liquid should be frequently shaken, to facilitate the solution of the salts. As soon as these ingredients are perfectly dissolved, the composition is suffered to subside for twenty-four hours; when the ink may be decanted from the gross sediment, and preserved for use in glass or stone bottles, well stopped.

Origin of the Stuart Family.

WHEN Macbeth, the Tyrant of Scotland, had caused Banquo to be murdered, his son Fleance fled into Wales, and was kindly received by Gryffyd ap Llewellyn in whose court he was entertained with the warmest affection. During this time, he became enamoured of Nest, the daughter of that Prince, and violated the laws of honor and hospitality, by an illicit connexion with her, the consequence of which was, that she was delivered of a son, who was called Walter. In revenge for so foul an offence, Gryffyd ordered Fleance to be put to death, and reduced his daughter to the lowest servile situation, for having suffered herself to be dishonoured by a stranger. As

Walter advanced in years he became distinguished for his valor, and an elevated mind. An angry dispute having arisen between him and one of his companions, the circumstances of his birth were mentioned by his antagonist in terms of reproach, which so irritated the fiery spirit of Walter that he instantly killed him; and afraid of abiding the consequences of the murder, he fled into Scotland. Upon his arrival in that kingdom, he insinuated himself among the English, who were in the train of Queen Margaret, the sister of Edgar Atheling. Here he soon acquired a general esteem by his wisdom and good conduct, and his abilities unfolding as they were employed in the public service, he was appointed Lord Steward of Scotland, and receiver of the revenues of the realm. From this office, he and his descendants took the sir-name of Stuart, and from this root have sprung the royal house of that name, and many illustrious families of Scotland.—*Warrington's Wales.*

Anecdote of Anthony Benezet.

DURING the American war, when the British army occupied Philadelphia, Anthony Benezet was assiduous in affording relief to many of the inhabitants, whom the state of things, at that distressing period, had reduced to great privation. Accidentally observing a female, whose countenance indicated calamity, he immediately enquired into her circumstances. She informed him that she was a washerwoman, and had a family of small children dependant on her exertions for subsistence; that she had formerly supported them by her industry, but then having six Hessians quartered at her house, it was impossible, from the disturbance they made, to attend to her business, and she and her children must speedily be reduced to extreme poverty. Having listened to her simple and affecting relation, Benezet determined to meliorate her situation. He accordingly repaired to the General's quarters; intent on his final object, he omitted to obtain a pass, essential to an uninterrupted access to the Officer, and entering the house without ceremony, he was stopt by the sentinel, who, after some conversation, sent word to the General, that *a queer looking fellow insisted upon seeing him.* He was soon ordered up, Benezet on going into the room, inquired which was the Chief, and taking a chair, seated himself beside the General. Such a breach of etiquette surprised the company present, and induced a German officer to exclaim, in his vernacular tongue, "what does the fellow mean?" Benezet, however, proceeded in French to relate to the General the cause of his visit, and painted the situation of the poor woman in such vivid colours, as speedily to accomplish the purpose of his humane interference. After thanking the Commander for the ready acquiescence to his request, he was about taking his departure, when the General expressed a desire to cultivate a further acquaintance, requesting him to call whenever it might be convenient, at the same time giving orders, that Benezet, in future, should be admitted without ceremony.

Arthur Young's View of the Difference between French and English Women.

"The difference of the customs of the two countries, is no where more striking than in the labours of the sex; in England it is very little that they will do in the fields, besides glean and make hay; the first is a party of pilfering, the second of pleasure: in France, they plough and fill the dung cart."

Amazing powers of Demonstration.

In the Gentleman's Mathematical Companion, for 1799, is the following profound query :—

“Ye learned in numbers, how will you contrive,
To prove that *nothing* is equal to *fee*?”

Which was answered by Dr. Gregory, the present Professor of Fortification, in the Royal Artillery Academy, and two others, as well as the proposer, in the succeeding number of that work! What wonders must Demonstration produce?

The Last House.

OVER the door of the family vault of the Duke of Richmond, at Richmond, are the following words, “*Domus Ultima*,” The last house: whereupon, some unknown hand wrote the following :—

“Did he whose hand inscrib'd this wall,
Ne'er read, or not believe St. Paul?
Who says there is (where'er it stands)
Another house, not made with hands.
Or must we gather from these words,
That house is not a house of Lords?”

Biography.

MEMOIRS OF THE REV. T. THRELKELD.

To the Editors of the Northern Star.

The following is a brief sketch of the life and character of the Rev. T. Threlkeld, late of Rochdale, chiefly extracted from a memoir drawn up after his death, by his friend, Dr. Barnes, of Manchester. If you think it worthy a place in your pages, it is at your service.

P. W.

15th August, 1817.

THOMAS THRELKELD was the son of the Rev. Samuel Threlkeld, a dissenting minister at *Halifax*, in Yorkshire. He was born April 12, 1739, and died April 6, 1806, having nearly completed his 67th year. Of the earlier part of his education, no particular account has been given. After his Grammar learning was finished, he went to the Academy at Daventry, which was then conducted by Dr. Ashworth successor to Dr. Doddridge. He had not been long here, before he was removed to Warrington, soon after the opening of the Academy there. The three chairs of Theology, Languages and Belles Lettres,—and Mathematics, &c. were filled by Dr. Taylor, Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Aikin, and Mr. Holt, all of them dissenting

C c

Divines of great learning and respectability. On the death of Dr. Taylor, Dr. Aikin was advanced to the Divinity Chair, and Dr Priestley was chosen to succeed him, in that of the Languages and Belles Lettres.

From this Seminary many persons of considerable eminence in literature and in public life, have sprung; but probably none, who in one particular line bore any proportion to the subject of this sketch.

In the year 1762, Mr. Threlkeld first settled at Risley four miles from Warrington, where he continued about six years; when he removed (in 1778) to Rochdale. Here he lived useful, respected and happy till his death. At Risley he entered into a matrimonial connection with Miss Martha Wright, the daughter of a very respectable member of his own Society.

“Of the amazing stores (says Dr. Barnes) which were treasured up in the mind of this wonderful man, the writer of this article can speak from long, personal and intimate knowledge. He knew Mr. T. from the time of his first coming to Warrington Academy, and was upon terms of the most friendly connection with him till his death, a period of nearly fifty years. During the whole of this time he regarded Mr. T. as a prodigy of learning and of knowledge, to whom he never knew, nor heard, nor read in well attested history, of any parallel. In one part of the following account perhaps, the knowledge of Languages, instances of equality or even of superiority may be produced. The late Sir William Jones probably went beyond him, in the *number* of the Languages with which he was acquainted. But in accuracy of acquaintance, it is believed, that few men ever surpassed him.”

When Mr. Threlkeld went to the Academy at Daventry, he was so well acquainted with the English Bible, that he was a perfect living Concordance to the Scriptures. Such were the powers of his memory, that no one could mention three words, except perhaps, those of *mere connection*, which occur in hundreds of passages, to which he could not without hesitation assign the Chapter and Verse where they were to be found; and inversely upon mentioning the Chapter and Verse, he could repeat the words. It was, as might be expected, a favourite amusement of his fellow Students, to try his powers, and they were never known to fail him in a single instance. This faculty continued with him unimpaired to the day of his death; for astonishing as the assertion may seem, it is believed to be literally true, that he never forgot one single number or date combined with any name or fact, when they had been once joined together and laid up in his memory.

On the subject of memory, many astonishing facts have been reported, some of them from hear-say and some from the testimony of persons respecting themselves. Thus we are told of one who could repeat a thousand words exactly in the order in which they were spoken, though they had no relation to each other, and were as anomalous in sense and grammar, as those of a dictionary. Something like this is said to be testified by Seneca respecting himself. Scipio, Pascal and many others are spoken of as prodigies of memory. Jedediah Buxton certainly was so, in his way. But many accounts of this kind, given in a loose and general form,

want either the credibility or the testimony necessary to our firm belief.

It was this power of retention which enabled Mr. Threlkeld with so much ease, to make himself master of so many languages. Nine or ten it is certainly known, he read, not merely without difficulty but with profound and critical skill. It is affirmed by a friend who lived near him that he was familiarly acquainted with every language in which he had a Bible. In the catalogue of his books were found Bibles, New Testaments and other works of value and celebrity, in English, Latin, Greek, Hebrew with its Dialects, French, Italian, Spanish, German, Welch, Dutch, Swedish, Gaelic, and Manx: — and Grammars, Dictionaries, &c. though not Bibles, in Arabic, Portuguese, Danish and Flemish.

That Mr. T. should feel a curiosity to see the Grammars of languages which he did not critically read, may be easily accounted for by those who have felt a similar pleasure in studying the theory and constitution of Languages in general. And he was too much of a real student to skim over any subject to which he turned his attention in a superficial manner. "In the Greek Testament (asserts his Biographer from personal knowledge) his powers of immediate reference and quotation were similar to those which he possessed in the English translation." It was therefore a favourite entertainment, to converse with him upon *Greek Criticisms*, for he could produce every place in which the same word in any of its forms or affinities occurred, and could thus assist, in the most advantageous manner in throwing light upon what was obscure, and in making easy what before was difficult. — In the Hebrew with its dialects he was equally, that is, most profoundly skilled. It is believed, though not positively asserted, that his talent of immediate reference was as great here as in the Greek or English.

What has been thus far mentioned, forms but a small part as to number and extent, of the inventory of what was treasured up in his memory. That faculty of his mind which so easily combined words with ideas, still more remarkably united facts with dates, and numbers with names and incidents. In History he had with an accuracy and extent, and a quickness equal to what we have seen in the English Bible and in the Languages, joined so perfectly names, places and events with the year, the month and the day to which they severally belonged, that they lay in his mind in regular order, and in inseparable connection, ready to be produced in a moment upon any occasion. He was a *Chart of History*, the bearings, the distances and the parts of which, even in their minuter subdivisions, were laid down with wonderful exactness.

Chronology is a subject so necessary to be known by those who are much conversant with historical dates, especially relating to ancient times, that it might be presumed that one so well acquainted with these, could not be slightly versed in it. In all the methods of counting time, from the earliest antiquity, he was critically skilled. They came before him so frequently that they were quite familiar to him. He must thence have had the art of adjusting the different Epochs and Periods employed in ancient and modern Computation, so readily to each other; for he could

with ease, after a little recollection give you any ancient date according to the years, months and days of modern reckoning.

But the most distinguishing excellence of Mr. T's memory lay in Biography. It had been the business of a long and uncommonly studious life, to collect the dates of births, marriages and deaths of all the persons mentioned in history who had fallen within his notice; of all his brethren in the ministry; his hearers and friends; of Ecclesiastical men in all their several offices and honours; of Authors and Literary Men of every description; of Generals, Admirals and Statesmen; and in short, of all persons with respect to whom, by the help of Books, Monuments, Grave-stones, or oral communication a date could be known.

This turn for Biographical research, naturally opened the way to the study of Heraldry, in which probably no man living (says Dr. Barnes) was half so well conversant, as Mr. T. He could at once trace every distinguished family in Great Britain, of which he had ever read or heard, he could go through all the successions from father to son, or through collateral lines; and trace with perfect accuracy, the births, marriages, extraordinary events and deaths of all the names in succession. He could do this through all the Episcopal Sees and all the gradations of Ecclesiastical Order from their first erection. He could pass through all Noble families of every degree, and through all inferior titles down to the lowest names of which there are any records.

Mr. T's extreme curiosity to know these circumstances of birth, marriage, death &c respecting any person of his acquaintance, or of whom he had but slightly heard, appeared to some to be almost trifling. But it was a passion which he felt as strongly as others feel *their* ruling passion. It was at least innocent and when gratification is received from such information, who shall say how far it shall go and where it ought to stop? The desire of knowledge when it thus becomes a ruling principle, is insatiable and endless. And who will maintain that to know the events of human beings is not as laudable and may be as useful as merely to know the names and histories of insects or of mosses?

Such were the treasures accumulated in the mind of this wonderful man, by means of a memory to which, in all well authenticated history, there are but few known to the writer of this article worthy to be placed in any degree of comparison.

The memory of Mr. T. had however its peculiarities. It had its distinguishing lines of action. It was not universally retentive upon all subjects and in all directions. Amazing as it was, it did not enable him to quote you a long passage of fine poetry or of splendid eloquence. Or if it did, his taste did not incline him to it. He did not commit his own sermons to memory and repeat them without notes. Here he was not distinguished. His own compositions were laboured and accurate in a superior degree; and therefore long time must have been employed upon them; but they were read with as constant an application of the eye to the page as those employ whose memory is most treacherous.

It has often been said that memory weakens the judgment. The res-

son probably is, that in thinking upon any subject the mind in which retention is so strong, naturally flows in a channel in which it has flowed before. Hence it finds great difficulty in pursuing a train of new and original thinking. And it must be acknowledged, that instances have not unfrequently been seen, in which peculiar powers of memory have not been attended with a corresponding strength of understanding. The judgment of Mr. T. was fair and regular, by no means below mediocrity, and his discernment of truth was neither perverted by improper passions nor injured by antipathy reflections. He was not like that learned Physician of whom Dr. Percival used to speak, whose memory was so uncommonly tenacious that in consulting with a brother Physician upon any case, he could heap together such a profusion of cases and opinions, given in books, that he was lost in multiplicity and rendered indecisive by timidity.—Mr. Threlkeld could judge for himself; and upon the most important subjects, his opinions were formed with a seriousness, an integrity, and an openness of mind, most honourable to himself, and most conducive to the reception of divine truth.

But the *noblest excellence* of this venerable man remains yet to be mentioned. His humility was perhaps almost as extraordinary as his memory. No man alive, was less proud of what he possessed, less conscious of possessing it, or less assuming on account of it. His modesty was uncommonly great.—It was retiring diffidence.—It was the feeling of the sensitive plant.—It shrunk even from the frown of an infant.—He was harmless as a child.

These circumstances did sometimes lay this good man open to the designs of the artful, who taking advantage of his good nature, and his want of suspicion, prevailed upon him by fair pretences, to put himself in some degree, into their power.

His biographer states, that he has often endeavoured to trace the manner in which his friend joined together those dates and facts which were deposited in such amazing number and order in his memory. He was told that he classed them together by the year, and referred every new entry to that which lay nearest to it. He endeavoured to explain himself by saying; "The year you have just mentioned was 1631. In that year, Mr Philip Henry was born. I have, therefore, laid up that name along with his; and they are now so associated together that whilst I retain the one, I shall not forget the other." This explanation did not solve the difficulty. How this could be done, was, and still is, the mystery. From his description, his mind appeared to be divided and fitted up like a shop, furnished with shelves and drawers for every different kind of articles, so that every new article was immediately referred to its own place, and so joined with those which stood before, that the whole row presented itself at once like soldiers drawn up in a line.

His friend Dr. Barnes often urged Mr. Threlkeld to turn those wonderful powers which he possessed to some public and lasting benefit. But the modesty of this good man rendered every such attempt abortive.

A mind continually active, seemed at a rather early period, to have brought on premature old age, and soon after, to have worn out the "earthen

vessel" in which it was placed. Disorders of a distressing kind had long given him considerable pain and inconvenience. At length he was seized with a slight paralytic affliction, which though short in its continuance, left a very perceptible degree of weakness and pain behind it. This was, after a pretty long interval, followed by another attack, which in three weeks, terminated his mortal life. He died without pain or straggle, placid and calm to the last, with his astonishing powers of memory unimpaired.

Dr. Barnes, who had so long enjoyed the friendship of Mr. Threlkeld, thus concludes his memoir of that excellent man:—"In point of moral worth, humble piety, and conscientious principle, he never knew a better man; and his hope and prayer are, that the friendship begun on earth may be renewed and rendered everlasting in heaven."*

* Vide a Sermon preached at Rochdale, April 13, 1806, on occasion of the death of the Rev. Thomas Threlkeld, Minister of a Dissenting congregation in that place; to which is added, an Appendix, containing some account of the Life and Character of Mr. Threlkeld, and particularly of the powers of memory, and the treasures of knowledge possessed by him. By Thomas Barnes, D. D. Fellow of the American Philosophical Society.

SHORT SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF JOHN BIGLAND.



THE public curiosity is always gratified by any anecdotes of an author, whose works are generally esteemed, and extensively circulated. Such as relate to his literary performances, are, of all others, the most interesting; as they not only characterize the individual, but form a curious article in the history of the human mind.

Mr. JOHN BIGLAND, of Finningley, near Doncaster, whose works are universally admired, has not, until lately, been known in the literary world. He is a native of Skirlaugh, a small village, in Holderness; and from early life has been engaged in the education of youth, in which toilsome occupation he spent thirteen years at Harpham, a village near Driffild, where he is well known, and his academical labours well remembered. He was afterwards induced to remove to Bole, near Gainsbro' from the liberality of a Mr. Ashton, a wealthy and respectable gentleman farmer, and resided there four years; was about the same time at Finningley: and went from thence to Rossington, having been elected to a school there with a small endowment, under the direction of the Corporation of Doncaster; but shortly after retired from a scholastic life, and returned to Finningley, where he is pursuing his literary labours. When young, he was an assistant in a respectable academy in London; but that situation not being agreeable to his inclination, he returned into the country. At this period his attention was chiefly turned to the mathematics, which he considered as a study the most suitable to

his profession; but had never employed himself in any kind of composition. His becoming an author may be deemed entirely fortuitous. His first work, the "Treatise on the Ascension," published only in 1803, was the result of certain doubts, which had long perplexed his own mind. After (he says) having fully considered the matter in all the different lights in which it could possibly be exhibited, the arguments by which he combated, his own scepticism were at leisure hours committed to paper, in the sole view of laying them before some of his particular friends: and it was long before he could resolve on their publication. But perceiving that the subject had never before been so amply discussed, and thinking that the investigation might be of use to some, he at length consented to submit his reflections to the public; and the approbation which they met with gave him the most flattering encouragement to proceed in his literary career. This, however, was no part of his intention; but an unforeseen cause determined his conduct. A wound received by accident, confined him several weeks to his room; and preventing him from stirring abroad during almost a whole winter, imposed on him the necessity of dispelling *ennui* and relieving the tedious languour of confinement, by some literary pursuit. This induced him to write "The Letters on Ancient and Modern History," as a source of amusement in his misfortune. The exceedingly favourable reception which this performance has met with, and the general approbation of the reviewers; together with the critical situation of his country, excited him to write "The Letters on the Political Aspect of Europe," a work that also cannot fail to have many admirers.—Mr. Bigland has since written two vols. of "Essays on various Subjects," which have been lately republished in one handsome volume—"The History of Europe" 2 vols. 8vo.—"The History of Spain," 2 vols.—"The History of England, 2 vols.—"A Geographical and Historical View of the World," 5 vols.—"The Philosophical Wanderer." 1 vol. 12mo.—"Letters on Natural History," with plates, 12mo.—and has very recently published an entirely new and original work, entitled "Considerations on the Effects of Physical and Moral Causes on the Character and Circumstances of Nations."

Thus unexpectedly, an individual, who has long remained in obscurity, has, by the force of genius, rapidly advanced in the list of authors; and although now past the meridian of life, his future labours will no doubt be rewarded by a discerning public.

Poetry, Original and Select.

STANZAS.

'Tis not the tree of Jove alone,
Forms the stout buttards of our tale ;
Nor is the rock-engirdling stone,
The rampart of that beauteous pile :
Where nature's steepest work is blest,
Where Sol in temperate splendor shines,
Where on Britannia's verdant breast,
Beauty reclines.

'Tis not that tree borne on the wave,
On whose proud top her flag'n'fur'd,
Gleaming o'er many a sailor's grave,
Proclaims the Mistress of the World !
Whose brow sublime, and awful nod,
Shrinks warring nations to a cask ;
And snatches retribution's rod
In victory's palm.

'Tis not her warrior's scorn to feel,
The insults of a mighty foe ;
When with resistless nerves of steel,
She dares the vengeance — strikes the blow !
But tramples not on fallen might,
Nor conquest by insult defames ;
Who feels her power, by equal right,
Her mercy claims.

No, 'tis not these—but 'tis the prayers
Of righteous men, the few they be,
God for their sakes, in mercy spares
The Island Daughter of the sea !
This is her panoply sublime,
And this our country's glorious shield !
Religion then to latest time
Emblaze its field !

Her guardian oak may be her boast,
Her palace on the mighty deep :
High deeds may mark her warrior host,
They warrior's wreaths may reap !
But Justice, Mercy, Righteousness—
These lift her title to the skies,
He who has bless'd her yet may bless,
And bid her rise !

AMICUS.

August 7, 1817.

The insertion of this little piece is particularly recommended, though published long since. Many of the younger branches of families, in which this work is introduced may not have any other opportunity of seeing it, and they will read it with interest. They will rejoice that their countrymen are not now engaged in the pursuit of those " famous victories" which are productive of so much misery, and for which no rational plan can be made, in reply to the very natural and necessary question, " And what good came of it at last ?"

THE BATTLE OF BLENHEIM.

It was a summer evening,
Old Kaspar's work was done ;
And he before his cottage-door
Was sitting in the sun,
And by him sported on the greens,
His little grandchild Wilhelmine.
She saw her brother Peterkin
Roll something large and round,
That he beside the rivalet
In playing there had found ;
He came to ask what he had found,
That was so large, and smooth, and round.
Old Kaspar took it from the boy,
Who stood expectant by ;
And then the old man shook his head,
And with a natural sigh,
'Tis some poor fellow's skull, said he,
Who fell in the great victory.

I find them in the garden, for
There's many here about,
And often, when I go to plow,
The plough-share turns them out ;
For many thousand men, said he,
Were slain in the great victory.

Now tell us, what 'twas all about,
Young Peterkin he cries,
And little Wilhelmine looks up
With wonder-waiting eyes ;
Now tell us all about the war,
And what they kill'd each other for.

It was the English, Kaspar cry'd,
That put the French to rout ;
But what they kill'd each other for,
I could not well make out.
But ev'ry body said, quoth he,
That 'twas a famous victory.
My father liv'd at Blenheim then,
You little stream hard by,
They burnt his dwelling to the ground,
And he was forc'd to fly :
So with his wife and child he fled,
Nor had he where to rest his head.
With fire and sword the country round
Was wasted fur and wide,
And many a childing mother then,
And new-born infant died.
But things like that, you know, must be,
At every famous victory.
Great praise the Duke of Marlbro' won,
And our good prince Eugene,
Why, 'twas a very wicked thing !
Said little Wilhemine.
Nay—nay—my little girl, quoth he,
It was a famous victory.
And every body prais'd the Duke
Who such a fight did win.
But what good came of it at last ?
Quoth little Peterkin,
Why, that I cannot tell, said he,
But 'twas a famous victory.

GREECE.

WANK soft the sunbeams play, the zephyrs
blow,
Tis hard to deem that misery can be nigh ;
Where the clear heavens in blue transpa-
rence glow,
Life should be calm and cloudless as the sky ;
Yet o'er the low, dark dwellings of the
dead,
Verdure and flowers in summer-bloom may
smile,
And ivy-boughs their graceful drapery
spread
In green luxuriance o'er the ruined pile ;
And mantling woodbine veil the withered
tree,—
And thus it is, fair land, forsaken Greece !
with thee:

For all the loveliness, and light, and bloom,
That yet are thine, surviving many a storm,
Are but as heaven's warm radiance on the
tomb,
The rose's blush that masks the canker-
worm :—
And thou art desolate—thy morn hath pass'd
So dazzling in the splendour of its way,
That the dark shades the night hath o'er thee
cast
Throw tenfold gloom around thy deep des-
cay.
Once proud in freedom, still in ruin sad ;
Thy fate hath been unmatched—in glory
and despair :”
And thou, fair Attica ! whose rocky bound,
All arts and nature's richest gifts enshrined,
Thou little sphere, whose soul-illumined
round
Concentrated each sunbeam of the mind ;
Who, as the summit of some Alpine height,
Glow's earliest, latest, with the blush of day,
Didst first imbibe the splendours of the light ;
And smile the longest in its lingering ray ;
Oh ! let us gaze on thee, and fondly deem
The past awhile restored, the present but a
dream.”

SONNET TO AN INFIDEL.

From the Edinburgh Monthly Magazine.

ALL is in change—yet there is nothing lost ;
The dew becomes the essence of the flower
Which feeds the insect of the sunny hour,—
Now leaf, now pinion ;—though the hills
were tost
By the wild whirlwinds, like the summer
dust,
Would not an atom perish ;—Nature's power
Knows not annihilation, and her dower
Is universal Fitness never croak.
Is all eternal, save the Mind of Man,—
The masterpiece and glory of the whole,
The wonder of creation ?—is a span
To limit the duration of the Soul—
To drop e'er its career is well begun,
Like a proud steed far distant from the goal.

G.

Analytical Catalogue.

BINGLEY'S USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

(Continued from page 137)

IT is with considerable pleasure that we direct the attention of our readers to the second volume of this valuable publication;—we say *valuable*, because of its uniting two requisites, each so highly necessary to the success of a work addressed to young people and general enquirers—*science* and *amusement*. For it is a fact, as old as experience itself, that men in general cannot bend their minds to the study of naked theory, nor wander through the mazes of philosophical arrangement, except flowers are strewn in their way, and that pretty plentifully too. And without an arrangement, which is in some considerable degree accommodated to the realities which nature presents to our consideration, all the descriptions which can be given will be at least disproportioned, often trifling, and frequently contradictory: but as science advances, she sheds her lucid rays around the field of description, in such enchanting tints, as to render it a scene of pleasure and rational amusement. This, and more may be said of the work before us. From the well-known abilities of the author it will be read; and for its masterly execution will add to the celebrity which he has obtained.

This volume is devoted to a description of the plants which are, in one shape or other, most generally useful to man; with a short but perspicuous syllabus of the Linnean system of Botanical classification prefixed, fully sufficient for the purpose intended—to give a view of the great outline which Nature herself has drawn upon the face of vegetable existence. But as the Botanical arrangement is well known, we deem it unnecessary to enter into any detail on that head, but rather devote our small portion of room to a few extracts from his descriptions, which succeed each other in the order of the general synopsis of botanic tables.

“*COFFEE* is an article of only late introduction. To the Greeks and Romans it was wholly unknown. Its use appears to have originated in Ethiopia; and in 1554 it is stated to have been first introduced into Constantinople, from whence it was gradually adopted in the western parts of Europe. The information we have respecting it in England is that in 1652, Daniel Edwards, a Turkey merchant, brought home with him a Greek servant, whose name was Pasqua, and who understood the methods of roasting coffee, and making it into a beverage. This man was the first who publicly sold coffee in England, and kept a house for that purpose in George Yard, Lombard Street. At Paris coffee was nearly unknown, until the arrival of the Turkish ambassador, Solomon Aga, in 1669; about three years after which the first coffee-house is said to have been established in that city. The coffee shrub was originally planted in Jamaica in 1792.

“Great attention is paid to the culture of coffee in Arabia. The trees are raised from seed sown in nurseries, and afterwards planted out, in moist and shady situations, on sloping grounds, or at the foot of mountains. Care is taken to conduct little rills of water to the roots of the trees, which at certain seasons require to be constantly surrounded with moisture. As soon as the fruit is nearly ripe the water is turned off, lest the fruit should

be rendered too succulent. In places much exposed to the south, the trees are planted in rows and are shaded from the otherwise too intense heat of the sun by a branching kind of poplar tree. When the fruit has attained its maturity cloths are placed under the trees, and upon these the labourers shake it down. They afterwards spread the berries on mats, and expose them to the sun to dry. The husk is then broken off by large and heavy rollers of wood or iron. When the coffee has been thus cleared of its husk, it is again dried in the sun, and lastly winnowed with a large fan, for the purpose of clearing it from the pieces of husks with which it is intermingled. A pound of coffee is generally more than the produce of one tree; but a tree in great vigour will produce three or four pounds.

"The best coffee is imported from Mocha in the Red Sea. This, which in Europe, is called *Mocha* and *Turkey Coffee*, bears a higher price than any which our colonists are able to raise, owing, as it is supposed, to the difference of climate, and soil in which it is grown. It is packed in large bales, each containing a number of smaller bales; and when good, appears fresh, and of a greenish olive colour.

"The coffee next in esteem to this is grown in Java, and the East Indies; and that of the lowest price in the West Indies. When stowed in ships with rum, pepper, or other articles, it is said that coffee contracts a rank and unpleasant flavour, and this has been assigned as a reason of the inferiority of that which is imported from our own plantations.

"The quantity of coffee annually supplied by Arabia is supposed to be upwards of fourteen millions of pounds. Before the commencement of the French Revolution the island of St. Domingo alone exported more than seventy millions of pounds per annum.

"Almost all the Mahometans drink coffee, at least twice a day, very hot, and without sugar. The excellence of coffee depends, in a great measure, on the skill and attention that are exercised in the roasting of it. If it be too little roasted, it is devoid of flavour, and if too much it becomes acrid, and has a disagreeable, burnt taste. In England, it is usually roasted in a cylindrical tin box, perforated with numerous holes, and fixed upon a spit which runs lengthwise through the centre, and is turned by a jack.

"In a medical view, coffee is said to be of use in assisting digestion, promoting the natural secretions, and preventing or removing a disposition to drowsiness. It has been found highly beneficial in relieving some cases of severe head-ache.

"The outward pulpy part of the berry, and the inner membrane, which immediately invests the seeds, are used by the Arabians; and of these the former is much esteemed, and constitutes the *cafee à la sultane*."

"*Deadly Night-shade* is an extremely poisonous plant, which grows in hedges and waste grounds in several parts of England, and has somewhat oval leaves of dull green colour, dark purple bell-shaped flowers, and shining black berries, each about the size of a small cherry.

"There is no British plant so injurious in its effects on the human frame as this; and the alluring appearance and sweetish taste of the berries have, in many instances, particularly with children, been succeeded by the most fatal consequences. With some persons three or four of them have been eaten, whilst other cases are spoken of in which a single berry, and even the half of one, has occasioned death. The leaves are more powerful than the berries. The usual symptoms of this poison are a deep and deadly stupor, giddiness, delirium, great thirst, retching, and convulsions; and a draught of vinegar, and keeping the patient constantly in motion, are said to be the best means of cure.

"Some writers have supposed, that it was the deadly night-shade which produced those strange and dreadful effects that are described by Plutarch to have been experienced by

the Roman soldiers, under the command of Anthony, during their retreat from the Parthians; "Their distress for provisions was so great, that they were compelled to eat of plants unknown to them. Among others, they found an herb of which many of them ate, who shortly afterwards lost their memory, and their senses, and wholly employed themselves in turning about all the stones they could find: these men being then seized with vomiting, fell down dead."

"The leaves of the Deadly Nightshade have sometimes been used externally, and with good effect, in cases of cancer; and in ulcers and tumours of different kinds. They are likewise given internally in infusion; but the sufferings of the patient, however small the dose may be, are so dreadful, that few practitioners like to resort to them."

"The *Tea Tree* flourishes, with great luxuriance, in valleys, on the sloping sides of mountains, and on the banks of rivers, in a southern exposure, betwixt the thirtieth and forty-fifth degrees of north latitude. It is chiefly cultivated near Peking, and around Canton, but attains the greatest perfection in the mild and temperate climate of Nankin.

"The collecting of the leaves is conducted with great care; they are picked singly, and for the most part, at three different times of the year; about the end of February; the beginning of April, and the end of May. The drying and preparation of them for use are processes too long to admit of minute detail respecting them in this place. It may, however, be observed, that for these purposes buildings are erected, which contain from nine to ten, and some of them even twenty, small furnaces, each having at the top a large iron pan.

"There is also a long table covered with mats, on which the leaves are laid, and rolled by persons who sit round it. The iron pan being heated by a fire in the furnace beneath, a few pounds of the leaves are put upon it, and frequently turned and shifted. They are then thrown upon the mats to be rolled betwixt the palms of the hands, after which they are copied as speedily as possible. That the moisture of the leaves may be completely dissipated, and their twisted form be better preserved, the above process is repeated several times with the same leaves, but with less heat than at first. The tea, thus manufactured, is afterwards sorted, according to its kind or goodness. Some of the young and tender leaves are never rolled, but are merely immersed in hot water, and dried.

"How long the use of tea has been known to the Chinese, we are entirely ignorant; but we are informed, that an infusion of the dried leaves of this shrub is now their common drink. They pour boiling water over them, and leave them to infuse as we do in Europe; but they drink the tea thus made without either milk or sugar. The inhabitants of Japan reduce the leaves to a fine powder, which they dilute with water, until they acquire nearly the consistency of soup. The tea equipage is placed before the company, together with a box in which the powdered tea is contained; the cups are filled with warm water, and then as much powder is thrown into each cup as the point of a knife can contain, and it is stirred about, until the liquor begins to foam, in which state it is presented to the company.

It was formerly imagined, that black and green tea were the production of different species of shrubs; but the Chinese all assert, that both are produced from the same species, and that the sole difference which exists betwixt them arises from the seasons when the leaves are gathered, and the modes of curing them. The teas principally consumed in Europe are four kinds of Black, and three of green.

"The *Bread Fruit* is a large globular berry, of pale green colour, about the size of a child's head, marked on the surface with irregular six-sided depressions, and containing a white and somewhat fibrous pulp, which, when ripe, becomes juicy and yellow.

The tree that produces it grows wild in Otaheite, and other islands of the South Seas, about forty feet high, with large and spreading branches, and has large bright green leaves, deeply divided into seven or nine spear-shaped lobes.

We are informed, in Captain Cook's first voyage round the world, that the edible part of this fruit lies between the skin and the core; and that it is white as snow, and somewhat of the consistence of new bread. It is generally used immediately when gathered; if it be kept more than twenty-four hours it becomes hard and chokey. The inhabitants of the South Sea Islands prepare it as food by dividing the fruit into three or four parts, and roasting it in hot embers. Its taste is insipid, with a slight tartness, somewhat resembling that of the crumb of wheaten bread mixed with Jerusalem artichoke. Of this fruit the Otaheiteans make various messes, by putting to it either water or the milk of cocoa nut, then beating it to a paste with a stone pestle, and afterwards mixing it with ripe plantains, bananas, or a sour paste made from the bread fruit itself, called *mahié*.

It continues in season eight months of the year; and so great is its utility in the island of Otaheite that, observes Captain Cook, if in those parts where it is not spontaneously produced a man plant but ten trees in his whole life time, he will as completely fulfil his duty to his own and to future generations, as the natives of our less temperate climate can do by ploughing in the cold winter, and reaping in the summer's heat, as often as these seasons return; even if after he has procured bread for his present household, he should convert the surplus into money, and lay it up for his children.

"Not only does this tree supply food, but clothing, and numerous other conveniences of life. The inner bark, which is white, and composed of a net-like series of fibres, is formed into a kind of cloth. The wood is soft, smooth and of a yellowish colour; and is used for the building of boats and houses. In whatever part the tree is wounded, a glutinous milky juice issues, which when boiled with cocoa nut oil, is employed for making bird lime, and as a cement for filling up cracks in such vessels as are intended for holding water. Some parts of the flowers serve as tinder in the lighting of fire; and the leaves are used for wrapping up food and other purposes.

As the climate of the South Sea Islands is considered not much to differ from that of the West Indies, it was (about thirty years ago) thought desirable that some of the trees should be transferred in a growing state to our islands there. Consequently His Majesty's ship the *Bounty* sailed, in 1787, for this purpose to the South Seas, under command of Lieutenant afterwards Admiral, Bligh. But a fatal mutiny of the ship's crew at that time prevented the accomplishment of this benevolent design. The commander of the vessel, however, returned in safety to his country, and a second expedition under the same person, and for the same purpose, was fitted out in the year 1791. He arrived in safety in Otaheite, and after an absence from England of about eighteen months, landed in Jamaica with 208 bread fruit-trees, in a living state, having left many others at different places in his passage thither. From Jamaica these trees were transferred to other islands; but the negroes, having a general and long established predilection for the plantain, the bread fruit is not much relished by them. Where, however, it has not been generally introduced as an article of food, it is used as a delicacy; and whether employed as bread, or in the form of pudding, it is considered highly palatable by the European inhabitants.

In the *Third Volume*, which treats of *Animal Productions*, this subject is introduced to the reader by a short but comprehensive outline of the Linnæan System of Zoology. In this, as in the former volumes, the descriptions are clear and comprehensive, and well adapted to excite in the juvenile stu-

der, an earnest desire for a more intimate acquaintance with the pursuits of Natural History. Further observations seem wholly unnecessary, we shall therefore commence our extracts with an account of the "only production of the human body which appears to be useful in a commercial view."

Human hair, for the purpose of being made into wigs and ornamental head dresses, is imported into this country from the continent, and chiefly from Germany. We also import hair from China, but the latter is generally very dark colour. On the continent of Europe this article is almost wholly collected by pedlars, who travel through the different countries, and carry trinkets and other articles for sale and to exchange for it.

When, some years ago, long hair was much more fashionable than it is at present, great numbers of young women in Germany suffered their hair to grow, and had it cut from time to time, as a source of emolument. The notion that long hair is frequently cut from the heads of persons after they are dead is totally unfounded since the uncertainty of such supply alone would render it impracticable. The hair that is used for men's wigs is almost wholly children's hair, no other being in general considered sufficiently fine for this purpose.

The value of hair is from five to twelve shillings per ounce, according to the quality, length, or colour. Before it can be used it is well rubbed with dry sand, and afterwards boiled to clean it. Such as is intended for wigs, if it do not curl naturally, is twisted round small earthen-ware cylinders put into a vessel with sand, and baked in an oven, until it acquire this property. The most scarce and valuable kind of hair is that of flaxen colour.

So great was formerly the demand for long hair, and so extravagant the price for which it was frequently sold, that a mode was invented of stretching it to nearly double its length. This was effected by fastening the ends of the hair to the opposite sides of a vessel, placing a heavy weight across the middle, and applying heat underneath. As the heat softened the hair, the weight pressed it down, and extended it. But this project was found not to answer, as the hair lost all its quality, and could never be used but when mixed with other hair, and even then the fraud was discoverable by the stretched hair gradually shrinking to nearly its original length.

In lawyers' and judges' wigs horse-hair and goat's-hair are frequently used, to give stiffness and form to the different parts."

"The *Domestic Cat* is a subdued variety of the wild species; and although it still partakes in some degree of the native ferocity of its original, it is a clean and useful inmate in our houses. By the ancient Egyptians cats were considered objects of sacred veneration; it was accounted a capital crime wilfully to kill one of them, and whoever even accidentally killed one was liable to severe punishment. We are informed by Herodotus, the Greek historian, that when a cat died a natural death the inhabitants of the house were accustomed to shave their eye-brows in token of sorrow, and the animal so dying was embalmed and nobly interred. The Turks entertain a sacred respect for cats, and the ancient Britons so greatly esteemed them, that in the tenth century, even their price was inserted in the laws of the land: a kitten before it could see having been rated at a penny (equal to at least five shillings of present money) as soon as proof could be had of its having caught a mouse, the price was raised to two-pence: and a tolerable good mouser was considered worth four-pence.

"These animals possess a very acute sense both of sight and smell; and by the peculiar structure of their eyes, which sparkle in the dark, they are able to discover their prey, such as rats and mice, as well in the night as during the day; and a cat that is a good

men will soon clear a house of these troublesome little quadrupeds. Cats should not, however, either be much handled or too well fed, if kept for this purpose; as in these cases they become indolent and disinclined to exercise themselves.

"Useful as cats are to us, they are in some respects unpleasant. If injured or offended they suddenly express their resentment by scratching and biting, and sometimes with great fury. Constantly bent on theft and rapine, they are never to be trusted in the same room with provisions that are within their reach; and although many persons do not hesitate to let them sleep on their beds, it is a practice much better avoided, since the exhalation from their bodies is considered very injurious.

"The skins of cats form in some countries a very considerable branch of commerce; and as furs are much esteemed for particular purposes. Those of Spanish cats are the most valuable: but the greatest number is sent from the northern parts of Europe and Asia.—The Russians not only export them to other countries of Europe, but even send them into China. In Jamaica and some of the other West India islands, the negroes frequently eat the flesh of cats. From the skins of their intestines was formerly manufactured the article called *cat-gut*, which was used as strings for violins, and other similar musical instruments, but these are now chiefly made from the intestines of sheep. If the fur of the cat be rubbed with the hand, particularly in frosty weather, it yields electric sparks; and if a cat clean and perfectly dry be placed, during a frost, on a stool with glass feet, and rubbed for a little while in contact with a coated phial, the phial will become effectually charged. This fur is consequently sometimes used in electrical experiments. The Caffre women, in the South of Africa use cat-skins as pocket handkerchiefs.

"The *Common Otter*, (*LOTRA VULGARIS*) is a large quadruped of dark brown colour, with short and thick legs, the hind feet naked, and the tail about half the length of the body.

"This animal is about two feet in length, exclusive of the tail. It has a short head and broad muzzle; the eyes are situated towards the front of the face; the ears are rounded and very short; and the tail is very thick particularly towards its origin.

"It inhabits the banks of fresh water rivers and streams, in many of the British countries; in other parts of Europe, in North America, and Asia, as far as Persia.

"The depredations committed in rivers and fish-ponds by this voracious animal are not compensated by the value of its skin, which however affords a fine fur of deep brown, colour, particularly if killed in the winter, when its shade is darker than at any other season of the year. Otters are generally either caught in traps, or chased by dogs and men armed with long spears.

"Their flesh is allowed by the canons of the Romish church to be eaten on maigre days, from its supposed resemblance to fish, on which otters almost wholly subsist. In the kitchen of the Carthusian convent near Dijon, Mr. Pennant saw an otter cooking for the dinner of the religious of that rigid order, who by their rules are prohibited during their whole lives the eating of flesh.

"It is possible so far to tame and educate these animals, as to render them serviceable in catching fish. Many instances of this have been mentioned. An inhabitant of Christianstadt, in Sweden, had an otter which daily procured for him as much fish as served for the use of his family. Dr. Goldsmith speaks of having himself seen an otter plunge into a gentleman's pond at the word of command, drive the fish into a corner, and seizing one of the largest, bring it off to his master; and in Berwick's History of Quadrupeds two instances of this proficiency are noted. In one of these it is stated that the otter would sometimes catch as many as eight or ten salmon in a day. As soon as one was

brought to the shore and taken from its mouth, it dived in pursuit of ware; and when tired would refuse to fish any longer, after which it was rewarded with as much as it could devour.

"The otter always hunts for prey against the stream; and usually destroys several fish at a time, seldom devouring more than the upper parts of their body. These animals will fish in the sea as well as in fresh water, and have been known to destroy even lambs and poultry. Their habitation is a den or burrow, which they form or find near the banks of rivers or other water from which they can take food. They are cunning, and at the same time very powerful and ferocious beasts.

"The COMMON SPARROW, is mentioned in this place only under a hope in some measure of rescuing its character from the extreme degree of odium with which it is loaded, in consequence of the supposed injury which it commits by feeding upon corn. This bird is by no means without its utility, even to those very persons who so incessantly seek its destruction. On a calculation made by the late Professor Bradley, it has been ascertained that a pair of sparrows, during the time they have young ones, destroy on an average 3360 caterpillars every week. He observed the two parents to bring to the nest at least forty caterpillars in an hour; and on a supposition that they might have been thus occupied twelve hours every day, it will yield the above number per week. But their utility is not confined to the destruction of caterpillars. They likewise feed their young ones with butterflies and other winged insects, each of which if not thus destroyed would be the parent of hundreds of caterpillars."

"The Plates or scales of the *Hawk's-bill Turtle* constitute that beautifully variegated and semi-transparent substance called *tortoise-shell*. This, after having been softened by steeping in boiling water, is capable of being moulded into almost any form; and is in request by opticians and other artists for many purposes both useful and ornamental. The ancient Greeks and Romans were so partial to the use of tortoise-shell, that they decorated with it their doors, the pillars of their houses, and even their beds; and the great consumption of it at Rome may be imagined from the relation of Velleius Paterculus, who informs us that when the city of Alexandria was taken by Julius Cæsar, the magazines and warehouses were so full of this article that he proposed to have it made the principal ornament of his triumph."

TURBOT.—"It has been calculated that more than 10,000 pounds' weight of turbot are annually consumed in London. They are chiefly caught off the northern coasts of England, and off the coast of Holland."—"Turbot are caught off the Yorkshire coast with hooks and lines. At Scarborough each fisherman takes in his boat three lines coiled upon flat oblong pieces of wicker work, the hooks being baited and placed in the centre of the coils. The lines are usually furnished with 280 hooks, placed at the distance of six feet two inches from each other. In this fishing there are always three men in each boat, and nine of these lines are fastened together, extending in length nearly three miles, and furnished with 2520 hooks. They are placed in the sea and secured by anchors or large stones at the end of every three lines. Their place is marked by floats or buoys made of leather or cork.—The lines are always placed across the current, and at the turn of the tide; and they are suffered to continue until the next tide; and consequently remain upon the ground six hours."

"**SPONGE**, (*spongia officinalis*) is an animal substance of soft, light, porous and elastic nature, which is found adhering to rocks at the bottom of the sea in several parts of the Mediterranean, and particularly near the islands of the Grecian Archipelago."—"It is collected from rocks, in water five or six fathoms deep, chiefly by divers, who after much practice become very expert in obtaining it. When first taken from the sea it has a strong and fishy-smell, of which it is divested by being washed in clear water."

A TOPOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT of the ISLE OF AXHOLME; being the West Division of the Wapentake of Manley, in the County of Lincoln. By *W. Peck*, author of "Topography of Bawtry," &c. "Veterinary Medicine," &c. &c. In 2 vols. 4to. Vol. 1, illustrated with a beautiful portrait of Lieut. Col. John Lilburne, three coloured portraits of the Mowbray Family, Dukes of Norfolk, and several engravings on wood, by *Green*, of topographical objects. £2. 2s.—Royal paper, £4. 4s.

MR. PECK, whose publications on topographical and other subjects have made him known to the public, commences the present work with the boundaries and divisions of the Wapentake of Manley, whereof Axholme, surrounded by the rivers Idle, Dun, Bycarsdyke and Trent, forms a part. Prove the destruction of an extensive forest, which formerly existed in this district, by the Romans; describes their camp, military roads, &c. and the various remains which have, at different seasons, been dug up in this part of the country.

Chap. 2. Mineralogy. The following section of the antiquity, &c. of the mineral beds, is worthy the attention of the curious:—

"Geologists of the school of Werner agree, that all mineral beds are depositions either chemical or mechanical, it is assumed that the older the rock, the lower or nearer the centre it is situated; and consequently that every rock is older than the rock above it.

"If the origin of mineral beds be from deposition, this assumption is, no doubt, perfectly allowable, and must be the case, unless by some force, the beds are so much altered that they have been raised on edge and fallen over, when, of course, the beds thus inverted would have the older rocks at top and the newer below them. But though all geologists, ancient and modern, Wernerians and Huttonians, acknowledge that great catastrophes have taken place on the crust of this globe, yet none have supposed this overturning to have ever taken place.

"Those geologists, on the contrary, who support the theory of Dr. Hutton, suppose that the present relative situation of the mineral beds speak a language which the Wernerian school has quite misinterpreted; for they conceive that central fires have burst the crust of the earth, and forced through these apertures melted matter, and it consolidating, has formed much of the present surface, so that the most superficial bed is the newest formed; and indeed they argue, that it is very difficult, and requires extreme labour and research, to discover the comparative antiquity of mineral beds, even where their relative situation is known, except in beds recently deposited, and now forming at the mouths of rivers.

"In the district, now under consideration, the two principal beds, the sand rock and clay bed are parallel to each other, and each are in parallel strata; so that in whatever manner they have been formed, they must be considered as of contemporaneous origin. They may have been deposited from some fluid, for the angular, but not fractured, grains of sand in the sand rock, seem to be such as may be conceived to be deposited from a state of solution and to have undergone a sort of approach to crystallization. Thus, a solution of saltpetre at rest, deposits regular crystals; but if agitated during its deposition it forms a mass of angular grains as different from a regular crystal of saltpetre, as these grains of sand are from a crystal of quartz. But these beds cannot have been melted by heat, for the clay would have been turned into an hard mass, at least it it would have been brick."

* Great atmospherical pressure, Sir James Hall has shown, produces effects in some measure counterbalancing the effects of heat, but from the parallelism of the strata in the isle, the effects of heat, however modified, cannot be admitted.

Having then found that the two principal mineral beds in the isle, are of contemporaneous origin, and deposited from some fluid, we may assume that the lower is the older.

The sand rock, though the oldest mineral bed in the isle, yet its antiquity might be proved to be undoubtedly posterior to the formation of some classes of animated beings; but the proofs of this would lead us from our subject—the comparative antiquity of the mineral beds of the isle.

“ In the sand rock, the rounded pebbles of quartz, which seem water worn, or rounded by rolling, claim an antiquity prior to the sand rock, as they must have undergone this process before being imbedded in their present situation, otherwise the grains of sand would also have become rounded.

“ It would occupy too much time to enquire into the formation of the individual minerals in the rocks under consideration, as the concretions of lithomarge in the sand rock, and the subordinate beds of gypsum and sand-stone in the clay bed.

“ However it may be briefly mentioned, that below the sand rock a series of rocks exist abounding in the exuviae of marine animals, and that the rock forming Aulborough Hill and running parallel with the hills of clay through Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire, is formed of compact lime-stone, in which is imbedded *gryphites*,* a mineralized bivalve, shell, and *astroites*, the remains of the vertebral column of the *pentacrinite*. The geological situation of this calcareous rock is probably above the clay bed, and consequently of a newer formation. Now either the animals in this rock were living at the time the clay bed was deposited, or they were deprived of life anterior to this, and afterwards brought hither and deposited along with the rock in which they now are found. However at any rate, there must have been successive depositions, as beds different in nature succeed each other; some abounding in remains of marine animals, others composed of substances destitute of any marks of organized bodies.

“ There is one circumstance common to all the beds—they all dip easterly. Now it is presumed that they, following the laws of hydrostatics, would be deposited perfectly horizontally; therefore we must suppose some force to have acted either in elevating the western or depressing the eastern part of this series of rocks. When these beds were formed, and when they became inclined to the east, is almost beyond speculation. We know that it is before any historical records: nay, it has been presumed, by some philosophers, that the first of these events took place before the creation of man, because in no part of the world has a human bone in a fossil state, ever yet been found.

“ But our present enquiry will receive no benefit by pursuing this bewildering research any farther. We have found that the sand rock and clay bed are the oldest mineral beds in the isle; we have found too, that at some distant period, they have been altered from an horizontal to an inclined position. When this took place, ~~the~~ the whole thickness of some of the beds must have been broken off and carried away, otherwise the surface would have been composed of the same rock, instead of the different rocks § form-

* This species is not found in the series mentioned, as existing below the sand rock. Gryphites are provincially called *miller's thumbs*; and the astroites are called *pisles* and *possies*. What origin these seemingly nameless names have, afford room for conjecture. The entrochi found on the coasts of Northumberland and Durham, receive their provincial names from a celebrated saint of Holy Island: they are called St. Cuthbert's heads. The terms *pisles* and *possies* may also be derived from some popish superstition, the names having out-lived the tradition. In the dark cloisters of a monastery the astroites might have been discovered to resemble a cross, and from this the transition to *disciples* and *apostles* would be easy; and time and ignorance would be quite efficient in the changing these to the words now used.

§ In the latitude of Doncaster, beginning at the west of Doncaster, and proceeding eastward across the

ing successive ridges, as now exist; but this violent denudation is also beyond the reach of history, yet it probably may have been a joint effect of the cause which produced the inclination of the beds. Whether this denuding and transporting of the beds, be contemporaneous with the inclining of the beds, or posterior to it, this seems extremely probable—the origin of the Isle of Axholme, if not of Britain, and even the general face of the earth, must be referred to this epoch.

“Suppose the strata recently inclined, fresh broken off and some parts carried away, leaving the subjacent beds and strata, to a certain extent, denuded, so that we see sharp ridges formed with their western side, abruptly precipitous; their eastern side gradually inclining till it meets a precipice of the compact lime-stone ridge; and towards the west presenting a precipice from the foot of which the sand rock gradually rises. But the surface of the earth would not long remain in this state, even the ordinary agents which are now acting, rain, frost, and wind, would alone be sufficient to produce very essential changes. The ridges would become softened in outline and the detritus carried down by rain, be spread between them. These effects would be most speedy on the softer rocks. Therefore the sand rock and clay bed form elevations very much inferior to the magnesian lime-stone on the west of the Isle, and the compact lime-stone on the east; and, even now, the Trent and Humber have their waters always muddy with the detritus of the clay bed, which ever since the epoch above-mentioned, has been deposited along the banks of these rivers forming the warp district of the Isle and Marshland; while rivers which flow among less destructible rocks have their waters limpid. Accidental circumstances, as variable winds, expansions of rock detached by the expansion of freezing water, &c. would occasion irregularities in the deposition of the detritus, just as a wreck in the Humber now forms a nucleus for an island. It may be objected to what is above stated—that the rivers ought to have had a course between the ridges of the different rocks. To this I answer, that it is, in many instances, their course; the Trent, for upwards of thirty miles, flows between the clay hills and the hills of compact lime-stone; and the Idle flows between the clay bed and sand rock for near twenty miles. But even supposing it is not the case, the falling of snow from the western precipices might easily be conceived to obstruct and change their course; and the partial effects of thunder storms, &c. would also produce partial changes; which along with the carrying away and denuding of the strata above noticed, will account for the forming of vallies or rivens, running east and west.

The gravel beds mentioned in former sections have not yet been noticed in our *specimens*, though they form superficial beds in the Isle.

The quartz gravel, from its composition, shows that it has been derived from various rocks, and rocks of various ages, but from the pebbles being regularly intermixed, it must have all been spread on the present extent of surface at a time posterior to the formation of the newest rock it contains, and this is also evident from the situation it now occupies. The pebbles composing the gravel are, as it were, rounded by rolling, a proof that they have been much agitated since being broken from their native rocks. Near Birmingham, and at the Malvern hills, in Worcestershire, are rocks of almost all the species

Next, magnesian lime-stone, sand rock covered with gravel, the clay bed, and compact lime-stone succeed each other.

* The sand rock does not form elevations exceeding 180 feet; Gringley Hill, one of the highest of the range of clay hills, is 235 feet above the level of the sea; and at Giffon, near Conisbrough, Yorkshire, the magnesian lime-stone rises to an elevation 417 feet above the sea.

† See in the account of Butterwick, where these effects are spiritedly portrayed by Dr. Peart.

which occur among the quartz gravel, as common quartz, granite, greenstone, porphyry, &c. These species are also component parts of the rocks of Charnwood Forest, in Leicestershire.* Among the gravel, hornstone, iron-stone, &c. are minerals found in situ in Derbyshire,† and also the fossil entrochi; but these are in small proportions compared with the common quartz, and it seems strange that some Derbyshire minerals being present others should be absent, at least those which most abound, as compact and magnesian lime stone, &c. From some of these localities the quartz gravel may have been derived, and Charnwood Forest being the nearest, and, at the same time, contiguous to the southern termination of the Derbyshire lime-stone district, it most probably is the place whence the gravel has originated.

"Where we even to suppose a torrent proceeding from the south-west following the course along which the quartz gravel is deposited, † and bringing the detritus of the rocks of Charnwood Forest and part of Derbyshire, ‡ we should expect the lightest would be carried the farthest, and consequently expect to find the calcareous gravel in the situation it now occupies, a situation the farthest distant from its native bed; but then we should not expect to find amongst it iron-stone. Indeed the finding the calcareous gravel in its present situation, mixed with some of the quartz gravel, and yet the quartz gravel bed lying between the calcareous gravel and its native lime-stone rock, with the concomitant circumstances, is a fact too puzzling to be explained in any satisfactory manner; though perhaps this difficulty may vanish when the mineralogy of England is better known.

The last and latest formed mineral bed in the isle, is undoubtedly the peat; but this in some instances is within historical record, and in others it has been contemporaneous and alternate † with the deposition warp. Both which processes, if the operations of civilized society were to be withdrawn, would soon materially alter the face of the whole of the isle and Marshland, and indeed even now, new matter is constantly washing from the heights, brought down by the rivers, and deposited in their channel and near their mouths, in quantities and at distances varying according to the proportion of the suspended matter and velocity of the stream. The effects of this process must be—raising the channel of the rivers, and the forming of islands † and shoals, so that the time will probably arrive when the Humber will be studded with islands or divided into two distinct rivers.

"This section is intitled speculations; therefore the sober conclusions of regular inductive reasoning cannot be expected; but yet it will perhaps be allowed that the facts in the former sections give more than mere plausibility to the inferences drawn, concerning the formation and comparative antiquity of the mineral beds of the isle, viz.

* The rocks of Charnwood Forest are described in Bakewell's Introduction to Geology, p. 284.

§ Mr Bakewell says, "No organic remains have been observed in any of the forest rocks."

† This torrent would be nearly parallel with the course of the Trent from Leicestershire.

‡ The magnesian lime-stone occurs in situ in both Yorkshire and Derbyshire; and the orthoceratites are analogous to those of the compact lime-stone of Derbyshire.

† The sand, being frequently the substratum of turf, must have been placed in its present situation before the latter. From the flints this sand contains, and the absence of rounded pebbles, it cannot be detritus from the sand rock, probably it has been brought by some extraordinary influx of the sea

|| Trent Island is a recent instance of this.

- Prior to historical records
1. The sand rock.
 2. The clay bed, and
 3. The compact lime-stone of Aulkbrough hill, &c. were deposited in successive horizontal beds posterior to the formation of certain shell fish and zoophites.†
 4. That the above rocks had the plain of their beds inclined.
 5. That from agents now acting the angles of the precipices became rounded; the water washed and deposited the detritus of the rocks forming the beds of warp, an operation still going on; and that about the same time the gravel was spread as it now remains.
 6. The sand on the western faces of the hills, was driven to its present situation.
 7. The formation of peat commences.

Before closing this subject it may be remarked, that the Isle presents an example of two of the Wernerian classes of rocks, the floetz and the alluvial. The sand rock and clay bed belong to the *floetz formation*, while the warp, gravel, and sand, belong to the *alluvial*.

In the third chapter, which treats of Agriculture, we have the following pleasing information.—“ Since the commons were enclosed, little alteration has been made with respect to the domestic habits of the Isle people; money is in greater abundance, and they possess more land. Where, in consequence of open fields, an opportunity of purchasing a small portion of land presents itself, a spirit of emulation is caused even among the day labourers, who in the room of spending their hard-earned wages, lay them by till they have a sufficient sum to purchase one or two roods of land: this furnishes them with potatoes or bread corn, consequently augments their incomes; and as their incomes increase, their abilities and inclinations to purchase land increase likewise. I know a great many in this county who, a few years ago, possessed little or no property, have now small independencies, arising from their parsimony and laborious exertions.”

Chap. 4. Genealogy of the Mowbrays, Lords of Axholme; of the Sheffields, Barons of Butterwicke, &c.

Chap. 5. An account of the drainage of the Level of Hatfield Chase, in the counties of York, Lincoln, and Nottingham. In this chapter considerable additions have been made by the author, from Ab. De La Pryme's, M.S.S. and other sources, printed in the appendix to what Dugdale had previously published in his “ Drainage and embankment of divers fens and marshes.”

Chap. 6. Account of the navigable canal, from the river Dun navigable cut at Stainforth, to the river Trent at Keadby, &c.

Chap. 7. An account of Authors who were born, or lived in the Isle of Axholme.— These are, Edmund Lord Sheffield, Sir John Ferne, James Green, Dr. Matthew Horberry, George Stovin, Esq. Rev. Sam. Wesley, Rev. Sam. Wesley, jun. Mrs. Mehetable Wright, from several specimens of whose poetry we select the following beautiful Address to her dying Infant, although we presume that it will not be new to many of our readers:

† The sceptic in religion may, from a superficial consideration of this, be tempted to doubt the truth of the Mosaic revelations; but, let it be remembered, that all geological theories have their very foundation on some speculative assumption, and therefore the reasonings, from such data, cannot be compared with the simple relation of facts by the sacred historian. On geology, as connected with the cosmogony of the scriptures, I refer the Reader to the Appendix to De Luc's Elementary Treatise on Geology, and Professor Playfair's Illustration of the Huttonian Theory.

"Tender softness! infant mild!
 Perfect sweetness, loveliest child!
 Transient lustre! beauteous clay!
 Smiling wonder of a day!
 Ere the last convulsive start,
 Read thy unresisting heart,
 Ere the long-enduring swoon,
 Weigh thy precious eye-lids down;
 Ah! regard a mother's mean;
 Anguish deeper than thy own.

"Fairest eyes, whose dawning light
 Late with rapture bless'd my sight;
 Ere your orbs extinguish'd be.
 Bend their trembling beams on me!
 Drooping sweetness! verdant flower
 Blooming, withering in an hour!
 Ere thy gentle breast sustains
 Latest, fiercest, mortal pains,
 Hear a suppliant! let me be
 Partner in thy destiny!

"That when'er the fatal cloud
 Must thy radiant temples shroud;
 When deadly damps (impending now)
 Shall hover round thy destin'd brow;
 Diffusive may their influence be,
 And with the blossom blast the tree.'

Rev. John Wesley, M. A. Rev. Charles Wesley, M. A. Rev. Alexander Kilham, Joseph Seaton, George Coggan, and Dr. Edward Peart. From this part of the work we offer the following extract; which may with equal justice be applied to the other memoirs, as well as to the one particularly mentioned.

"Those men whose names have obtained, whether justly or unjustly, any degree of superiority over their contemporaries, are generally transmitted to posterity with two characters. The party inimical to the individual whose life they are depicting, viewing his actions through the distorted medium of prejudice, present for the reflection of future ages, a character with shades far darker than the original. That which is of opposite sentiments taking a too indulgent, and frequently, a culpable partiality for their guide, anxiously convert even the most glaring imperfections into virtues. In the one, that which should be applauded is condemned;—in the other, what should be censured is admired.

"Disclaiming that narrow-minded illiberality which actuates the former, and totally uninfluenced by feelings which desire to inscribe a panegyric where an execration ought to have been engraved, I have compiled the Life of the Rev. John Wesley, governed by that principle of integrity which should ever be the unerring conductor of the biographer."

Chap. 8. Sports and Pastimes: some remains of which are peculiar to this district.

In the Appendix is given ten papers on the Drainage of the Isle of Axholme, taken from MSS. The second volume of this work is nearly ready for the press, and, as well as the present one, will doubtless prove highly satisfactory to the admirers of topographical history.

A TREATISE ON NATURAL and PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE; by Wm. Greaves, Agriculturist of Sheffield. 8vo.

"It is now" (says Mr. Greaves, in his preface to the work before us) more than twenty years since my attention was forcibly drawn to that common phenomenon in nature, the vegetation of corn shaken off by the wind; which was generally, from a persuasion that no crop could be expected from it, ploughed up in preparing for fresh seed. To the age of fifteen I was brought up with my father, a farmer, when I was apprenticed to a manufacturer of razors, who had about 20 acres of land in his possession, which it fell to my lot to manage. During these periods the circumstance above alluded to, was frequently the subject of my meditation, but it was not till about 16 years ago that I met with an opportunity of putting my ideas in practice. At the period mentioned I was conversing with a brother who is a farmer; he mentioned a field which he had sown with wheat, and scarcely any of it had come up, and he was at a loss what to do with it, whether to plough it up to sow oats, or let it remain for a summer fallow. It immediately occurred to me that this was a favourable opportunity to try my project, and I directly proposed to him to sow it with oats as it then was, assuring him I had great confidence in the success of the measure. He however would not consent unless I would engage to pay for the seed if my plan should fail: to this I consented, and in order to have time for a summer fallow in case of failure, he proceeded to sow the field as directed, the following morning. The seed was thrown on before the ground was at all disturbed, and then harrowed in; he had finished his spring sowing a fortnight before. In a month after the sowing I called upon him again to enquire if I should have the seed to pay for: he answered me no, and further affirmed that it was up before that which had been sown a fortnight before. The field went on prosperously to the harvest, and was actually ripe and cut a fortnight before that which had been sown before it, and [so] regularly grown, and evenly ripe, that these were comparatively few light crops to be found in it. It was then pronounced by my brother the best crop he had ever grown.

The same plan of sowing was afterwards tried by several farmers, and subsequently under the inspection of the Board of Agriculture; the result of which last experiment will be found in the Repertory of Arts, for January, 1807.

Part I, commences with a Treatise on Natural Agriculture; in which the author advances some novel opinions with respect to the vegetation of seeds. Then observes,

"On Trees,—The doctrine which prevails on the vegetation of trees is one to which I can by no means subscribe. Both in conversation and in books I have known it maintained that the sap of a tree falls in autumn and rises again in spring. What is meant by these expressions I cannot tell, unless it be that the sap or blood altogether quits that part of the tree above the surface of the earth in winter, and takes up its residence in the roots, and in summer returns from the roots to the stem and branches. This opinion, as I have already said, I believe to be completely without foundation, and unsupported by any examination of nature. It appears to me that the sap in trees neither falls nor rises. In autumn when the weather begins to be cold, the tree sheds its leaves which I am of opinion is occasioned solely by the stiffening of the sap to such a degree as to render it unfit for the support of the foliage, as the excess of cold would arrest the blood in animals and occasion death. The sap thus congealed as it were in the branches, even to the smallest bud, still however preserves the tree from dying, for whenever the sap quits a branch of a tree, that branch immediately withers and dies. Cut down a tree in winter you will find the sap in every part of it congealed and immoveable. Cut one down in summer the sap

is on the contrary in a fluid state, performing the office of blood. For this reason it is that summer felled timber is short and brittle and wears very badly, and winter felled timber tough and hard, lasting double the time, to whatever purpose of building or machinery it may be put."

To this succeeds Treatises on Farina or Impregnation—Mildew—The Smut, on which he observes, "For my own part I think that the best security against this evil called smut, is to wash the seed in soft water, till the water comes off clear. Even this I would not be understood to recommend as an infallible remedy, but as in some measure calculated to lessen the evil, and if repeated for a few crops it may ultimately altogether drive away the disease. This completed you may sow your seed after washing, or you may lime it or brine it as you think best. But I am firmly persuaded that washing is a very useful thing for wheat, whether smutted or not, for by repeating this two or three times in soft water, any thing likely to injure the plant is removed, and at the same time the grain is brought nearer to that state in which nature herself would return it to the ground for the purpose of reproduction; and wherever we have it in our power closely to imitate nature, the more likely we are to succeed."

Part II. On Practical Agriculture. "In beginning this part of my subject, (says Mr. G.) I would beg leave to recommend to the subscribers to this volume, to follow these directions, by appropriating one acre of land as an experiment, before he ventures any farther upon any man's authority."—"The produce of the acre thus set apart and worked the new way, to be kept separate, and the produce of an acre from that part worked on the old plan [also] kept separate, through the whole process, till it be fit for the market, then measure the respective products, and a fair estimate may be formed of the preference to be given to, or withheld from, the plan I recommend."

Our author now proceeds to give directions for sowing, ploughing, harrowing, mowing, reaping, &c. Next follows observations on the Ridging of Land.—Paring and Burning.—Weeding.—On Fallow.—On Turnips.—On laying down Land with Grass Seeds.—To prevent Hay from Firing.—On the Drill System, &c.

Mr. G.'s ideas, upon most of these subjects, appear to be entirely his own; and may be of considerable advantage to the practical farmer. We shall conclude our analysis with the following extract: "There is a manure which I think has not been properly estimated, and which at all events deserves a trial—I mean salt water. If it be true that it is the salts of the earth which make the soil productive, surely the salt in the water must have a similar effect, for the earth will absorb the salt from the water as well as from the manure; as we know that hard water will be made soft, and salt water fresh, by the earth as well as by the atmosphere. At all events it would be an easy matter for farmers near the coast to make a trial of it, or even to those who live in a situation communicating with the sea by navigable rivers. I should think about ten or twelve hogheads would be sufficient for an acre, and the prospect of success is further increased by the fact, that the spring and neap tides, when they are subsided, leave a something behind which is well known to nourish vegetation very surprisingly, and will even feed cattle very rapidly.—Whoever shall have spirit to make a fair trial of this subject will much oblige the public by letting them know the result of the experiment, through the medium of the public prints.

LITERARY & SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

North Pole.—Very important information has this month been communicated to the public, respecting the navigation of the Northern Seas, which if correct seems likely to open the road to more important discoveries. The information we allude to was communicated to several Aberdeen ships by the commander of a brig from Bremen, who stated "that after making J. Mayen's island in lat. 71. N. he stood to the westward in quest of seals, and in latitude 73. found land to the eastward;—that he sailed nearly due north along this coast without seeing ice, but observing the bays and other appearances to latitude 81. 30. when he found he could steer to the eastward, which he did for several days. He then lost sight of land and directed his course to the southward and eastward, and in 78. fell in with the first fishing vessels he had seen." Those employed in the whale fishery give the name of East Greenland to the Islands of Spitzbergen, and *West Greenland* (not that forming the easternmost boundary of Davis's Straits to lat. 75.) has long been supposed inaccessible from accumulated ice.

The above account seems in some respects to be corroborated by the following, which we extract from the York Herald, of August 23d.

On Friday week arrived at Whitby, the Esk, Capt. Scoresby, jun. with two fish, 98 butts of blubber.

The last fish seen by the Esk, was on the 6th of July, 90 miles within the Western ice, in the latitude of 75. 10. From thence he proceeded to Point Look Out (the South Cape of Spitzbergen), but found it enveloped in ice, and did not get farther to the Eastward. Pursuing afterwards a westerly course, with the Venerable, Bennett, and John Jackson, in company, they again penetrated the Western ice to the longitude of 11 deg. West (by chronometer,) where the coast of West Greenland, rarely before seen by any English navigator, was in sight. The ice here was tolerably open. Thick weather recommending they made their escape, but not without considerable difficulty, on the 1st of August. During the whole of this cruise they saw no whales. On the 4th inst. they were becalmed near the Island of Jan Mayen, otherwise denominated Trinity Island. Capt. Scoresby, accompanied by Captains Bennett and Jackson, landed, where they found the beach covered with lava, scorix, and other volca-

nic productions. They visited the summit of an ancient volcano, 1000 or 1500 feet in height, and some of the party descended into the crater, which was 500 or 600 feet in depth. They left this island in the afternoon of the same day, parted company with the John, and Venerable, in latitude of 64. and arrived off Buchanness, on the 10th, after a passage of only six days from Jan Mayen.

Our literati and amateurs in the fine arts seem likely to enjoy a considerable gratification, by the arrival of the transport *Ellice*, which has on board original documentary papers, correspondence, and other curious MSS. relative to the Stewart family, presented by the Pope to H. R. H. the Prince Regent; with several cases of statuary, and other valuable relics, presented by the States of Rome to the Prince Regent and the British Government.

The Glasgow Astronomical Society, has lately procured a Solar Microscope from a celebrated optician, the largest that optician has ever constructed. The first trial of this instrument disclosed some wonderful phenomena—hundreds of insects were discovered devouring the body of a gnat, and scores had lived luxuriously for several months on the body of a moth! These animalcule were magnified so as to appear nine inches long, their actual size being somewhat less than the fourteen hundredth part of an inch. The mineral kingdom afforded another display of brilliant objects; their crystallizations, and the splendor of their coloring exceed any thing the most lively imagination can conceive.

Metallurgy. A new metal is said to have been discovered in Corsica, apparently of the same nature as gold, from which some complete services have been prepared, but although it has at first all the brilliancy of the purest gold, yet in a short time it loses its fine polish, becomes encrusted, and perishes.

Meteorology. A gentleman who has been examining the different meteorological instruments in various parts of England, with a view to ascertain the cause of the apparent errors in the meteorological journals, has discovered that the cardinal points of the weathercock are, in general, put according to the compass instead of the sun; consequently the north point is about 20 de-

greens west of due north, the others wrong in proportion, and of course, the wind erroneously put down.

Sir Home Popham, Colonel Macdonald, Captain Maryatt, R. N. and Mr. Conolly, have severally determined to submit their Mercantile Telegraphic Codes to the public. The latter holds it possible to communicate, with proportionate symbols, from St. George's or Mount Windam, in the island of Bermuda, with the signal stations in Ireland. The proposed symbols are actually going over in his Majesty's ship Forth, to prove them at that distance.

The Dey of Tripoli has presented the Prince Regent with such remains of antiquity as can be removed from Lehyda, the site of the city of Carthage. The Weymouth store-ship, is now on her voyage thither, for the purpose of receiving and carrying to England those ancient monuments, which are represented as highly curious, and illustrative of that once splendid capital. It is said that the Dey has offered protection as far as his authority extends, to any European who is willing to attempt the journey from Tripoli to Tombuctoo.

The American Physicians have announced the *Pyrola Umbellifera*, a Virginian plant, to be a specific in cancer and scrofula.

The Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh have proposed, as the subject of a prize-essay, for members only, the following question: What changes are produced on atmospheric air by the action of the skin of the living human body?

Slugs and Grubs. Farmer Meanwell, of Enfield, Middlesex, an intelligent writer, on culture and economy, has succeeded in destroying slugs and grubs upon his arable land, by the use of quick lime. He discovered the vermin by visiting his land at midnight. Six acres of peas were so much injured by them, as to be deemed only fit to be plowed up. The experiment was immediately made of sowing by hand, upon the peas, at eleven o'clock at night, 36 bushels of lime, carefully turned and slacked. The peas were afterwards well hand-hoed, all the soil being moved, and at harvest produced six qrs. per acre, and an excellent sample.

Mr. George Sinclair, gardener to the Duke of Bedford at Woburn Abbey, states, that the larvæ of the *phœnæ tortricæ*, or grubs, are often the cause of blight in fruit-trees. Two orchards at Woburn were annually more or less subject to the ravages of these insects, till the following expedient was adopted.—Immediately after the fall of

the leaves, a waggon load of lime was placed in the orchard, and suffered to slake by the weather. Advantage was then taken of the morning dews, to powder every part of the surface of the trees with lime, while in its most caustic state. This process has been annually repeated, with such success, that since its first adoption, there has been but one partial attack of the insects; and this is attributed to the lime used that season, having lost much of its causticity before it was applied, and to a heavy fall of rain immediately after the liming. It is essential that the algæ be removed from the trees previously to the application of the lime, as they not only do injury by closing the pores of the bark, but also form the principal nests where the eggs of the insects are deposited during the winter. When these parasitical plants are once displaced, they never recover themselves, if the liming be annually repeated. Seventy bushels of lime, properly applied, will be sufficient for an orchard of five acres, completely stocked with full trees.

The largest organ in the world has just been completed by a first rate London house at the expense of £10,000. It is called the Apollonicou, and is now open for public inspection. It was built under the patronage of the Regent. The accuracy with which it executes the most complex movements almost exceeds belief. The mode in which this is effected is by three very large cylinders or barrels each six feet in circumference and revolving at the same time. By these the whole powers of the instrument are acted upon, and by certain small levers or keys on the barrels, constructed with very curious and minute pieces of mechanism, the several stops or instruments, as flutes, oboes, violins, clarionets, bassoons, trombone, double drums, &c. are either brought into action, or instantaneously taken off, according to the necessary harmonical effect to be produced; by which means a crescendo or diminuendo, as powerful as surprising, is produced. The former commencing from the most delicate tones that can be produced, the softness of which sounds like music heard from afar, gradually increasing to the utmost powers of the instrument, and the latter diminishing in an inverse proportion, with a delicacy of expression not surpassed by the most masterly performers on the respective instruments. But independently of its mechanical properties, it possesses all the advantages of a keyed instrument, only with additional and superior facilities of performance. It is constructed for six performers to play at the same time, there being six distinct sets of keys, key-boards, or scales of notes, each acting upon

certain classes and qualities of the instrument, and totally independent of each other. Thus, by previous arrangement, six first-rate professors would be able to command the entire powers of the organ. The imagination can hardly conceive the effect of a grand sinfonia thus performed. Some notion of the capacity of this organ may be formed, by stating that the diameter of the largest pipe is 10 inches, exceeding by six inches the diameter of the largest on the Continent.

Cure for the bite of a Mad Dog.—The Piedmontese Gazette lately contained an article of thanks to the celebrated Professor Berugnateini (at Florence,) for having at length discovered an efficacious remedy against the most terrible of all maladies, canine madness. This remedy consists of Hydrochlore (liquid oxygenated muriatic acid) used internally as well as externally. The wounds caused by the bite of mad animals are to be washed with it. It appears, that this substance destroys the hydrophobic poison, even when used several days after the fatal bite. Numerous cures which are said to have been effected by this extremely simple method in the great hospital of Lombardy, seem to leave no doubt as to the power of the specific.

A paper by Dr. Leach, of the British Museum, has been read to the Royal Society, containing some observations on a new genus of marine animals inhabiting the argonaut nautilus shells. It was observed by Sir Joseph Banks, that the animal found in these shells is not the fabricator of them, but a parasite which has taken up its occasional abode there when it chooses to shield itself from the direct action of the waves. Sir E. Home also presented a paper somewhat similar, detailing his remarks on the mode and period of generation, of the animals found in nautilus and argonaut shells. He found them to be oviparous animals, to be nourished nearly like snails.

Public attention has lately been particularly attracted to the novel method of teaching practised by a Mr. Dupfey, who has recently arrived in London from Philadelphia, a method by which one master without assistants, may teach any foreign language to one or two thousand pupils at the same time. This plan he has exemplified, in regard to the French and English; and to the Spanish and English languages, in two works, called "*Nature Displayed in the Mode of teaching Languages to Man*;" one adapted to the French and the other to the Spanish languages. His improvements are two-fold—the first consists in teaching

words in their combinations in sentences, and the other in public repetitions of those sentences, by all the pupils, after the enunciation of the master. He is about to publish his plan of tuition for the gratification of public curiosity, and for the information of those who may undertake the office of tutors.

The author of the Enquiry into the *Abuses of Chartered Schools, in Ireland*, states, that the Corporation acting under the charter, though its present funds are nearly £80,000 per annum, do not support forty schools, nor educate above 2500 children, and that imperfectly. As a contrast, the author asserts, that the *London Hibernian Society*, established but a few years since, have, with an income of only £5000 per annum, already established three hundred and forty schools, giving useful education to 27,000 children.

Two instances of the extreme virulence and rapidity of animal poison almost unprecedented in well authenticated narrative, are recorded in the Sydney Gazette, a recent information from the party at Bathurst plains.

The sudden death of John Wood, a private of the Royal Veteran Company, on duty at that post, was owing to the bite of a snake which he survived only a few moments. The melancholy event took place on the 24th ultimo; the fatal wound was inflicted on the foot, and the deceased putting his hand upon it, had scarcely time to implore the blessing of God, when he fell upon his face, and instantly expired. Putrescence ensued with unexampled rapidity, and in a few hours the body became entirely black.

A Sheep belonging to Mr. Lawson was also bit; it died immediately, and exhibited symptoms of putrescence in a few moments after. One of these snakes was known to advance from beneath a rock to the centre of a road as a man was passing, with the apparent intention of attacking him. They are said to be generally from five to six, or seven feet long, are of a disagreeable dark colour, and have very large heads.

Astronomy. Sir H. Davy, in a recent communication to the Royal Society, states, that he is of Mr. Farley's opinion, that falling stars are solid ignited masses, moving with great velocity, and not gaseous meteors.

Timber.—From experiments on the strength of different kinds of wood, made by Col. Bennet, (in Dr. Thomson's Annals) the pitch pine appears the strongest wood; next to that the English oak, with straight and even fibres; then the English oak irregular and cross grained: 4thly, the Riga fir; and 5thly, the Danzic oak. If the strength of

the pitch pine be called 1000, the strength of the English oak will be, from the mean of two experiments, 923. Of the Riga fir, 782. Of the Dantsic oak, 863. Call the mean strength of the English oak 1000, the strength of the Riga fir will be 848; but the weight of the Riga fir is to that of the English oak as 659 to 1000. Therefore the decrease of weight being in greater proportion than the increase of strength, proves, that in dry places, it is better to use fir beams than oak, independently of the saving of expence.

FRANCE.

A stone, adapted to the purpose of lithography, has been discovered in the quarries of Argenteuil. All the stone used in this art in France has hitherto been imported from Bavaria. Burgundy has also lately furnished some specimens, of which a trial is about to be made; but the quarry of Argenteuil seems capable of furnishing an abundant supply, and of the best quality.

M. Tessier of the Academy of Sciences and the Society of Agriculture, has published a notice on the great service of swallows to agriculture, in destroying caterpillars, and numerous other mischievous insects: he proposes that a law should be made against shooting swallows.

GERMANY.

A *Gold Mine* has been found by an Austrian officer on the estate of Prince de Salm

in Moravia. Preparations have commenced for ascertaining the value of the ore.

Animal Magnetism is at present in high repute in Germany, as a remedy in the cure of all diseases. Many large works, and numberless pamphlets, have been written on this subject within two or three years, and even hospitals have been established, for the reception of such patients as require the aid of magnetism.

ITALY.

Professor Morichini, of Rome, having discovered the magnetising power of the violet rays of the prismatic spectrum, the Marquis Ridolfi has succeeded in magnetising two needles, the one in thirty, the other in forty-six minutes; and can now charge with the magnetic power, by the same process, as many needles as he pleases. The needles thus magnetised (namely, by directing on and passing over them, for a period of not less than thirty minutes, the violet rays of the spectrum, through the medium of a condensing lens) possess all the energy and the properties of needles magnetised in the common way by means of a loadstone. Their *homonymous* poles repel, while the *heteronymous* poles attract, each other; and, made to vibrate on a pivot, their point turns constantly to the north, their heads to the south. This adds to the wonders of magnetism, and must be regarded as a very extraordinary discovery.

LITERARY ANNUNCIATIONS.

YORKSHIRE.

Henry Taylor, author of "Instructions for Mariners," &c. has now in the press, *Practical Seamanship*, containing instructions for managing ships at single anchor, also, general rules for sailing, and an address to seamen; to which will be added, *Memoirs of the Author's Life and Experience*, &c.

W. Peck, of Bawtry, will speedily put to press the second volume of his *History of the Isle of Axholme*.

A second edition, enlarged and improved, of a complete *System of Short Hand*, adapted to the Pulpit and Courts of Law, is now in the press, illustrated by ten plates of *Stenographic Lessons*, &c. By A. W. Stones, teacher of the Mathematics at the *Classical Academy*, High Stakesby, near Whitby.

Letters on English History, by Mr. Bigland, are in considerable forwardness.

GENERAL.

Mr. Accum has in the press, *Chemical Amusements*, comprising a series of curious and instructive experiments in Chemistry, which are easily performed, and unattended with danger.

Dr. Roche is revising for the press, and will shortly publish, the following works:

1. *The Sceptic*; consisting of *Essays on Morals, Manners*, &c.

2. An Inquiry concerning the proper objects of Philosophy, and the best mode of conducting Philosophical Researches.

3. *Philosophical Researches* concerning the mental faculties and instincts of the lower animals, as compared with those of man.

4. *Memoirs of the public and private life of the late Right Hon. G. Ponsonby*.

A volume of *Transactions of the PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY of London*, is in the press.

Mr. T. H. Horne is preparing for publication, in two large volumes 8vo. illustrated with maps, an Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures.

Mr. J. N. Brewer has announced his intention of speedily publishing, Collections towards a Biographical Account of the late Duke of Northumberland.

Dr. Richard Bright will soon publish, Travels from Vienna through Lower Hungary, with some account of Vienna during the Congress, in a quarto volume, with engravings.

Shortly will be published, a translation of PROFESSOR ORFILA'S Elementary Treatise of Chymistry. It is expected that this work will include all the modern medical discoveries which have been made in England and France.

Memoirs, with a Selection from the Correspondence and other unpublished Writings of the late Mrs. ELIZABETH HAMILTON, are preparing for the press.

Proposals have been circulated, for publishing by subscription, De Vaux, or the Heir of Gilsland, a poem in five cantos, by Robert Carlyle. The subject is the Feud between De Vaux, the Norman Baron of Gilsland, and Gill Benth of Danish race, the original proprietor of the demesne. The scene is laid in Cumberland during the reigns of Stephen and Henry II.

An Encyclopædia Metropolitana, or Universal Dictionary of Knowledge; it will

form 24 vols. 4to. with a 25th of Index, and be published in half volumes.

Col. Mark Wilks will speedily publish the second and third volumes of his Historical Sketches of the South of India, in an attempt to trace the History of the Mysore.

The Poetical Remains and Memoirs of the late John Leyden, M. D. are preparing for publication.

Journey through Asia Minor, Armenia, and Koordistan, in the years 1813 and 1814, with remarks on the Marches of Alexander, and Retreat of the Ten Thousand, by John M'Donald Kinneir, Captain in the service of the Honourable East India Company, Town-Major of Fort St. George, and political Agent at the Durbar of his Royal Highness the Nabob of Carnatic, 2 vols. 8vo. with a large map.

A Work is in contemplation, and will be shortly laid before the public, entitled, "History of the Helvetian, Austrian, Apennine, Pyrenean, and Northern Floras," considered with respect to the points of origin from which the different families of plants have travelled to the valleys and plains, and become mixed together; illustrated by a Botanical Map of the regions assigned to each.

Memoirs on European and Asiatic Turkey, from the manuscript Journals of modern Travellers in those Countries, edited, by Mr. R. Walpole, will soon appear in a 4to volume, illustrated by plates.

GENERAL CATALOGUE OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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A general View of the Agriculture of Derbyshire, with Observations on the Means of its Improvement, drawn up for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture. By John Farey, Mineral Surveyor. Vol. 3, 8vo. with a map and plates, 18s.

A Review (and complete abstract) of the Reports to the Board of Agriculture from the Southern and Peninsular Departments of England. By Mr. Marshall. 8vo. 12s.

ANTIQUITIES AND TOPOGRAPHY.

Itinerary of the Morea; being a particular description of that peninsula. By Sir Wm. Gell, F. R. S. &c. Small 8vo. 10s.

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Observations, Critical, Explanatory, and Practical, on the Canonical Scriptures. By Mrs. Cozwallis, of Wittersham, 4 vols. 8vo. £3, 2s.

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Monthly Chronicle.

FOREIGN EVENTS.

FRANCE.

TAKING into consideration the many commotions to which this country has been subject during the last 30 years, it is a matter of some surprise that the people should so easily sit down under the *old* order of things; but yet not so quietly as some of our countrymen would infer; for the frequent mention of popular disaffections, and the acknowledged restraint, with which the journalists are bridled, unitedly speak in forcible terms that Monarchy is not completely safe, at least whilst the sceptre is swayed by a Bourbon. However the Royal Family are doing all they can to conciliate the people, and particularly the army, with whose cause that of almost every family in France is identified.

A decision of the War Minister which has been approved of by the King, ordains that a certain number of half pay officers are to be attached to the different *corps de armee*, and that half the commissions which become vacant are to be given to them.

The negotiations with the Holy See, for a new Concordat, are completed; it is nearly on the same basis as that concluded under Francis I. in 1516. The Pope, to shew his affection to France, has raised three of her natives to the dignity of the Red Hat and Stockings, amongst whom is the notorious Tallyrand Perigord, who, to the honor of Cardinal, has added the office of Archbishop of Paris. The prosecution of the persons which came before the Court of Correctional Police, has been closed by an acquittal. But the most pleasing trait in the French news of the current month, is a declaration of his Majesty, accompanied by an ordinance, which extends pardon to all persons who have been prosecuted for offences originating in distress, since the first of September, 1816. "Our heart," says the King, "was pained at the rigours which justice and the law enjoined those who are led into excesses from the scarcity of subsistence. We feel that we ought not to confound these unfortunate persons with those, who, in some places, endeavoured to excite disorders, which must aggravate their own miseries, and increase the calamities of the state; and we cannot better acknowledge

the blessings of Providence, than by restoring to their families and employments, men who were more delinquent than criminal."—We need not make any comment.

SPAIN.

We mentioned in our last, that the gallant Lacy had been removed to the island of Majorca; we have now to register the death of that Patriotic general; he was shot on the 5th ult. This officer who had so many times shed his blood for the service of his country, died with equal composure and firmness. "All that I request (said he) is to die by my ancient brethren in arms—it was on the field of honour, and while combating the enemies of Spain, that a warrior like me ought to have finished his career." After these words he said to the soldiers—"Fire!"

The general amnesty which had been proposed by the court, has been recommended by the Councils of Finance, Caselle, and of the Inquisition, as well as by other great bodies of the state, to be published the day of the Queen's delivery. May we now begin to hope that Spain has drunk sufficiently deep of the blood of her own children?

The Spaniards acting under precautionary views, have shut up all communication between their territory and Gibraltar, fearing lest by that means the plague which is so unexampled in its dreadful executions on the other side of the Mediterranean should be introduced into Spain.

A bull from the Pope has been published authorising Ferdinand to levy 30 millions of reals upon church property, as an extraordinary subsidy.

PORTUGAL.

Seven transports with troops are detained for the Brazilian Settlements, the government either dreading a farther expansion of republican feeling, or else preparing for a rupture with Spain. Probably former.

Nineteen of the conspirators have received sentence of death.

NETHERLANDS.

The French Refugees are ordered to leave Brussels without delay. It is expected that Cambaceres, and David the celebrated painter

ter, will be excepted.—A report is in circulation, and generally credited, that the Duke of Wellington intends to bring an action for a libel against the editor of a newspaper!

ITALY.

In consequence of the treaty which we mentioned in our last to have been signed, depriving young Napoleon of the possessions of his mother in Italy, a long document has been inserted in most of the papers, purporting to be a protest of the ex-Empress Maria Louisa, against the exclusion of her son from his father's throne, bearing the date of February 9, 1815, and it is certain that such a paper was presented to the congress, and ordered to be entered among the acts of that body.—The young Prince, it appears, is to change his name as well as his inheritance; it has not yet transpired what he is to receive in lieu of the former, but in place of the Duchy of Parma he is to have the appendages in Bohemia, once belonging to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the revenues of which are nearly £30,000 per annum.

GERMANY.

Dresden, Aug. 6.—The proposition for imposing duties on English Manufactures imported into Leipsic, has been rejected as prejudicial to the freedom of commerce.

Stutgard, July 20.—Many addresses arrive here from various parts of the kingdom, of adhesion to the King's plan of the constitution. Many of the nobility are now beginning to pronounce in favor of that plan, which at first was rejected by all the members of the higher, and by many of those of the inferior nobility. We hope to enjoy the benefits of a new constitution sooner than was at first anticipated.

Other accounts, however, give a very different statement of the subject, and represent the people as being altogether unsatisfied with the project which has been referred to them, and desirous of the re-establishment of their former rights, which the King seems determined to oppose, acting under the influence of the Russian Government.

Prussia.—The new Council of State have rejected the plan of finance submitted to them by M. Bulow, and have petitioned the King to assemble the provincial estates, whose proper business it is to determine on all matters of supply.—This decree of the Council of State is of the utmost importance, and will form an era in the Prussian annals.

SWITZERLAND.

The Diet, in its sitting on the 21st, deliberated on the brief of the Pope, dated the 6th April, which was addressed to the Can-

tons, and which renews the demand made last year, for the re-establishment of the Abbey of St. Gall. The result of the discussion was decided by a majority of 172 votes to 13, on confirming the negative answer given last year.

This country has recently suffered considerably by inundations. Houses and bridges have been washed down in many places, and on the banks of the Lake of Constance several communes were laid under water. In the Oberland, the fields, meadows, and plantations were entirely submerged, and masses of the soil were seen floating about, torn up by the fury of the waters, covered with potatoes, vegetables, and hay. Later accounts inform us that the inundation has considerably subsided.

SWEDEN.

The Hereditary Prince, Oscar, was admitted a member of the Council of State on the 15th July.

By the sentence of the Supreme Court of Justice, two persons have been adjudged to forfeit their honour and their lives, for drinking at an entertainment the health of Gustavus V.

RUSSIA.

There is no doubt of the truth of the statement, which we mentioned in our last, that Russia has entered into engagements with Spain, to assist in the reduction of her American Colonies, and various reports continue to be circulated as to the terms of the treaty. The Porte refused the troops destined for this service a passage through the Bosphorus, but it will be seen, by referring to the following article: that a very efficient mode of reasoning was adopted on the occasion. So many circumstances, the relations of which it is impossible to discover, render its success a matter which defeats the most penetrative calculator to predict. One thing is certain, that even in looking across the Atlantic *Russia* is not lost sight of in the extensive view of Alexander.

TURKEY.

The representations of the Russian Minister have had such an effect on the Sultan, who appears desirous of being on good terms with his powerful neighbour, as to lead to an immediate amicable arrangement between the two governments. The Grand Vizier received a reprimand for the delay in the negotiations, but his instrument, the Reis-Effendi was dismissed from the Divan.

Letters from Constantinople announce that a treaty has been lately concluded between the Pope and the Porte, by which

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the Christians are to enjoy more liberty in Turkey. It is farther said, that a Printing Office has been established in Constantinople, and that several works in Italian, French and Latin have already been printed.

WEST INDIES.

THE Jamaica papers, of the 2nd June, contain details relative to the predatory vessels with which the West Indies is infested. At Jamaica they give the appellation of pirates to their crews, and denounced vengeance against them. The trade of that island seems to have suffered most severely from their depredations. Nor is the evil likely to be lessened speedily, for Commodore Taylor, as he is styled, a bold and adventurous leader, has collected no less than 13 armed vessels in these seas. His immediate object was represented to be an attack on Porto Rico, the richest of the Spanish West India Islands, and close to St. Domingo. It has sustained several attacks from well appointed expeditions during the last three centuries, and Commodore Taylor may therefore find himself baffled. Much, of course, depends upon the dispositions of the troops and inhabitants. The *Jamaica Courant*, of the 10th of May, says, "Information from home, states, that Lord Melville had forwarded to this island positive instructions to check in every instance the piratical depredations of any flag which may be found annoying the commerce of this colony.

ST. DOMINGO.

A Paris paper announces the death of the President Petion, and that he is to be succeeded in office by a General who is 80 years of age.

BRITISH AMERICA.

Newfoundland papers, to the 11th June, mention, that the scarcity of provisions was no longer felt. There had been extensive arrivals of provisions from Halifax and from Ireland. The Royal Gazette, of the 27th of May, states, that his Excellency, General Lord Dalhousie, governor of Halifax, adopted measures immediately to afford relief, and that they were carried into effect in the most prompt manner by Capt. Baldwin of his Majesty's ship *Fly*, every officer attached to government using the greatest exertion to alleviate their wants.

Letters from Halifax, of the 10th, state, that numerous vessels continued to arrive there with emigrants from Great Britain. Within the three weeks immediately preceding that date, about 1000 individuals

had been landed, and immense numbers were on their way to Canada. The brig *Traveller*, from Leith, with 60 emigrants, foundered at sea in the month of May, but the passengers and crew were saved by the ship *Faliant*, and landed at Prince Edward's Island in the gulph of St. Lawrence.

UNITED STATES.

THE letters from America speak of the continued exertions of the Government of the United States in building a formidable navy.

The new President commenced in June a tour through the States, and was every where received with the most cordial demonstrations of satisfaction. To judge from the answers made by him to the various addresses which were presented to him as he passed, his views are decidedly pacific. He seems averse from showing himself too much in public, and has uniformly declined to accept of any invitation to the public dinners which were offered him.

BRAZILS.

The insurrection at Pernambuco never extended beyond the limits of that province, and the authority of the insurgents was not of long duration. While a naval force was instantly dispatched to blockade the port, an army marched over land from Bahia. This force was met by the insurgents at some distance from Pernambuco, on the 15th May, and, after an action which lasted till night, the latter were totally defeated and dispersed. On the 16th, Martin, the chief of the insurgents, at the head of a small column, was attacked by the royal troops, defeated, and taken prisoner. He was sent to Bahia, and accounts from that place, of the 12th June, state, that he had been executed there the day preceding. About seventy other prisoners, who had been sent there along with him, all persons of some consideration, were about to be tried, and it was expected would share the same fate. While the insurgent army was engaged with the royal troops, the sailors and marines from the fleet landed, and hoisted the royal flag at Pernambuco, and the latest intelligence from that place states that tranquillity was completely restored, and the royal authority firmly re-established in the province.

SPANISH AMERICA.

CONSIDERABLE has been the misery and violent the conflict in this unhappy country. Torrent after torrent, of human, of family blood shed by the hands of brothers, who have been induced by the jarring principles of a love of exclusive personal

interest, under the despotic and cruel yoke imposed on the inhabitants, by the iron hand of the Spanish Monarchs!

On reviewing the accounts from this ill-fated but interesting quarter, we cannot forbear exclaiming, "How long will kings forget that they are men, and men that they are brethren!" The most sanguinary destruction is dealt out with un-abating ardour by both sides.

When Barcelona was captured by Morillo's army, one thousand men were put to the sword by the troops in the Royal service, and it is stated on the other hand, that a body of 1500 Royalists had been cut to pieces when going on in the career of conquest! And a severe battle is reported to have been fought near Santagio, in which every man was killed or taken prisoner.

It appears upon the whole that the patriots are gaining ground. They took Valparaiso on the 15th of March; Morales with 3000 Royalists had been totally defeated near Angustura, and it is stated that the standard of independence has been planted in that important station Amelia island. They are 16,000 strong and in excellent condition, placed under leaders of ability; and supported by the inhabitants.—Mind has however been obliged to retreat before a superior force, but every day adds to his numbers, and he has no doubt ere this, been able to make successful resistance. Bolivar who had been also obliged to retreat, in confusion, had rallied his troops and was making rapid advances in regaining his posts, in the beginning of June.

EAST INDIES.

Dispatches overland from India have been received at the East India House, from the Governor of Bombay, dated March 23, and communicating the important intelligence of the taking of the fortress of Hattra by the British Army. The circumstances which led to this event are as follows: A chief, named Rio Doss, had for some time past manifested a spirit of restlessness and encroachment towards the British, and, by taking possession of this strong fortress, his hostile designs against the British possessions bordering on the Mahratta territories, became obvious. Remonstrances and explanations proving unsatisfactory, recourse was had by our Government to more effectual measures, by prompt and vigorous military operations. An army, composed of British and native troops, immediately took the field under the command of Colonel Marshall, an officer of high military reputation, arrived before the place, he summoned it to surrender; but the enemy confiding in his strength and means of defence, refused to capitulate. It was then determined to carry it by storm—a heavy bombardment was commenced; and bombs and Congreve rockets were used with terrible effect. A bomb falling on the magazine, occasioned a tremendous explosion, which destroyed numbers in the garrison of Hattra. Our loss, by the fire of the enemy, was inconsiderable. Lieutenant Courtland was the only officer wounded. The conduct of Scindia, in the countenance he has given Rio Doss in the hostile dispositions towards the British, is much blamed.

Domestic Occurrences.

LONDON.

Mr. Owen's Plan.—This benevolent Philanthropist has, during the last month, excited very considerable interest by his plan for ameliorating the condition of the Poor, supplying them with employment, and thereby abolishing pauperism with all its baneful consequences—an intention which does Mr. O. the highest honour, and places him on the list of dignified names, whose efforts have been directed to alleviate the miseries of mankind; and though the plan has not met with encouragement, it does not deteriorate, in the smallest degree, the feelings

which called it forth to public notice. A mistaken view of the constitution of society, or of the nature of man, is the utmost which can be urged against the proposer; and to this we have unhesitatingly subscribed, from the time of our becoming acquainted with the plan.

Mr. Owen published a number of questions, which fairly arose out of the subject, but principally respecting the extent of his own observations upon mankind, and his experience as manager and proprietor of the extensive works at New Lanark, as well as at other places, to each of which he has subjoined a distinct and unequivocal answer.

He likewise advertised a meeting, to be held at the London Tavern, on Thursday, the 14th August, as being the fairest method of discussing the merits of the proposed system. In consequence of which a numerous and respectable company assembled before the hour appointed. Mr. Rowcroft, after some hesitation, took the chair, and proceeded to state the business of the meeting; after which Mr. Owen in a long speech developed his plan, the leading features of which are—to mortgage the poor's rates and purchase large tracts of land, upon which are to be erected villages to contain from 500 to 1500 inhabitants,—the remainder to be devoted to agricultural purposes. Here the poor are to be placed, in such a manner as that every one of these establishments shall contain within itself all the artificers and others that shall be necessary for the establishment; together with able schoolmasters, and ministers of religion. The men to be employed in the labours of the field or manufacture, whilst the women are to attend to their infant children, and to the domestic concerns of the establishment. They are likewise to have a sufficient portion of ground laid out for exercise and recreation; a good stock of books, &c. The men, in no case, to work more than eight hours a day. The system is to embrace with peculiar care the formation of good habits in the children, and the prevention of their contracting bad ones; in order to which they are to be removed from their parents at three years old, and placed in public dormitories, where, though they may see and converse with them at leisure times, they will be from under their immediate and exclusive control.—The product of the labour of all the individuals to be deposited in one general fund, and a community of participation for ever kept up.

Mr. O. then proceeded to move his resolutions, which in substance proposed the appointment of a committee of noblemen and gentlemen to investigate his plan, and report the result at a general meeting, in May next; also to open a subscription of £100,000 in order to try one experiment, a public spirited gentleman (whose name was not disclosed) having offered 1,500 acres of land, value at least £50,000 for that purpose.

Mr. O.'s plans and principles were combated by Major Torrens, Sir R. Steele, Dr. Walker, Messrs. Waithman, Hunt, &c. at considerable length.—The four first resolutions were put and carried; on the fifth being moved, Mr. Waithman proposed an amendment, calling on government for a

reduction of unnecessary expenditure. This produced the greatest confusion, and as it was impossible to proceed in the business of the meeting, Mr. Owen proposed an adjournment for a week, which was carried, and the company slowly separated.

Aug. 21. The discussion was resumed, Mr. Owen opening the business, and again proposing the appointment of a Committee. A very long debate ensued, which was terminated by an amendment proposed by Mr. Waithman, attributing the present distresses of the country to political causes, being carried by a large majority. The meeting again broke up in confusion, at half-past seven.

In objecting to this plan, we wish distinctly to be understood, that it is not from its being *new*, nor yet from any political prepossession, nor from a distrust of the practicability of commencing the establishment; but because the primary pillar which supports the whole fabric, is, to say the least, a doubtful one; viz. *that the selfish principle cannot be destroyed*. This is strongly denied by many, very many observers of human nature, whose general accuracy gives weight to their opinions. And even those who plead for the possibility of its destruction, argue in a manner too refined and abstracted to afford that conviction which we ought to feel, before we decide on a question which involves not merely the comfort of an individual, or the interests of a town, but the welfare of a nation. That selfishness is a principle which reigns with extensive power in the present order of things, no one will deny: and it is equally certain, that it is the means of rousing into action the strongest energies of the human mind. Indeed, we cannot think that the improvement which is the result of great exertions and the magnitude of enterprise which invariably attends a flourishing state, can have any place in such an establishment—for *interest* dictates the scheme, and points to the execution of it. Remove the *cause* and the *effect* will cease.

The above is, in our opinion, a sufficient reason for the rejection of the plan, without entering into farther examination; for the whole superstructure must have a tenable foundation if it is to stand. But whilst we consider the plan to be futile, we admire the man who proposed it, because of the feelings which dictated it. We think he acted the most judicious part possible in thus publicly discussing its utility; and we hope that his present failure will not operate unfavourably upon his disposition—indeed we do not fear it.

Poor Laws. The report of the Lords' Committee on this subject, are now published, and extend to 289 folio pages, including a large mass of parochial statements, and the testimony of 35 persons, among whom are Members of both Houses, and Clergymen, who have paid particular attention to the subject. The Reports from different parts of Scotland, exhibit such a strong contrast with the system practised in this country, as to leave the question of superiority beyond a doubt. Particular mention is made of the great increase in the Poor Rates, and of the causes to which it may be chiefly attributed. But the most important part of the report, is that which contains various suggestions for the mitigation of the evil. They are to the following effect:—

That an alteration should be made in the law of settlements by providing that every person resident for three years in any parish without being chargeable (and who has been employed during the above period in the said parish) shall obtain a settlement. That in case that recommendation should be adopted by the legislature, no person should obtain a settlement by hiring and service, or by apprenticeship. That no settlement should be acquired in any parish by renting a tenement, unless it shall consist of a house w land, or of a house with land, and shall be held under one landlord, and in the same parish, at an annual *bona fide* rent of £20, and for not less than one year. That a power should be given to remove to their respective homes, persons belonging to places not within the operation of the Poor Laws who shall become chargeable to any parish. That permanent overseers and surveyors of the highways, should be appointed, with adequate salaries, and a power given to parishes, in certain cases, to occupy land with a view to the employment of the poor. That the right of voting at vestries, should be regulated according to the proportion in which the individual is assessed to the Poor Rates. That regular and periodical returns should be made to the Magistrates of counties, of the state of every parish in respect to the management of the rates imposed for the relief of the poor, and the employment and relief of those who are entitled to the care and attention of the Overseers. That the adoption of *Saving Banks* should be encouraged, as tending to increase the comforts and improve the condition of the Poor, and to render them less dependent on parochial relief. That all persons of weight and influence throughout the country, should be impressed with the great importance of a just, correct and vigilant administration of the laws relating to the poor.—The committee

conclude by observing that the advanced period of the session will of course preclude the possibility of any immediate alteration in the present laws; but that they consider this an advantageous circumstance, as it will afford more time for deliberation on a subject of such national importance.

Cotton Manufacture. Aug. 1. A meeting was this day held at the New London Tavern, in consequence of a previous meeting on the 17th March, when it was requested, that Mr. W. Radcliffe should draw up a plan of a Society for the protection of the Cotton Trade. As soon as the chair was taken, Mr. Radcliffe, after some preliminary observations, proposed that a Committee should be established in London, as the central point of union for sub-committees, established in Manchester, Nottingham, and Glasgow; that to this Committee all communications should be made from the provincial bodies: by it a correspondence should be maintained with foreign parts; and it should watch over, and give due notice to Government of all attempts on the part of other nations to prohibit the introduction of British Cotton Manufactures. Also, to give information to the trade, of any alteration in the tariffs of foreign states, by which they might be affected.

After a short debate, a series of resolutions were passed, and the thanks of the meeting voted to Mr. Radcliffe, and the Chairman.

GAME.—By an Act passed in the last Session, for the prevention of persons going armed by night for the destruction of Game, the Act passed in 1816, (56 Geo. III, cap. 130) also the Acts of 39th and 40th Geo. III. cap. 50, relating to rogues and vagabonds, are repealed, and in lieu thereof it is enacted, "That if any person or persons having entered into any forest, chase, park, wood, plantation, close, or other open or enclosed ground, with the intent illegally to destroy, take, or kill game or rabbits, or with the intent to aid, abet, and assist any person or persons illegally to destroy, take or kill game or rabbits, shall be found at night, that is to say, between the hours of six in the evening and seven in the morning, from 1st of October to 1st of February, between seven in the evening and five in the morning from 1st of Feb. to 1st April; and between nine in the evening and four in the morning for the remainder of the year, armed with any gun, cross-bow, fire-arm, bludgeon, or any other offensive weapon, every such person so offending, being thereof lawfully convicted, shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced for seven

years transportation, or shall receive such punishment as may by law be inflicted on persons guilty of misdemeanor, and as the Court, before which such offenders may be tried and convicted, shall adjudge."

Bankrupts.—In answer to a question from Sir Saml. Romilly, the Lord Chancellor said that he had no less than *seven hundred* bankrupt petitions to hear, before the rising of the court for the vacation.

The foundation-stone of a new Roman Catholic Chapel, was laid on the 5th instant, in Moorfields. The Rev. Dr. Poynter, accompanied by a respectable body of his Clergy, and supported by Lords Fingal and Clifford, officiated at the ceremony.

The King. The following bulletin of the King's health was exhibited at St. James's-Palace:—*Windsor Castle, Aug. 2.* "His Majesty has been generally in good health and tranquil spirits during the last month, though perhaps less uniformly than for some months preceding. His Majesty's disorder had suffered no alteration.

N. HALFORD.
M. BAILLIE.
W. HERBEN.
R. WILLIS.

Gold, it is stated, in some of our papers, is again disappearing from circulation, the fund-holders daily sending large sums off to Paris. The rate of exchange produces them 8 per cent. and they receive 7½ per cent for the use of it in the French funds.

Female Depravity. Aug. 13. Last week a number of females were carried to Bow-street, among whom was one of decent appearance, who said she was only 12 years and 6 months old. She acknowledged that she had lived in a common brothel in St. Giles's. The Magistrate dispatched Clarke to find out her parents, in which he succeeded, and they proved to be respectable; her father came to the office, when a very affecting and distressing scene took place. The young profligate acknowledged that she had no cause of complaint for leaving home, and could only account for her depraved conduct by acknowledging that she was a very bad girl, and that she was induced to leave her parents' home by a gentleman giving her £4 to go with him to a house in St. Giles's. She listened very attentively to the moral admonitions of the Magistrate, who urged her to observe her duty towards her parents. She expressed great contrition—promised to return with her father, and to conduct herself with propriety in future.

On the 14th, the annual meeting of the Charity for the middle ranks of people, was held at the Free Mason's Hall. The Duke

of Kent, who has usually presided at the anniversaries of this institution, being absent, the chair was taken by the Rev. Mr. Carthy.

GENERAL.

Aerostation. July 22. Mr. Sadler, jun. ascended in a balloon from the Cavalry Barracks, near Dublin, at 40 minutes past one p. m. crossed the Irish Channel in five hours and 20 minutes, and landed about a mile from Holyhead, at 7 p. m.

Effects of Lightning.—On the 28th of July, about two o'clock, while M. D. Smith farmer, at Denside, in the parish of Monikie, was sitting in his parlour at dinner, along with Mrs. S. he suddenly heard an explosion and a shriek from the kitchen, in which were Miss Smith, two servant girls and a servant man. On hurrying to the kitchen, he found it filled with smoke, which soon cleared away, and disclosed his daughter and three servants in a state of stupor—several pieces of the pavement of the floor torn up and shattered—that on which stood the chair, where two of the servants were sitting, together with the chair shivered to atoms—all the panes dashed out of the kitchen window—and the ceiling perforated to the extent of six feet by three. Two large holes were also made in the inner wall of the chimney, and the chimney stalk rent to pieces. This was all occasioned by the stroke of lightning; and what is more remarkable is, that three rustics (two of whom were sitting on one chair,) though struck to the ground, escaped with very little injury from that power by which the solid earth under them was rent, and their seats literally annihilated.

During the heavy thunder storm on the 10th July, a shepherd of Malton Lambert, Esq. got into a small shed on Sevenoaks Common, followed by his dog, for shelter, where they were joined by another person, who came there for shelter also; and in the course of the storm, the shepherd began to relate the circumstances of his brother having been killed by lightning, about 30 years ago, when the narrator of the melancholy event received a shock, which immediately deprived him of life. His dog was also killed by his side: his companion was much stunned.—The watch of the deceased was melted in his sob, the steel chain shivered to pieces, and the glass shattered into sort of sand.

On the 2nd instant, as two men were mowing in a field near Brigg, Lincolnshire, both were struck to the ground with lightning; one of them had a considerable part of his clothes rent, and was so seriously injured as to endanger his life, but it is now

hoped he will recover;—the other also sustained much damage. Neither of them can give any account of the accident.

Canals.—A proposal has been issued for cutting a canal to unite the Bristol with the British Channel, it is proposed to commence at Bridge-water, run through Langport, and within a mile of Chard and Ilminster, down the vale of the Axe on the west side, and enter the channel at Seaton-Bay, near Exeter. Mr. Renne's estimate of the expenses amounts to £1,330,000. The traffic on the canal, according to the reports would be not less than one million and a half tons of coal from Wales, for the supply of the country through which it is proposed to pass, and for the French Ports opposite the coast of Devonshire.

The Regent's Canal, from Paddington to the Thames, has long been at a stand for want of means. At a meeting of the proprietors, on the 18th, a new subscription of £140,000 was instantly filed up, and the Stockholder Bill Commissioners having promised to advance the money, the works will again be in full activity towards the completion of the project.

On Saturday the 16th, a very respectable assemblage of country Gentlemen, and merchants met at the County Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to consider of the expediency of carrying into effect a Canal from the western to the Western Sea. Sir C. M. L. Rank, Bart. M. P. for Northumberland, was called to the chair. Thomas Clennell, Esq. Chairman of the Sessions, stated, that the meeting had been advertised in consequence of an application to the Magistrates at the Sessions, and shortly sketched the benefits that would accrue from the accomplishment of the measure. The Mayor of Newcastle gave a more detailed account of the branches of commerce which would be particularly benefited, and pointed out peculiar advantages for undertaking such a work at present, while the poor want employment, and capital is so abundant as even to be a burden upon the banks. He stated that he had written to His Grace the Duke of Northumberland upon the subject, and had received a polite answer, in which his Grace begged to reserve his opinion until he had consulted his agents. Some conversation followed, in which J. E. Swinburne, Mr. Clennell, Sir C. Heron, Mr. W. Armstrong, Mr. Rastbury, Mr. Clayton, the Chairman, and others, took part. — In the advantages of an improved communication all agreed; but Sir J. [E. Swinburne] seemed to prefer a railway to a Canal, on account of the comparative smallness of the expense, and the facility of execu-

tion. The sense of the meeting, however, appeared decidedly in favour of the canal, but it was considered that the present assembly had not been called with sufficient formality, to be considered as representing the county, therefore it was resolved to call another on the 28th.

Mum, the Murderer, was executed the 4th instant, pursuant to his sentence at Hertford Assizes, at eight o'clock in the morning; and though at so early an hour, the crowd assembled on the occasion was much greater than is usually the case. Previous to his execution, the unhappy man made a full confession of his guilt, and also acknowledged that he had committed two other horrid murders—the one of a poor old woman, who kept a shop at Dagnall, near his own place of residence, and which he perpetrated about nine in the morning, afterwards rifling the house of £40. The other of his own wife, whom he followed into the cow-house, in the afternoon, struck her unawares behind the ear with a billet of wood, so as nearly to kill her, then dragged her to the well, and put her down head foremost. This occurred about six weeks before he was executed.

Isle of Man.—7th. The new Code of Criminal Laws for this place, including an Act for regulating the sale of herrings, and an Act for abolishing all paper money for the payment of sums under 20s. were proclaimed according to ancient usage, before the inhabitants of the island. During the recital of the latter Act, there appeared a disposition to tumult amongst the assembled crowd, which increased in such a degree as to require the assistance of the civil power. That power was found ineffectual. At this juncture, the Lieut. Governor directed the military (a detachment of the 85th regiment) to give their aid. The show of resistance was continued for a short time, when the majority of the insurgents, seeing a few of their leaders subdued and taken into custody fled with all the speed they could. It appears that this tumult was occasioned by a false report, that the new laws had for their object the levying a heavy tribute upon herrings, to support the bishops and clergy. The Act respecting the herring fishery only prohibits the use of tarred nets, and orders the sale to be no longer by the tally, but measurement by the *cran*—agreeably to the arrangement in the British Fishery.

The Bath Herald states, that on the 13th, in the afternoon, as a caravan with a stupendous elephant, was coming from the fair, one of the wheels stuck in a gutter by the side of a steep part of the road, and the dri-

ver endeavoured to extricate the entangled wheel by a sudden jerk. This, it is supposed, discomposed the unweildy tenant of the carriage, which instantly upset with a tremendous crash, fell on one of the shaft horses and killed it. The elephant became unmanageable, and after many useless efforts to lift the caravan, it was deemed proper to let it remain in its fallen state till the middle of the night, when the animal was enticed by food into an adjacent coach-house, and the vehicle was taken to be repaired.

Accident at Lynnington, Aug. 14.—Yesterday afternoon, a seaman of the name of Bengier went off to the ship *Mary Ann*, bound to New York with about 250 passengers, and took into his boat about 20 persons whom he landed at Yarmouth, where they remained some time, and then returned into the boat, to proceed on board their ship; but owing to a strong wind and tide, the boat was forced under the bows of the ship and upset, whereby 17 persons including the boatman, were unfortunately drowned. Some of the passengers are, in consequence of this accident, about to relinquish the voyage.

Juvenile presence of mind.—A few nights since, a fire occurred at an inn, in Leicester, occasioned by the negligence of the hostler. When the fire broke out, two boys who were going to Worcester to school, were asleep in a room up three pairs of stairs; when alarmed, they attempted to escape by the stairs, but those were on fire. At this dreadful moment, the eldest, a boy about 11 years of age, proposed to his companion to escape by the window; they immediately threw out their boxes, dragged the bedstead towards the window, and tying the blankets, sheets, and counterpanes together, fastened them to the bed-post, and descended without injury.—The other perished in the flames.

On the night of the 16th a galley belonging to his Majesty's schooner *Pioneer*, at Deal, being on the look-out, and riding at her grappel, it suddenly came on to blow a hurricane, and the galley was struck by a sea, which washed the whole of the crew overboard, they, however got hold of the side, but another sea striking her, she over-set, and a midshipman and five of the seamen were drowned; the sixth saved himself by swimming, and reached the shore in St. Margaret's Bay.

Juvenile intrepidity.—On the 17th as two children were playing on the quay at Bristol, they unfortunately precipitated themselves into the river just at the time that the tide was at the highest; they instantly sunk, and many persons who saw the accident,

and were rendering all the assistance in their power to rescue the children in vain, had given them up for lost, when a sailor lad belonging to one of the vessels in the harbour, plunged in and brought up one of the children whom he fastened to a rope thrown out for the purpose, and dived three times after the other, before his laudable exertions were crowned with success, and he came on shore nearly exhausted to behold the happiness and receive the caresses of the agonized parents who were eye-witnesses of the accident. The age of the lad was only 14 years. An immediate but trifling subscription was entered into to reward him;—we should rejoice to hear of his having received a more suitable recompense for his heroic exertions.

Carriers. Several trials have lately taken place on the responsibility of Carriers of goods above £5 value. At Nottingham Assizes, the Court was occupied for several hours with the following case. A Mr. Bernard had booked a parcel of lace, value £151 1s. 6d, at Simson's coach office, for Bath. The parcel was never delivered, and the value was now claimed by the plaintiff. The Defendant pleaded, the notice set up in the office, that he was not to be answerable for goods of more than £5 value unless insurance was paid, and that in fact, his coach went no farther than Birmingham. It was replied, that Plaintiff was not bound to read the notice in the office, that no such intimation was made when the parcel was booked, that the private notice never reached the Plaintiff, and that Bath was written on the outside of the coach as one of its destinations. Verdict for the Plaintiff, £151 1s. 6d. Costs 40s.

This important decision exactly corresponds with that of the Court of King's Bench. In a case at Guildhall, some time since, Lord Ellenborough observed, that all such cases prove the difficulty of struggling against the wise provisions of the common-law, in restricting the liability of common-carriers; if there be a special contract, it must be clearly proved, and then *vincit leges*. It would cure all, if when a porter delivers a parcel, a receipt were given him, on which the notice of restricting liability was printed.

The Anti-climbing society of Bath have furnished each master chimney sweeper in that city with a machine to be made use of instead of boys. Among the advantages which the new machines have over what may be termed the old ones, we may safely state to the public, that they can neither be suffocated nor burnt to death;—are proof against starvation and cruelty of every des-

scription.—Will never be an encouragement to child-stealing, nor at all assist in poppling workhouses and prisons. We therefore most earnestly recommend the use of them, and hope that the time is not far distant when the cleansing chimneys by means of boys, will cease to be practised in the British dominions.

The Ship Two Friends has recently sailed from Portsmouth with many volunteer officers to join the Independents in South America. A facility was afforded to young men desirous of serving in this cause from General Menzies, the agent of the republic of Venezuela, having arrived at Portsmouth. The ship is also stated to have carried out 10,000 stand of arms, 10,000 muskets, 10,000 cutlasses. She cleared out for St. Thomas's—The passengers are of various ranks, and have served in the army, navy and marines.

The Manchester Quarter Sessions commenced on the 29th when there was the unprecedented number of 371 prisoners for trial; 192 of whom were for felony.

Leicester Assizes commenced on the 27th, and we are sorry to state that on the 22nd there were no less than 92 prisoners for trial.—At *Westmorland Assizes* which preceded them there were only three.

IRELAND:—Acquittal of Mr. O'Conner.
The trial of Mr. Roger O'Conner, on a charge of having some years ago, assisted to rob the mail coach, commenced at the assizes for the county of Meath, at Trim, on Monday August 5th: it excited great expectation. Sir Francis Burdett, who had been subpoenaed, attended as a witness. After some of the evidence for the crown had been gone through, which occupied eleven hours, the prosecution was abandoned and altogether given up. The witnesses were wholly disbelieved, and although a great number were in attendance who were not called, they were convinced they had none that could bring the matter home to the accused party, on whom those who had to pronounce the verdict would place reliance. It is indeed shocking to see the little respect that seems to be paid to the oaths of native witnesses before the tribunals of the sister island.

YORKSHIRE.

Bible Societies.—On Tuesday, July 29, the York Auxiliary Bible Society held their Anniversary Meeting, in the Friends' New Meeting House in Castlegate; and certainly no place could be better adapted for the purpose than this building; it is calculated to

contain 1,200 persons; and on this occasion there were 800 or 900 present. The Hon. L. Dundas M. P. for this city, and President of the Society having been called to the chair, introduced the business of the meeting by a brief apology for his absence on several former occasions; and in allusion to some objections which had been made to assembling in that building, expressed himself perfectly satisfied with it, and said that he conceived the object of the meeting and not the place, as alone worthy of notice, and that the cordial thanks of the Meeting were due to the Society of Friends for their kind and liberal offer. The Hon. Gentleman then concluded by remarking that the usual mode of proceeding was to read the Report of the Committee. The Rev. J. Graham immediately read the Report; after which the Rev. Dani. Wilson and the Rev. Joseph Hughes, from the Parent Society, addressed the meeting: They communicated a variety of interesting information relative to the progress and present state of the Parent Society; and the Rev. E. Bickersteth, who lately visited Sierra Leone and other parts of Africa, also gave a cheering account of the effect of Christian exertions in that quarter of the globe. The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. James Graham, Mr. Thompson of Kirky Hall, and the Rev. Mr. Scott, from Hull; and the several resolutions being put and carried unanimously, in which were included thanks to Mr. Wilson and Mr. Hughes, for their attendance, &c., the former rose, and whilst returning thanks, expressed himself averse to every thing like complimenting each other on those occasions, being convinced that it may correctly be written over the Bible Society "*Its glory has departed,*" whenever such a system shall be encouraged.—He alluded to the diffidence of one of the speakers, and after some remarks observed that he had much rather see a person thus embarrassed than attend with a *studied speech* for the purpose of obtaining vain glory and worldly commendation: He concluded by strenuously recommending continued exertions in favor of the Society, and a consistent conduct in all the affairs of human life. Mr. Hughes also made a few observations, and the meeting broke up at half-past three.

July 21. Was held the Agricultural Meeting of Doncaster, which was numerously attended by the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood.

On the 31st, a meeting of the Knaresbro' Auxiliary Bible Society was held, the Rev. A. Cheap, in the Chair.

Potternewton. On the 31st, a Carrier's cart in descending the hill at this place, passed too near the causeway, and was upset, precipitating the driver, and a woman with her infant child in her arms, into the road, with the boxes and other luggage resting upon them. For some time they remained in this situation, unable to extricate themselves, and when assistance arrived, it was found that a heavy box had fallen on the unfortunate mother, who was scarcely freed from the pressure before she expired. The child received no material injury; the carrier, though much bruised, was able to pursue his journey. The same day, a coroner's inquest sat on the body of the deceased, and brought in their verdict, accidental death.

York Assizes. The business at the Crown Bar, closed on the 30th, when sentence of death was passed on eleven persons, (Wm. King had previously been sentenced, and executed on the 31st.) One is sentenced to 14 years transportation, one to 7 years, five to various terms of imprisonment, two have traversed, 21 were acquitted, and against 23 no bills were found. Of the 24 *State prisoners*, as they have been called, ten have been pronounced not guilty; against eleven others no bills were found; one has been liberated on bail; and two been detained (without trial) on the Secretary of State's warrant.

August 1, The Doncaster Auxiliary Bible Society this day held their anniversary meeting, in the Mansion House, Wm. Wrightson, Esq. of Cusworth, in the Chair, —the company present were numerous, and of the first respectability. The report was read by the Rev. Dr. Ingham, after which, the Rev. Daniel Wilson, from London, gave the most pleasing and animating accounts of the progress, present labours, and future prospects of the parent institution and its auxiliaries, both at home and abroad. They were ably supported in the cause they advocated by T. Roberts, Esq. of Bath, the Rev. W. Scott, from Hull, the Rev. J. Bickersteth, the worthy Church Missionary from Sierra Leone, and by many other friends. The collection on the occasion amounted to about £70.

Accident at Attercliffe. Aug. 1. As Daniel Bradbury was working on the new canal between Sheffield and Tinsley, a large stone, of about three tons weight, fell upon him, and crushed him in so dreadful a manner, that he died in a few hours after. He has left a wife and five children.

On the 2d inst, as the son of Mr. Jackson, of

Brotherton, near Ferrybridge, was returning home from Pontefract market, in a cart, along with Philip Appleyard, of the same place, the horse took fright on Brotherton Marsh, and the latter person attempting to leap out was caught by the wheel, and so much bruised, as to occasion his death in a few hours, leaving a wife and four small children.

During the hearing of the cause, Thomson v. Carett, a witness named Joseph Hilliard, of Leeds, was committed by Chie. Baron Richards, for gross prevarication. His examination laid open such a scene of profligate perjury, as has seldom been witnessed in a Court of Justice.

Fisheries, Oil, &c.—The following may be stated to be the result of the fishing this season: About 150 vessels were engaged, of these five were lost, the remainder have from 750 to 600 fish, which at a moderate computation may yield 11,000 tons of Oil. Last season the quantity was 12,500 tons, the deficiency therefore is very great; but we know not if it will warrant the great advance that has taken place in the prices of Fish Oils. We believe not, for the increased consumption of carburetted hydrogen gas is more than equivalent to the diminution in the quantity of oil imported, and an advance in the price will be a stimulus to the inhabitants of our large towns to adopt the new plan of gas lighting. In Preston not only are the street lamps so supplied, but also, by means of small branch pipes, the tradesmen's shops. Greenland Oil, chiefly, if not entirely by speculation, has advanced with rapidity from £27 to £45 per ton. Last year the prices began about £29 and were certainly soon run up much higher by the extensive export demand; but the great advance will in some measure check this request.

National Schools. The National Schools in the Diocese, under the superintendance of District Societies in connexion with the Central Diocesan Society, in this place, 23 Schools have been added in the course of last year, making the whole number of Schools in union 88 and of children instructed in them 10,780. It appears from the last Report of the Parent Society in London, that throughout the kingdom, 253 new Schools have been opened during the last year, making the whole number of Schools now united to them 1009, and the number of children instructed in them is 155,000. Besides this amount, there are many thousands of children instructed in Schools, which have adopted the mode of proceeding approved by the Society, but have not yet been united with it.

Methodist Conference— On Saturday the 9th instant, the 74th Annual Conference of the people called Methodists, closed its sittings. Nearly 800 Preachers from different parts of the United Kingdom, were present, the greater part of the time. The most cordial affection and unanimity prevailed amongst them; and they had the satisfaction to find that, during the last year, the work of God had generally prospered in their Societies, both at home and abroad. Thirty-six young men having finished their probation of four years, were received into full Connection. The President, the Rev. JOHN GAULLEN, with great zeal and activity, dispatched the business which came under consideration, with such promptitude and ability, that the Conference concluded at an earlier period, than it had done for many preceding years. The several Preachings, during the whole time of the Conference, were attended by crowded Congregations, and the Powerful and impressive Sermons which were delivered, not only commanded deep and silent attention, but excited the most lively feelings of devotion. Eight additional Missionaries are to be sent to the East Indies, Ceylon, India, and other parts of the World, the ensuing year.

The number of Travelling Preachers is as follows:

In England	585
Wales	48
Scotland	37
Ireland	104
Isle of Man	5
Norman Isles	7
On Foreign Missions in Asia, Africa, and the West Indies, British America, Newfoundland, &c. ..	98

Total 872

Besides Supernumeraries .. 77

The total number of Members in Great Britain is ..	193,655
In the West Indies, Nova Scotia and other Missions ..	22,897

Total 216,552

Increase in Great Britain	3665
Foreign Missions	1630

Total increase 5,295

Monthly Register

BIRTHS.

On Monday, the 25th, the Lady of the Rev. Sir Charles Alderson, Bart. of Lea, near Gainsborough, of a daughter.

On Friday, the 15th, at Dr. Rigby's house, Framlingham, Norfolk, Mrs Rigby, of four living children, three boys and a girl. Dr. Rigby, (the father) is a great grandfather.

On the 25th, at Skelton, the Lady of the Rev. Mr. John Heslop, of a daughter.

At Settle, on the 21st, the Lady of John Beckwith, Esq. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 25. At St. Petersburg, his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Nicholas, to the Princess Charlotte of Prussia.

22. At the Friends' Meeting-house Trawden. Mr. John Standfield, of Kildwick, in Craven, to Mary, second daughter of Mr. John Hall, of Cotne.—27. Mr. Robt. Kirkby of Hull, to Miss Parker, of Newark.—28. Mr. Adamson, of Doncaster, to Miss Walker, of Kaarebro'.—Mr. H. Hardcastle, of Knox

Mills, near Harrowgate, to Miss Howkridge.—Mr. W. Sculthorpe, of Nottingham, solicitor, to Miss Cubit, of Highfield, near Sheffield.—At Pately Bridge, Mr. Christopher Norris, aged 80. to Mrs. Jane Myers, aged 79.—29. At Long Preston, Mr. Greenwood, bookseller, of Barton upon Humber, to Miss Boxup, of Cowhill. 30. Mr. George Manwaring, Preacher in the Methodist Old Connection, to Miss Sarah Cussons, of Bingley.—Mr. James Kenworthy, to Miss A. Broadbent, both of Leeds. 31. At the Friends' Meeting-house, in Liverpool, Mr. Jonathan Plouderers to Mary, eldest daughter of Nicholas Waterhouse, Esq.—At Thornton, near Skipton, Henry Roughsedge, Esq. of Bentham House, to Miss M. E. Hodgson, granddaughter of the Hon. Rd. Hetherington, President of Tortola, and the Virgin Islands. Wm. Tanner, of Leeds, tea dealer, to Miss Wright, of the same place.—At Pontefract, Mr. Hunt, Bookseller, to Miss Scott, both of that place.—At Halifax, Mr. J. Dransfield, of Blakestone House, merchant, to Miss

Northend, only daughter of the Rev. Wm. Northend, of Spring-head, near Halifax.—

Aug. 4. Mr. Wm. Leaf, of London, to the eldest daughter of C. Leaf, Esq. of South Kilvington.—Mr. G. Curshaw, of Mansfield, draper, to Miss Heathcote, Sheffield.—At Bath, the Rev. A. Bowit, of Bamsbragh, Northumberland, to Miss Sharp, of Clare Hall, Middlesex, only daughter and heiress of the late James Sharp, Esq. and great granddaughter of the Most Rev. John Sharp, sometime Lord Archbishop of York. Immediately on the solemnization of this marriage, Mr Bowit assumed the surname and arms of Sharp only.—At Patley Bridge, Mr. Wm. Tranter, preacher in the Methodist Connexion, to Miss Sarah Hawkridge.—Mr. F. White, of Retford, to Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Bramston, Laura Place, Bath. 6. At London, Wm. Booth Thornton, of Horbury, M. D. to Ann Maria, only daughter of Mr. John Morton, of Eaton-street, London.—9. Martin John West, Esq. to the Right Hon. Lady Maria Walpole, second daughter to the Earl of Orford.—Lately at Aisgarth in Wensleydale, after being intimately acquainted for 46 years, W. Robinson, aged 76, to Bridget Kelly aged 80. 10. At Hull, Mr. D. Holmes to Miss R. S. Tacey. 12. Mr. C. Green, to Miss E. Sykes, both of Sheffield. At Chesterfield, Mr. J. Wright, draper, to Miss Colear, daughter of Mr. Colear, banker all of that place. 13. Mr. Wm. James, to Miss Maria Sanderson, both of Sheffield. At Wakefield, Thos. Mitchell, Esq. to Miss Jane Goldthorpe, both of that town. At Leeds, Mr. John Gilpin, merchant, to Maria, eldest daughter of the late Mr. W. Hester, all of that place. 14. At Doncaster, W. Bright, Esq. Clerk of the Peace for the Borough of Doncaster, to Maria-Ann, second daughter of John Branson, Esq. of Hale Cross House. Mr Samuel Riley, of Armley Mills, to Miss M. J. Wright, of Armley.—After a tedious courtship of *twenty-eight years, six months and three days*, Mr T. Craven, an artist at the Leeds Pottery, to Miss Conitars.—At Thorne, Mr Rae, of Cateaton street, London, to Miss Susan, third daughter of Mr Marples, of the former place, surgeon.—At Southwell the Rev. Mr W. Lawson, vicar of Massham, and Kirkby Malzeard, to Miss Barrow, daughter of the Rev. R. Rarrow. 15. At Bath, the Rev. John Brass, A. M. of Trinity College, Cambridge, and vicar of Aisgarth, to Miss Isabella Milner, of Richmond, in this county. 16 At Wakefield, Mr. J. Senior, to Miss Coldwell; and Mr. Evert, solicitor, to Miss Walker, all of that place.—At Otley,

Captain William Rhodes, of the 10th Light Dragoons, to Anne, only child of C. Smith, Esq. of Beamshope.—At North Ferriby, Mr. Wm. Harrison, to Miss Ann Potts, both of York. 19. At Dewsbury, the Rev. George Ireland, Incumbent of Horsforth, to Ann, eldest daughter of the late Mr Michael Bentley, of Wakefield, Mr. Benjamin Barrett, of Eastby, near Skipton, to Miss Osborne, of the same place.—John Willton, Esq. of Bilton, to Mrs Skilbeck, of Nether Poppleton.—20. Mr. Robert Newbold, of Coventry, ribbon-manufacturer, to Miss Ann Rogers, of Sheffield.—At York, Mr. Stagg, of Stockton, upon Tees, to Miss Lumley, daughter of the late B. Lumley, Esq.—At Leeds, Mr. John Elam, to Miss Roberts, daughter of Mr. T. Roberts, woolstapler, all of that place.—At Wakefield, Mr. James Broadbelt, to Miss E. Stotlie, both of Leeds.

DEATHS.

July 15, at Ewood Hall near Halifax, the Rev Jno. FAWCETT, D. D. aged 77, who had devoted more than half a century to literary studies and ministerial duties. He formerly took an active part in the seminary established at Brearly Hall; and afterwards removed to Ewood Hall; but about ten years ago his infirmities induced him to retire to Hebdon-Bridge, where he wrote that excellent and useful work, "The *Devotional Family Bible*." In Feb. 1816, he was visited with a paralytic affection, which terminated both his labour and his studies, and led him to return to his relatives at Ewood Hall, where he closed a long and valuable life in the enjoyment of those consolatory truths, which he had so long and successfully propagated.

July 23. Mr. Thos. Brook, of York, proctor, aged 45. 26. Mr. Robt. Cookson, of Hoibeck, near Leeds.—Mr. James Bailey, of Bradford, aged 69.—Mr. Joseph Spence, of Bramley, aged 49. 27. After a long illness, Mrs. Hick, aged 34, wife of Mr. Hick, of Heckmondwicke, carpet manufacturer.—Mr. John Burton, of Skipton, was found dead in his bed.—Mr. Young, of Appletreewick, in Craven, aged 72. He was found dead in his bed, though the day before he had been attending his hay-makers to all appearance in perfect health.—Mr. Jonas Jowett, of Bradford, worsted manufacturer. 28. Mr. C. Watson, of Embassy, near Skipton, aged 70, having nearly severed his head off with a razor. 29. Mrs. Hirst, of Rotherham.—At Stanton by Dale, Derbyshire, W. Woodward, Esq. aged 74.—At Pontefract, Mrs. Travis, aged 23, wife of Mr. Travis, li-

sendraper.—At an advanced age, Mr. Clark-son, formerly of that place, solicitor.—Mrs. Brooke, wife of John Brooke, Esq. of Lockwood, near Huddersfield. 30. At the house of Dr. Whaley, his brother-in-law, at Ripon, aged 33 years, after an illness of several weeks, attended generally with excruciating pain, which he bore with fortitude and resignation truly Christian, Andrew Boufflower, M. D. late of Hull. Seldom has any member of a profession eminent for numbering in its ranks men of the most active and disinterested benevolence, gone to the grave more sincerely esteemed and deeply regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Miss Brown, of Wakefield.—At Tadcaster, in the 18th year of his age, Wm. only son of Mr. Rennison.—At Doncaster, aged 51, Mr. Geo. Harrison, late farmer of the post horse duty.—At Sawley, near Ripon, aged 66. Mrs. Sarah Maude.

Aug. 1st. At his seat at St. Catharine's near Dublin, in the 88th year of his age the Right Hon. David Latouche, many years one of his Majesty's Privy Council, and 43 years a member of the Parliament of Ireland, and senior partner in the great Banking house of "Latouche & Co." long celebrated in every part of the British dominions for wealth and probity. His name has for many years stood conspicuous, from the extent of his donations to every public Charity in Ireland; . . . but it was not confined to his own country;—"it has been co-extensive with the cause of humanity in every part of the World, whether suffering from the blight of poverty at home, or the hurricane in the West-India Islands."

His eldest son, who was Member for the county of Carlow, died about two years ago; his eldest daughter, also dead, was married to the late Earl of Lanesborough. He had several other sons and daughters, who survive him.

Aug. 3. Mr. Robert Ellis, tanner of Beverley, aged 50.—At Darlington, in the 30th year of her age, Mrs. Mary Ann, wife of Mr. John Atkinson, jun.—Mr. Wood, of Flan-shaw-lane, near Wakefield, aged 80. 5. Mrs. Baildon of Dewsbury, aged 72. 6. Whittel York, Esq. one of the senior Aldermen of the borough of Leeds, and who had twice filled the office of Mayor.—In the 54th year of his age, after a tedious and painful illness, borne with Christian resignation, the Rev. John Kay, upwards of twenty years Rector of Waulington in this county.—At Knaresborough, Mrs. Walker, aged 34. wife of Mr. John Walker.—In the 46th year of his age, Mr. Henry Ogden, of Heptonstall; his death

was awfully sudden, he had retired to rest as usual, and in the morning was found dead.—At Darlington, Geo. Merryweather, Esq. aged 83. 7. At an advanced age, and by his urbanity of mind and liberality of manners justly endeared to all his acquaintance, the Rev. John Taylor, Minister of Hoxbury, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace. 8. Aged 67, Mrs. Neville, of Sprotbro'.—At Knottingley, Mr. Christopher Abbott, Comedian.—At Easingwold, aged 86, the Rev. W. Whitehead, formerly of Sydney College, Cambridge, vicar of Atwick and Stapleton, in the East Riding of this county. 9. Mr. Francis Fairbank, of Knaresbro', solicitor.—At Hull, aged 59, Mr. Anthony Somerscales, senior tide surveyor of His Majesty's customs.—At Bath, Colonel Jaques, late of the 51st regiment, and formerly of Leeds. 10. Mr. Charles Armitage, of Mouse-hole Forge, near Sheffield, aged 42. At Littletown, aged 78, Mrs. Ibbotson, widow of the late Rev. Adam Ibbotson, vicar of Garton. 11. Mr. George Foster, Sheffield, tailor and draper. He lived deservedly respected: his death was sudden, and is generally regretted.—At York, in the 45th year of her age, Mrs. Bacon, relict of Major Bacon. 12. At Cheltenham, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, Mr. Wm. Roberts, of Farley, near Huddersfield, aged 70. He was respected in life, and his death is lamented by all who knew him. 13. At Newton, in the 36th year of her age, Mrs. Dunhill, of the New Angel Inn, Doncaster.—At Rochdale, in the 49th year of his age, the Rev. Mr. W. Horton, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Lancaster. 14. At Killamash, Derbyshire, after a severe lingering illness, which she bore with christian fortitude, Mrs. Frances Webster, in the 79th year of her age.

At Shirley Hall, near Sheffield, in the 68th year of his age, Mr. Thomas Wilson, son of the late John Wilson, Esq. of Broomhead.—At Sheffield, Mrs. E. Burkinshaw, widow of the late Mr. Burkinshaw.—At Skipton, Richard, only son of Mr. R. Shackleton, Stationer. 17. At a very advanced age Mrs. Williamson, widow of Mr. R. Williamson of York, spirit merchant.—At Darlington in the 30th year of his age, Mr. Thomas Dove, carrier, of the firm of Christopher, Messrs. Thomas and William Dove, of Leeds.—Mr. Samuel Farrer of Farley, near Leeds, cloth manufacturer, aged 84.

At Kingston, Jamaica, on the 22d June, Mr. R. S. T. Monkhouse, aged 16, eldest son of the late Rev. Dr. Monkhouse, vicar of Wakefield.

Monthly Report.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE almost daily showers which have fallen since the date of our last Report, and the present very unsettled weather, have retarded the commencement of harvest, and the more weighty crops are now beginning to fall to the ground. Yet notwithstanding these unfavourable appearances, sanguine hopes are entertained that the produce in wheat, barley and oats is likely to be at least equal to an average crop. Beans and Peas do not appear so favourable, and Hops still less so. Potatoes are said to promise a very abundant crop, and a larger quantity has been sown than is generally the case.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange, Monday, Aug. 31.

Our Market this morning was well supplied with Wheat from Essex and Kent, and having several large arrivals from abroad last week, that article sold nearly upon the same terms as last Monday. Barley rather, and White Peas 1s per qr. cheaper. Tick Beans 2s. and fine Malt being scarce, 8s. per qr. higher. In Flour, Oats, and all other Grain, no alteration.

	<i>per quarter,</i>		<i>per quarter.</i>
English Wheat	46 to 98	Tick Beans	40 to 57
Old do.	— — —	Small do.	48 to 63
Foreign Wheat	46 to 98	Feed Oats	17 to 35
Rye	40 to 50	Poland do.	20 to 39
Barley	28 to 46	Potatoe do	34 to 45
Malt	62 to 84	Flour	65 to 80 p. sack
Hog Pease	40 to 48	Rape Seed	40 to 49 p. Last
White Pease	42 to 50		

Wheat. Rye.. Barley. Oats Beans.
 DONCASTER 18s. to 34s. | 16s. to 24 | 35s. to 40s | 24s. to 36s. | 15s. to 20s.

HOPS.

New Bags.		New Pockets.	
Kent	161 0s to 201 0s	Kent	161 to — 1 0s. 251 —
Sussex	151 0s to 131 0s	Sussex	1 — s to 161 0s 221 0s
		Essex	161 0s to 221 0s
		Farnham	161 0s to 221 0s

Duty is to be laid at 70,000l.—The Worcester duty is expected to prove less than 1000l.

COMMERCIAL.

Although no appearance of an improved trade has yet come under our own inspection, we have experienced considerable satisfaction in noticing the favourable accounts from other places. The Woollen Trade is represented as improving. The Cotton Trade is decidedly, so and a small advance in wages has consequently been made to the workmen.—From Nottingham, and indeed from most other parts of the kingdom, accounts equally gratifying continue to be received, and we hope, ere long, to congratulate our countrymen on the revival of trade throughout the whole kingdom.

Colonial produce has been in brisk demand. Coffee is on the advance. Sugars 5s per cwt. higher than last month. The Whale Fishery has not experienced its usual success, and Oils are rapidly increasing in price; this is also the case with Flax and Hemp. The importation of Flour from the United States, is very considerable, and Liverpool alone has received, in the last five weeks, 85,559 barrels.

Liverpool and Hull Price current.

LIVERPOOL.

HULL.

	LIVERPOOL.		HULL.	
ASHES per cwt. duty paid,				
Port, 1st, American	52s 0	to 53s 0	49 0	52 0
PEARL, 1st, do.....	68 0	—	60 0	64 0
BRIMSTONE, ton duty paid	26l 0	27l 0	26l 0	28l 0
COFFEE cwt. in bond				
Jamaica, ordinary	85 0	87 0	78 0	84 0
Good fine ordinary.....	88 0	90 0	86 0	88 0
Middling	91 0	98 0	} 90 0	} 108 0
Fine middling.....	100 0	110 0		
Dutch ordinary	90 0	92 0	} 80 0	} 90 0
Good and fine ordinary.....	93 0	94 0		
Middling	} 97 0	} 103 0		
Good middling.....				
COTTON WOOL, per lb. duty paid,				
Sea Island, fine	2 7	2 9		
Good.....	2 5½	5 6½		
Middling	2 3½	2 4½		
Bowed Georgia	1 6½	1 9½		
New Orleans	1 9½	1 11½		
West India	1 8	1 9½		
Demerara and Berbice	1 10½	2 2		
Pernambucco	2 1½	2 2		
Bahia	1 11½	2 0½		
Maranham	2 0	2 0½		
DYEWOODS, ton, duty paid				
Logwood, Jamaica.....	£8 10s	£8 15s		
Honduras and St Domingo.....	8 5	9 0		
FENTIC, Jamaica	13 0	14 0		
Cuba	18 0	17 3		
NICARAGUA WOOD, large solid.....	33 0	34 0		
FLAX, Riga, ton, duty paid	65 0	68 9		
Petersburgh, 12 head.....	50 0	52 0	£52 0	54 0
Narva, 12 head	50 0	—	52 0	53 0
FRUIT, cwt. duty paid				
CURRENTS.....	5 0	5 2	100s 0	105s 0
Figs, Turkey.....	3 10	3 15	65 0	78 0
RAISINS, Bloom.....	4 10	—	90 0	105 0
Deala	5 0	6 0		
Muscatels.....	5 0	6 0	100 0	120 0
Smyna, red.....	3 8	—	68 0	72 0
GINGER, cwt. duty paid				
Jamaica, white	10 0	14 0	£10 0	£12 0
Barbadoes	5 0	7 0	7 0	8 8
HEMP, ton, duty paid,				
Riga Rhine	45 0	—	48 0	44 0
Outshot	none	—	38 0	40 0
St. Petersburg, clean.....	44 0	—	38 0	40 0
Outshot	none	—	40 0	—
MOLASSES, per cwt. duty paid,.....				
West India	36s 0	38s 0	34s 0	—
OLIVE OIL, 236 gallons,				
Sicily.....	none	—	none	—
Constantinople.....	£98 0	—	£90 0	—
PIMENTO, lb. in bond,	6s 8½	6s 9	6s 8	6s 6½
QUERCYPT. BARK, cwt. duty paid.	£16 0	£21 0	none	—
RICE, cwt. duty paid				
Carolina, new.....	34s 0	36s 0	36 0	38 0

	LIVERPOOL.		HULL	
	£25	£28		
SHUMAC, cwt. duty paid,				
Sicily	£25 0	£28 0		
Spanish				
RUM, gallon, in bond,				
Jamaica, 10 to 14 O. P.	3s 2	3s 4	} 3 6	4 6
15 to 16 "	3 4	3 6		
14 to 20 "	3 7	3 9		
Leewards, common and proof	2 7	2 8		
5 to 10 O. P.	2 9	2 10	3 2	
SUGAR, cwt. duty paid.				
Muscovado Brit. Plantation,				
Brown and moist	70 6	73 0	72 0	74 0
Dry brown	74 0	78 0	75 0	77 0
Middling	77 0	82 0	78 0	79 0
Good	83 0	85 6	80 0	88 0
Fine	89 0	93 0	90 0	95 0
TALLOW, cwt. duty paid				
Petersburgh, yellow candle,	65 0		63 0	64 0
Soap	62 0		60 0	
TAR, barrel, duty paid,				
American	16 0	17 6		
Archangel	19 0	20 0	17 6	
Stockholm	20 0	21 0	17 6	18 0
TURPENTINE, cwt. duty paid.				
American	13 6	16 0	15 0	17 0
WOOD, duty paid,				
DEALS, 120, stand: measure,				
Archangel	19 0	21 0	£19 0	
Petersburgh	20 0	21 0	18 10	£19 0
Narva	19 0		18 10	19 0
Norway			18 0	19 0
TIMBER, cubic foot,				
Oak, Quebec	2 0	3 0		
United States	2 6			
Pine, British America	2 0	2 1		
United States				
Dantzig	2 0	2 2		
Memel	2 6	2 8		
Riga				

Weekly Register of the Price of STOCKS, for August 1817.

	July 28	Aug. 4	11	18	25
Bank Stock	281	281	283½	282	81½
3 per Cent red.	79½	80½	81½	80½	80½
3 per Cent. cons.	79	80	81	79½	80½
4 per Cent. Cons.		97½	98½	97½	98½
5 per Cent. Navy Ann.	103	105	105½	105½	105½
India Stock		227			
India Bonds (premium)	114-115	113	120	121 122	123
Rxchequer Bills prem.		81 to 86	80	32 35	30-34
Consols for Acc.	79½	80½	80½	79½	81½
AMERICAN 3 per Cents.	66				
AMERICAN new Loan 6 p. Cent	106				
FRENCH 5 per Cents	67, 85				



Engraved by C. M. Pinney, from a Drawing by J. B. B. B. B.

Tickhill Castle Gateway from the Interior

NORTHERN STAR,

• • •
Yorkshire Magazine.

NO. 4.]

OCTOBER 1817.

VOL. I.

EMBELISHED WITH

An Engraving of Tickhill Castle Gateway.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.



The Editors of the Northern Star cannot forbear to acknowledge thus publicly, the very flattering and extensive encouragement which they have *this* month particularly, met with. It is with sincere pleasure they announce to the subscribers and friends, a large increase in the number of their literary correspondents. In order to have the work regularly forwarded to every part of the kingdom, with the greatest dispatch, a connection has been opened with Messrs. Baldwin, Cradock and Joy, Paternoster Row, London; and it will therefore be sent (to order) with the other Magazines, on the first of every month.

Mercator.—S. H. L.—R.—D.—Mr. Law, and Mr. Newton will perceive that their favors are acceptable to us.—We hope the author of the Essay on Quackery, (to whom we acknowledge ourselves under obligations in various ways,) will not suffer his “grey goose-quill” to spoil for want of exercise.

We have received Mrs. H——d’s letter: her communications will be very acceptable. Mr. W*** wright’s papers on Doncaster. &c.—J. B. on Thomson’s imitation of Virgil.—F. R. S.—H. H. P. and *the continuation of the account of the Sheffield Bettering Society* (we hope) in our next. From these last as well as from S. H. L. we particularly solicit a continuance of those favors which they have it in their power so amply to communicate.

The spirited poem entitled Italy, is under consideration. With all our gallantry to the *fair Sex*, we cannot insert H. B. W’s lines.

We have received the *Night Piece* by *Angus*, just as this sheet is going to the press.—He shall have all due attention paid him.

We respectfully solicit papers on the Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures,—the History,—Natural History and Antiquities,—Topography, Picturesque Scenery, and Natural Curiosities,—the Biography, and general Literature of Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Westmoreland, Durham, Lincolnshire, and Nottinghamshire, addressed (post paid) to C. Bentham, Fargate, Sheffield.

NORTHERN STAR.

No. 4.—For OCTOBER, 1817.

Yorkshire Topography.

A TOPOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT OF TICKHILL.

THIS town is in the lower division of the Wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill in the West Riding of the County of York. It is situated four-miles from Bawtry, and one hundred and fifty-four from London. The resident population of this township, in 1801, was 1104:—the money raised by the parish rates in 1803 £979 18s 10d at 18s in the pound. In Camden, we are informed that Tickhill was so called from a Saxon word, signifying *goals*. Dr. Millar says, that Tichel is still retained in the Dutch language, for a brick,—hence, says he, it is probable that the inhabitants of this village were in Saxon times, noted for making that article. Vestigestan informs us that in early ages the languages of England, Saxony and the Netherlands, were all the same. Some other towns have similar names, in modern English; as *Brickhill*, in Buckinghamshire, *Brickton*, in Hampshire, &c.

The houses in Tickhill are generally well-built, and inhabited by many respectable families. A small weekly market is held on Friday, chiefly for butter and poultry,—and a very neat stone building is erected in the market place, for the accommodation of the country people. A fair is holden on the 25th of August, for cattle &c. This town is ancient, and was in old times of such dignity, that all the manors round about, belonging to it, were styled, *The honor of Tickhill*, being parcel of the Dutchy of Lancaster, and which has jurisdiction over twenty towns in Yorkshire, and also a great many in Nottinghamshire, Lancashire and Derbyshire. The freehold Court Leet is always held on Friday in Easter week, and Friday after Michaelmas day, at which times, it is expected the lords within the honour of Tickhill, do suit and service.

Among the forty-nine manors given to *Roger de Buisli*,* in this county,

* In Banks's dormant and extinct Baronage, vol. I. p. 46-7, is the following account of this family:

Arms. S. An escutcheon within an Orle of Cinquefoil. Az.

At the time of the general survey, Roger de Buisli held many lordships in Devonshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, and Yorkshire, where at Tickhill Castle he

this manor and honor was one, and the castle was his usual residence. He survived king Henry I.; took part with the empress Maud, his daughter, which so distasted king Stephen, that he seized upon his honor of Tickhill, and gave it to the Earl of Chester. To this Roger, succeeded Richard his son, who answered for six Knights fees, upon the payment of relief for Tickhill; his son John was his heir, but he leaving only one daughter, Idonea, for his heir, she marrying to Robert de Vipont, a great Baron in these parts, carried all her ancestors' estates into his family, and among them this honor of Tickhill. It seems as if Robert de Vipont, ancestor of the former Robert, did farm this manor, before the former's marriage; for in 9 Richard I. Robert de Vipont accounts for £85 to the king, for the farm of Tickhill; but by this marriage, the honor of Tickhill, and her other land, became his, and he had the livery of them 15 John. This is Dugdale's account of it, which differing from Camden's, we shall lay his before our readers, because that learned antiquarian carries the succession farther: he says, when king Stephen had seized the lands of Roger de Buisli, he gave this honor to the Earl of Ewe, in Normandy; but it seems that king Richard took it from the earl of Ewe, and gave it to his brother John, earl of Moreton. In the Barons' wars with king John and king Henry III. Robert de Vipont took it, and held it till king Henry III. delivered to him the castle of Carlisle, upon condition that he should restore it to the earl of Ewe. But upon the king of France's refusal to restore the English to the estates they had in France, the king dispossessed him again, John earl of Ewe, still demanding restitution of it from

fixed his principal residence. To which succeeded Richard, (presumed his son) who left issue, three sons, William, Richard, and John; which Richard was father of John, who married one of the two daughters and heirs of Roesia, daughter of Ralph Fitz-Gilbert, widow of William De Buisli, and issue an only daughter, Idonea, who became the wife of Robert de Vipount, a great baron in the North, who the 15 John had livery of her lands, but Nicholson and Burn, in their history of Cumberland and Westmoreland, vol. I. p. 270, differ from this account of Dugdal, and says, Idonea, who married Robert de Vipount, was daughter and heir of John de Builli, son and heir of Richard, son and heir of Jorden, son and heir of Arnold, uncle and heir of Roger, son of Roger, who, in the reign of Henry I. was lord of the manor and castle of Tickhill, and by that title the said Robert de Vitripont, and Idonea his wife, demanded the same, in a writ of right against Alice, countess of Ewe, in the 4th Henry III.

De Buisli.

Roger temp Will. Conq.	Beatrix =	Earold or Arnold
Roger ob. S. P. temp. Hen. I.	Henry Earl of Ewe	Jordan
	John Earl of Ewe	Richard
	Henry Earl of Ewe	John
	Alice Countess of Ewe	Idonea daughter of John de Buisli married Robt. de Vipount temp King John.

king Edward I. in right of Alice, his great grand-mother; but it does not appear that he obtained it, for Richard II. gave it to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, from whom it passed to the crown by the succession of his son King Henry IV. who leased it out to his subjects, and it is now in the hands of the Hon. F. Lumley, brother to the Earl of Scarborough, who resides in a house near the Mount.

Tickhill is not expressly mentioned in Dooms-day book, though it is probable that the manors called *Dadeleid*, *Stantons*, and *Helgebi*, are the place and town now called Tickhill: they are thus described in the great survey. In *Dadeslea*, *Stanton*, and *Helgibi*, *Elai* and *Seward* had three carucates of land to be taxed. There may be eighteen carucates. Roger now hath these in Demesne. There are seven carucates. A knight of his hath two carucates and a half. There are fifty four Villani, i. e. husbandmen, and twelve Bordarii i. e. cottagers, who have twenty four plough lands, and thirty-three Burgenses, i. e. merchants, or tradesmen, and three mills rented at forty shillings; there is a priest and a church and two acres of meadow: a pastoral wood, four furlongs in length, and one in breadth. In the time of Edward the Confessor, it was valued at £12 now at £14. This is under the hands of Roger de Buisli.

In the *Inquisitiones ad quod Damorum*, are the following memorials relative to Tickhill and its Lords.

- 5 Edward II. *Paganus Tibetot lic' feof' honour of Tickhill*, p. 231.
 6 Edward II. *Robertus Russell pro Priori de Breton Monachor'*, p. 233.
 8 Edward II. *Baldwin Picott*, p. 240.
 8 Edward II. *Robertus Saundeby*, p. 242.
 9 Edward II. *Alicia uxor Willi Moryn de Kilnington*. p. 246.
 12 Edward II. *Joh. fil. Jordani de Sutton*. p. 258.
 13 Edward II. *Rogus donox mercato pro de Breton monachor'*.
 17 Edward II. *Hen. fil. Malti de Touke de Kelsme*, p. 271.
 6 Edward III. *Prior et Fr'es St. August de Tikhull*.

Tenere possant quamdam venellam in Tikhill et eand' includere ad elarga' mani sui. p. 294.

22 Edward III. *Amicia que fuit uxor Ade de Herthill de Tikhill dedit cuidam capellano quamdam t'ras, &c. cum pertin' in Tikhill*.

RADIUS DE COPHILL.

28 Edward III. *Robertus Walker de Tikhull capellanus dedit cuidam capellano divina Rog'i de Tikhull alior' in capella s'ce Trinitatis ib'm singlis diebus celebratur unam messuag' et quamdam placeano tre' cum pertin' in Tikhull*. p. 326.

In the *Inquisitiones Nonarum*, page 220, it appears that the following were the *Ninth's*, a tax paid by this town, for the support of the Holy War: *Tykehill. Tax cxx mr'*.

Cui' poct'ri vz Joh's Gurry Will's Blakestone Will's Whyte Joh's de Went Joh's Bop Will's Auty Joh's Wauveray Joh's de Pykeryng Joh's Alcock Will's fil' Rob'ti cl'ci, Joh's Ingle et Will's Ingle ad hoc jur' p' sa-cr'm su'n p'sentant p' indentor int' se et p' d'cos Priorem et sac' suos confectas et all'natim sigillat, q'd nona garbaz vellez et agnaz de tota d'ca pochia

valet hoc anno XL m'r et non plus q' oblato's et minute deor'e et alie spectant ad visur' doe' es'ce valent p' annu' XXX m'r et fenu' cui dote valet hoc anno v m'r

It'm p'sentat j'd e. ibi q'dam decia' garbaz et aliaz minutaz decimaz que p'tinent ad ibam capellam castri d'ce ville et est ex taxam d'ce ecclie que valet hoc anno v m'r It' p'sentat q'd Nich's de Huthwayt h't in mercandis es un' xvm vis viiid

It'm Th'm Lockes h't in mercandis Lxs unde xvs iiiid

It'm Wil's Phyn h't in mercend xLs unde xv iis viiid

It'm Nich's Stirk h't in mer xxx unde xv ii

It'm Robtus fil' Walti h't in mer xxx unde xv ii

It'm Joh's le Cok h't in mer xxx unde xv ii

Et no' sunt plures me'at infra d'cam Pochiam ne vivens nici de agricultura q' heant aliq. bona &c.

CASTLE.

On a high artificial mount of earth, well pitched and walled, Roger de Buisley, built this castle and fortress, which he made his principal seat, and which continued a favourite place of residence with his family, until the reign of king John, when Robert de Vitripount or Vipunt, (and Idonea, his wife) gave up all claim both for themselves, and their heirs, to the Castle and the town of Tickhill, (excepting six knights fees and a half) to Alice, Countess Angi or EWE. But there remained upon it a payment of £17 17s. 10d. to be made yearly out of twenty-three knights' fees and a half, to the guard of the castle, (every fee paid 10s. 8d.) for the meat of the watchmen therein. In the same reign, the said Alice paid £60 15s. for sixty knights' fees, and three parts of the honor of Tickhill.

When Leland visited Tickhill, in the reign of Henry VIII. he observes, that the "Castle was well ditched and walled with a very hard suart stone hewed. The Dungeon is the fairest part of the Castelle. All the buildings within the area be down saving an old haulle." The high artificial mount, and the gateway (of which, see the engraving) are nearly all that have survived the destructive ravages of time.

Within the castle was formerly a royal free chapel, or collegiate church,* founded by Queen Eleanor, † wife of Henry II. which, with its four prebends; worth one hundred marks, per annum, was given by king John to the Canons of the cathedral church of Roan in Normandy. It was afterwards bestowed on the Prior and Convent of Lenton in Nottinghamshire, and A.D. 1564, on the Abbot and Convent of St Peter, at Westminster; and, as part of their possessions, granted, sixth of Edward VI. to Francis, Earl of Shrewsbury. †

Tickhill Castle was, in the year 1664, reputed a very strong fortress, palisaded, and environed with a broad moat and counterscarp; and was then a

* So called by Rymer, Vol. xiii. p. 82.

† Sievers' Supplem. Vol. i. p. 60. Pipe Roll of 31, Henry II.

‡ Mon. Ang. Vol. I. p. 1017.

‖ Vide Mon. Ang. tom. II. p. 1017. Tanner Noticia Mon. 675.

garrison for the king. After the battle of Marston Moor, and the consequent surrender of York, to the Parliament forces, the earl of Manchester sent Col. Lilburn to reduce this Castle; being induced to it by the complaints of the inhabitants of the surrounding country, to whom it was exceedingly oppressive. After two days siege, the garrison capitulated, and Major Monkton, (the governor), Colonel Redhead, Major Redhead, with divers other officers, some of their wives, eighty musketeers, and sixty horse, surrendered themselves prisoners of war. There was only one piece of cannon mounted, 100 musquets, some powder and matches, about 100 quarters of grain, many barrels of salt butter, stores of cheese, powdered beef, beasts and sheep.

X.

(To be continued.)

History of Trades and Manufactures.

CHAPTER IV.

Natural History of Iron.—Process for making Copperas,—Roasting the Ore, &c. &c.

THE ores from which iron is generally obtained, are best known by the name of *iron stones*, they are, also, by some, called *secondary ores*. Of these there are several varieties, consisting of various proportions of lime, clay, silix, &c. in combination with the metal.*

* Whilst treating on the subject of Iron ores, it may not be improper to notice, that *native iron* has been repeatedly met with, sometimes in very considerable masses, always in insulated situations and totally unconnected with the neighbouring substances. Three of these were particularly noticed by Mr. Howard in the *Philosophical Transactions*, 1788. One in Siberia, discovered by Pallas, the weight of which was equal to 1680 Russian pounds; of a cellular construction, and regarded by the Tartars as a sacred relic dropped from heaven. Another found in Seragal, and the third in America: the last-mentioned weighs fifteen tons. These very singular substances have also been found at Weld cottage, in this county; in Scotland, various parts of the continent, &c. and it is confidently asserted, respecting all of them, that they have *fallen from the sky*. "However improbable this opinion may appear at the first view; yet, when we consider that these substances differ in their compositions from all hitherto known, and at the same time remarkably resemble each other; that, in very different parts of the world, they are met with under circumstances which themselves might lead to the supposition that they had fallen from a great height on the spot where they now are; and that the tradition and accounts of those who live in the neighbourhood almost invariably corroborate this opinion; and, lastly, that in one or two instances they have appeared for the first time at the moment of the explosion of a meteor: and have then been of a much higher degree of temperature than they have ever since been, or in their situation can be;—when all these circumstances are considered, it would hardly be a mark of wisdom to disbelieve at least the possibility of such an origin as that to which they are generally ascribed.

The ores of iron are abundantly diffused, in almost every part of the known world. In our own country, the greatest quantity is produced in the counties of Stafford, Salop, York, and Derby. Iron stones are distinguished into silicious, argillaceous, and calcareous, in proportion as sand, clay, or lime are found predominant in them. They are frequently found bedded in strata of laminated clay, termed *bind*, and partaking of the same inclination as the strata above and below. When broken, the internal fracture frequently presents the most elegant configurations, impressions of vegetables, fossil shells, &c.

“Iron ore is not unfrequently found in a regular stratum, occupying the whole space between the strata above and below it. When the strata (usually a laminated blue or okery clay) which contain the iron stones are not more than 25 or 30 feet in depth, they are procured by sinking a pit first, about 8 feet diameter, which is enlarged as the depth increases, until the iron stones are reached, the pit is undermined until it becomes near 20 feet diameter, and of a conical figure, when all the stones contained in the pit are taken out, another is dug so near the former that it will meet at the bottom. The earth taken from the second pit is thrown into the first, and in this manner the work proceeds, until the depth becomes greater: it is then the most economical method to work a mine under ground in the same manner as for coals. It frequently happens that an iron furnace is situated, where coals are mined at a considerable depth, while the ore is procured nearer the surface, by this method the same expence of machinery for drawing off the water serves for both.”

The different substances with which the metal is united, greatly affect the quality of the iron, when separated from them, and each requires a peculiar mode of treatment; the proportions of fuel and flux being varied, so as to produce, as much as possible, similar results from every description of ore. Farey, jun. whom we have already quoted, observes on this subject, in the *Pantologia*, “Iron masters consider that with the same proportion of fuel, the best iron will be produced from the argillaceous ores; that is, respecting strength, and a moderate degree of fusibility.

“Calcareous ores afford iron which melts easily, though it is deficient in strength; when manufactured into bar iron it becomes *red short*, that is, brittle when hot.

“The metal produced from iron stones, containing nearly equal mixtures of sand, clay, and lime, has an intermediate degree of fusibility and softness; but generally very strong. The worst crude iron is obtained from argillaceous ore: it is unfit for any purpose in this state, and when rendered malleable is *cold short*, or brittle when cold.”

One species of ore, although not of any importance in the manufacture of

Some have supposed that these masses have been projected from another planet; beyond the sphere of whose attraction they have been carried, by a force, which has brought them within the sphere of this. The notion is uncommon but cannot be called absurd.

A piece of the Yorkshire stone contained, in 150 parts, silix 75, magnesia 37, oxide of iron 48, oxide of nickel 29 making an excess of 12 from the absorption of oxygen during the process of analyzation.

iron, is yet of too much consequence to be passed over without notice:—we mean the *Ferrum sulphuratum*, Pyrites, or Sulphurets of Iron. These are most commonly made use of for the manufacture of green copperas, or *sulphat* of iron, for which purpose they are collected together in a very large heap, exposed to the atmosphere, from whence they gradually absorb oxygen, and become converted into sulphats; a portion of this is dissolved by every shower of rain, and is conducted by channels into a large cistern, whence it is conveyed into boilers, concentrated to the strength most favourable to chrysalization, and then run off into vessels suitable for that purpose.

The solution always contains an excess of acid, and it is found eligible to throw into it a quantity of old iron, in order perfectly to neutralize it.

Formerly the only means of procuring sulphuric acid, was by the distillation of copperas. The consumption of it in dyeing, calico printing, &c. is very considerable, and great quantities are annually exported.

“The first operation to which the iron ore is subjected, is roasting; that is, exposing the stones to a moderate heat, which volatilizes any extraneous mixture of the ores. The operation is performed by spreading upon the ground a layer of coals, about eight or nine inches thick, and extending from 10 to 12 feet in length, the breadth being about eight or nine feet: these coals are covered with a stratum of ore five or six feet in thickness, and interspersed with coke dust and small cinders; the whole is covered over with slack or small coals. The fuel is now set on fire, and suffered to burn as long as any matter capable of supporting combustion remains; which will be sometimes three weeks or a month. The ore, by this operation, loses very considerably in weight; its colour is changed from a dark brown, to that of the red oxide of iron, a change which is probably owing to the increase of oxygen furnished by the decomposition of the water contained in the ore whilst the hydrogen is dissipated. The reduction of weight is owing in a great measure to the decomposition of the water, as well as the absence of any other matters which may be volatilized by that heat. It is found by experience, that if the roasting is imperfectly performed, or omitted, the quality of the iron made from it is greatly injured; which is attributed by practical men to the loss of heat, which is sustained by introducing raw ore into the furnace. Iron stones vary in their products of iron from 15 to 35 per cent, by weight, of the raw ore.”

The next operation is that of *smelting*. To give a description of the blast furnace will not, we hope, be accounted necessary; indeed, without the assistance of accurate engravings, it would be very difficult to convey, to those unacquainted with the subject, a clear idea of its construction. Until about forty or fifty years ago, small furnaces were generally made use of, and these, as we have before observed, heated with charcoal, in the same manner as is now practised on the continent. So long as England abounded with fire-wood*

* By the act of the 1st of Queen Elizabeth, chap. 15, it is enacted, that no oak, beech, or ash timber, of the breadth of one foot square at the stub, shall be cut down to be converted to charcoal for making of iron, in any parts of the kingdoms of England and Wales, except in the county of Sussex, in the weild of Kent, and in certain parishes therein named in the county of Kent.—*Parkes's Chemical Essays*,

this process was carried on to considerable advantage, and we find, that the manufacture of iron was in a flourishing condition in the reign of James the First; but from that time, the increase of inhabitants, and of cultivation, and the subsequent decrease of wood, caused this business to decline, so greatly as to be nearly lost; until about forty years ago, when the discovery, or rather perfecting of the process of making iron with pit coal, placed it upon such a permanent basis, that it is capable of being extended to any magnitude. And when we reflect on the various purposes to which iron is now applied, the use of it appears almost illimitable. Bridges of the most astonishing dimensions, rail-ways carried on for the course of many miles,—machinery of every description,—our domestic implements, in fine, articles are wrought in this metal, to every device required for the comfort, accommodation, ease or luxury of the whole body of mankind.

The coal adapted for iron-making must be such as will run together in the process of coking, and be capable of bearing the great weight of ore heaped upon them in the furnace. To have good coke is, to the iron founder, a matter of the first importance, and we intend to resume this subject in the next number, by giving an account of the most approved methods of making coke.

† In the year 1776, Mr. Henry Horne published his "Essays on Iron and Steel," with directions for reducing the common iron ore into pig-iron, and then into bar-iron, fit for the most curious purposes; and in the same work he gave directions for a more perfect method than any before known, of charring pit-coal, so as to render it a proper succedaneum for wood-charcoal in the manufacture of iron. This little volume is now become scarce: it contains, however, many interesting particulars, and is worth the perusal of those who are engaged either in making iron or steel. *Parke's Essays.*

Original Correspondence, Selections, &c.

ANECDOTES OF B. WEST, ESQ.

—♦♦♦♦♦—

CIRCUMSTANCES not intrinsically important, and which in ordinary life would pass unnoticed, are often valuable when connected with men eminent for virtue, station, or talent. Few are the lives which are made up of a series of striking events, and even when they are, the more humble incidents of private life—the every day occurrences, are yet dear to the Biographer.—They exhibit the *natural man*, unsophisticated by habit and refinement, and they therefore tend to a full and a more interesting development of the human character.

Hence it is, that things apparently trivial derive importance: that not ac-

tions only, but words and looks become of consequence; and the light prattle of a careless hour, is sometimes a treasure that cannot be too highly estimated. This consideration may, perhaps, tolerate the following memoranda, which are connected with the name of a man whose attainments in art, and the splendor of whose productions, have shed a lustre on the reign of his present Majesty.

BENJAMIN WEST, Esq. the venerable President of the Royal Academy, is a native of what now are the United States of America; hence it is, that he has occasionally been represented as a FOREIGN ARTIST; of which he sometimes complains, as he is extremely tenacious of his claim to the character of a freeborn subject of the British Empire.

An instance of his feeling on this subject once occurred when the writer of this article was present in his painting room. A proof sheet of a new and splendid work,—the PORTRAITS OF EMINENT MEN, was put into his hands by the publisher. It contained a short biographical sketch of himself; which he was requested to peruse previously to publication. He did so, but not without particularly noticing the manner in which he was mentioned as a native of America. He took out his pencil—passed it across some of the words, evidently in disapprobation of the matter it contained—"Sir," said he, "this is not the first time I have had to complain of being thus erroneously represented as a native of another country;" and I am too proud of being born a subject of his present Majesty, to whom I feel myself indebted for the situation I hold in society and in art, to notice the circumstance without complaint. It is a prevailing error, into which you have fallen; I therefore, impute no blame to you, but I request you to do me justice—When you mention the place of my nativity, impress upon the minds of your readers, that when I was born in the State of Pennsylvania, America was then as completely and entirely a part of the British Empire, as the county of Middlesex; and I assure you, Sir, that I would not sacrifice any part of my claim, to so honourable a birth-right for a much greater consideration than a Mess of Pottage."

Early in life this distinguished ornament of his profession manifested an attachment to the practice of drawing, which decidedly evinced the force and inclination of his genius—The pen and the pencil, were by him, scarcely used for any other purpose, and he soon learned to delineate with wonderful fidelity, the various forms of objects, as they were presented to his observation—His parents rather encouraged than repressed his juvenile efforts; but being members of the society of Quakers, when he had attained the eighth year of his age, they felt alarmed at his perseverance in a pursuit, hardly tolerated by the rigid principles of their religious profession. A friend of the family, however represented to them how very futile all their attempts would be, to fetter the mind, or direct into another channel, the talents of Young West by coercive proceedings. He therefore advised them to leave him to the free indulgence of his inclinations, and rather to encourage than restrain the play of his genius—He at the same time presented him with a box containing pencils, colours and canvas—which were accompanied by several historical engravings from the old masters: a present more grateful to the feelings of a young artist could hardly have been made, and he surveyed his new acqui-

tion with a feeling bordering on rapture.—Retiring to bed he was permitted to take the box into his room, in which were deposited the whole paraphernalia of his art; for he could not regard it as safe in any person's possession but his own.—He placed it near his bed—In the middle of the night he awoke, and ascertaining that his treasure was safe, he watched it with an anxious solicitude until day light, when he could avail himself of his newly acquired stores. He says, that even now he well recollects the sensations, which he experienced on this occasion.—In the morning he took his colours into an unfrequented room, at the top of his father's house, and absenting himself from school unknown to his parents, he began a copy in oil of one of the engravings. On this work he was employed several days, always making his appearance in the family, at those hours when he could not be supposed to be at school—His master however, solicitous to know the cause of his absence, after three days had expired, called at his father's house to enquire after his pupil. His mother immediately suspecting how her son had been employed, traced him to his painting room, where she found him busily engaged with all the implements of his art about him.—This, as West himself remarks, was an important æra in his life, and had a decided influence on his subsequent pursuits.

“Thus Sir,” says West, (who sometimes narrates this anecdote with a tenderness of feeling that excites the most powerful interest,) “my mother detected me in my covert practices—she taxed me with playing the truant, the cause of which was now apparent. I felt the impropriety of my conduct, and knew that I deserved her displeasure. Perplexed and strongly agitated, I lifted up my hands as if to implore forgiveness—and I well recollect saying to my mother with a degree of earnestness which appeared to affect her much; “O mother do not be angry with me, indeed I *could not* help it.”—My mother, sir, instead of chiding me, threw her arms around my neck;—with tears she told me she was not angry with me;—and then she most affectionately kissed me;—that kiss, sir, made me a painter.”

The copy which he made at this time is now in his possession, exactly in the state in which his mother found him employed upon it, for it was never permitted to be touched with the pencil afterwards. The subject is historical and the principal and subordinate groupes nearly fill the whole of the canvas. On comparing it with the engraving, I observed that he had borrowed a figure from another picture, to fill up a chasm which was an evident defect in the composition of the original; a circumstance which shews how very strongly and how accurately he felt on the subject of art, even when he was only eight years old—He is now nearly eighty, his mind unimpaired in vigour, and his hand bold and rapid, in execution—The picture on which he is now employed may perhaps be his last, it is certainly his *greatest*, and I hope for the honour and the gratification of this veteran artist, it will be his best.

R.

Sheffield, Sept. 17. 1817.

OBSERVATIONS ON A MATHEMATICAL QUERY.

* * * * *

To the Editors of the Northern Star.

A CORRESPONDENT has noticed, at page 193, of your Magazine for September, a singularly absurd Query, which was originally proposed in the Gentleman's Mathematical Companion, for 1799, and answered, in the succeeding number of that work, by the proposer, a learned Doctor, and two other gentlemen. His prefatory and emphatic words, "*Amazing powers of Demonstration,*" induced me to read the Query with particular attention; and as I had by me the Mathematical Companion referred to, I immediately gratified my curiosity with reading its solution or demonstration, which, on a little consideration, I found to be as erroneous as the query is absurd and preposterous.—But as mere assertion is of little or no weight without proof, (especially when opposed to such high authority) I will, with your permission, Messrs. Editors, lay before your readers the Query and its Solution, as they stand in the Companion, and afterwards point out the particular part of the solution where the error lies.

Wishing you great and continued success in your new publication,
I am, Gentlemen, yours, &c.

PHILO-VERITAS.

Rotherham. Sept. 8, 1817.

THE QUERY.

“Ye learned in numbers, how will you contrive,
To prove that nothing is equal to five?”

THE SOLUTION.

“Put $a=1$, and $n=5+1=6$, that is one more than the given number, then the following work will clear this matter.

$$\frac{1-a^n}{1-a} = 1 + a + a^2 + a^3 + a^4 + \&c. \text{ to } a^{n-1} = \frac{1-a^n}{1-a} = 1 + a + a^2 + a^3 + a^4 + a^5 = \frac{1-1^6}{1-1}$$

$= \frac{1-1}{1-1} = 1$ only, because the numerator and denominator are equal. Then will $a + a^2 + a^3 + a^4 + a^5 = 5$ be also $= 0$.”

Remarks.—In the preceding solution it is asserted, that $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$ is $= 1$ only, because the numerator and denominator are equal: but we shall shew, that the fraction $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$ or its equal $\frac{0}{0}$, is, bona fide, equal to any number whatever. For let s represent any number in general: then whatever S be, it is plain that $S-S=0$, also $1-1=0$; and since things that are equal to one and the same thing are equal to one another, we have $S-S=1-1$; and dividing each side of this equation by $1-1$, gives $S = \frac{1-1}{1-1}$. Thus we see, that in determining the value of the fraction, $\frac{1-1}{1-1} = 1$, instead of its legitimate value S , the Solutionist was led to the erroneous conclusion, “ $5=0$.”

TOMB OF ALFRED THE GREAT.



To the Editors of the Northern Star.

VISITING very recently, a gentleman who resides in the neighbourhood of DRIFFIELD, either curiosity, or a better feeling, induced me to make an excursion of a few miles, for the purpose of seeing the burial place of King Alfred. Never monarch had a more humble grave.—He rests within the chancel of *Little Driffield*, without a stone to tell where he lies.

Posthumous honours are not always equally bestowed.—Some, who have made mankind their sport, and who have lived only to tyrannize and oppress, have their mouldering remains surrounded with the more splendid productions of art, and their *virtues* forsooth, are recorded on the richest tablets, while Alfred, the truly Great—and the good—the benefactor of his country, and one of the best of kings, whose government ever blessed a people, sleeps in his grave, unhonoured with a memorial. The chancel of the little church where he reposes, is very small, and plain even to meanness, and its floor is paved with red brick. The walls are covered with white wash, and the simple inscription informs the traveller, that

“In the chancel of this church lie the remains of Alfred, King of Northumbria, who departed this life in the year 705.”

History fixes the death of this great man in the year 901 : it may, therefore be presumed, that the date above quoted is erroneous ; a mistake which has probably occurred in consequence of the frequent renewal of the inscription. The figures, perhaps, have been nearly obliterated, when the operation of white-washing has taken place, a mistake may thus have been unintentionally made, and an error introduced, which every future re-writing would contribute to perpetuate.

I have somewhere met with the information, that about thirty years ago, the Society of Antiquarians deputed two of their body, for the purpose of ascertaining, as correctly as they could, at so remote a period of time, the fact of Alfred having been buried in the church of Little Driffield. They obtained permission to dig in the chancel, where they found a stone coffin, which contained, as they imagined, the skeleton of that excellent monarch, accompanied with part of his armour, which, in conformity to a very ancient custom, had been buried with him. An historical fragment, known only to some of the members of that society, is said to have pointed out the place where he lay. Having accomplished the object of their journey, to Driffield, they reposed the coffin, and the grave of Alfred.

If any of your correspondents can furnish additional information on this interesting subject, many of your readers, I am persuaded, will thank them for the communication, and they will particularly oblige,

Gentlemen, yours, &c.

R.

To the Editors of the Northern Star.

IN page 219 of your last, a new method of teaching languages is announced by Mr. Duffel, from America, which is stated to have attracted much of public attention: a method, too, by which, one master may teach a foreign language to one or two thousand pupils at the same time, without any assistance. I hesitate not, *in limine*, to avow my conviction that this is altogether impracticable. I am no such enthusiast, as to believe that one man of the strongest mind and quickest talents, could, with common decency, educate, in a plain manner, such a number of pupils, without any assistance.

But "limed twigs" are often set "to catch old flies." With the many, *Omne ignotum, pro magifico est!*

There is, Mr. Editor, no *Royal way* to become, or to make scholars, and I fear, the high praises bestowed on some pretended improvements of modern date, will not be well supported by facts.

I do not wish to appear adverse to the adoption of the Lancastrian and Madras systems, in order to instruct the lower orders, to whom nothing but the commonest education is usually given; but you will pardon me, if I express my doubts, as to the probability of any advantageous application of their methods, to classical instruction, and to the higher departments of education, generally. Sorry should I be, to see the substantial course of solid learning pursued in many institutions of my native country, such as Eton, Westminster, Winchester, and our other chartered, and Free Grammar Schools, superseded by the system of a Bell, a Lancaster, or even the American Mr. Duffel.

No doubt, improvements are continually made, in the modes of education, but they will find their way when they have been well tried, into every respectable seminary. Any attempt to obtrude supposed improvements upon us, before we are well convinced of their utility, will only frustrate the object designed to be accomplished.

I should be obliged to any of your correspondents, who could, through the medium of you work, give us more exact and particular information than that in your last, as to the application of any of these methods to a course of solid and liberal education. I wish not for controversy, but information.

I am, Gentlemen,

ONE OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

Wakefield, 18th Sept. 1817.

To the Editors of the Northern Star.

GENTLEMEN,—A Correspondent, in the last number of your miscellany, enquires whether an examination of "the qualifications of persons who are about to undertake the arduous, and important employment of superin-

tending the education of youth," would not be a national benefit? When we consider the culpable ignorance of many of our pseudo-literati, there can be but one opinion on this subject; but the practicability of the scheme remains to be demonstrated. A brief mention of some of the principal difficulties likely to be experienced, before such a project can be carried into execution, is not merely a subject for speculation, but may be productive of practical good, by calling the attention of those who may particularly interest themselves in its success, to attempt the obviating of such objections as may be raised. Let us, for better elucidation, suppose a case which must very frequently occur: A young man, probably incapable of laborious exertion, conceives that he is competent to undertake the education of a few children in reading, writing, and the first rules of arithmetic; but, before he can attempt this, his qualifications must be enquired into; and now arises a query; on what subjects is he to be examined? surely not as to his knowledge of algebra, fluxions, &c. nor even of trigonometry, navigation, or land surveying.

We will, therefore, suppose him found capable of teaching those subjects he intends immediately to engage in; but in a few years, by industry, and perseverance, he comes to move in a higher sphere; his knowledge is increased, and his school has been augmented in an equal ratio. He is now called upon to instruct others, in what he was himself entirely ignorant of, at the commencement of his scholastic labours, but is he to undergo another examination? If so, how far is this second examination to extend? and what are to be the subjects comprised in it? On the other hand, if all be prohibited from undertaking the education of youth until their scientific attainments be equal to those of the most eminent masters, in the different departments of literature, none but persons whose pecuniary circumstances, as well as mental powers, are above mediocrity, can ever make themselves competent, and then what is to become of the lower classes, or majority of the population? Your correspondent makes a reference to physicians and surgeons; but, with them, the case is, in this respect, widely different: a medical practitioner may be called to the most complicated and difficult case, the first day of his practice; not so with the schoolmaster, he generally moves in a humble sphere, until his merit, or the public good opinion of it, allows him a higher station. It will give me considerable pleasure to find that the objections I have advanced are without foundation, or that they can be easily obviated, as those of minor consequence are not mentioned.

A subject of such vital importance to all classes of society cannot meet with too attentive consideration, and it is upon this ground that I rest my apology for obtruding so long on the pages of the "Northern Star."

September, 15, 1817.

D.

P. S. Allow me to recommend to the perusal of your correspondent, K. who seems to have so much at heart the amelioration of the insane, a pamphlet lately published, entitled "Cursory Remarks, on a bill now in the House of Peers, for Regulating of Mad-Houses, &c." by G. M. Burrows, M. D. F. L. S. where he will find the moral management of the insane, particularly with respect to visitors, ably discussed.

ON THE RECESSION OF THE OCEAN.

♦♦♦♦♦

To the Editors of the Northern Star.

IF you consider the following observations on a curious point of natural history, worthy of a place in your excellent and much-esteemed miscellany, they are at your service.

Mr. Gibbon, in his celebrated history of the Decline of the Roman Empire, says, "The modern Philosophers of Sweden seem agreed, that the waters of the Baltic, sink in a regular proportion, which they have estimated at half an inch every year." And he quotes as his authority, an abstract of Dalin's History of Sweden, in the *Bibliothèque Raisonnée*, tom. 11, &c. Now, according to this theory and computation, the waters of the Baltic must have sunk not less than seventy-five feet, or twenty-five yards perpendicular, in the space of eighteen centuries, which have elapsed since the birth of Christ and the reign of Augustus. At, or about that period, we find that the Roman armies, under the conduct of Germanicus and Tiberius, were extending their conquests from the Rhine, to the Elms, the Weser and the Elbe; and from the accounts which Tacitus and other Historians have given of these expeditions, it appears that the North-western parts of Germany were less elevated above the sea, than at present. It would even seem that many of the lower parts of that country were then submerged, and that the more elevated districts appeared like islands or peninsulas. The Romans, indeed, considered the North of Germany, in which they included Denmark and the whole of Scandinavia, which comprehended the modern Sweden and Norway, as a vast assemblage of islands. The geographical knowledge of the Romans, however, was so very limited, and their acquaintance with Northern Germany and the other countries surrounding the Baltic, so imperfect, that no accurate information with respect to localities, can be deduced from their descriptions.

In reasoning on the hypothesis of the Swedish Philosophers, however, it must be concluded that eighteen centuries ago, a great part of the dominions of Prussia, as well as of the coasts of Russia, and the other countries bordering on the Baltic Sea, must have been overflowed with its waters. The sandy and marshy levels, of which a great part of these countries consist, indeed, give a plausible appearance, to such a conjecture. But to ascertain how far into the interior, the waters of the Baltic extended, and what districts were submerged, would require more accurate surveys, than any that have been made. If all those parts of the country, which are not elevated seventy-five feet above the surface of that sea, then constituted a part of its bottom, it must have been far more extensive than at present, and it must even have covered a considerable part of Northern Germany. I do not know that the matter has ever been ascertained, by an actual survey, but it appears somewhat doubtful, whether Berlin, the capital of the Prussian dominions, be elevated so much as twenty-five yards above the level of the Baltic. If not, its site as well as that of St. Petersburg, and several other parts of the Russian coast, must have been under water at the commencement of the

Christian æra. And if we carry our calculations backward, on the same principles, it seems that there must have been a time, when not only the North of Germany, but a great part of the level countries of Poland, Russia and Denmark, must have been continually under water, and the more elevated districts only, have appeared as islands.

But if the Baltic sinks half an inch every year, it appears evident, that the ocean must also sink in the same, or at least nearly the same, proportion; for it is well known, that water will find its level. That the surface of the ocean does become gradually lower, and its extent more contracted, is easy to prove. In some parts, indeed, the sea has made, and still continues to make, encroachments on the land; but this only happens, where the shores consist of high cliffs of clay, sand or gravel, and are easily undermined and let down by the beating of the waves. But these encroachments of the ocean on the land are inconsiderable, when compared with the land which the water leaves in various parts of the globe. The late Spanish traveller, who, under the assumed character of a Mussulman, and the fictitious name of Ali Bey, visited the principal cities of Morocco, Fez, and other parts of Africa, and joining the caravan, made a pilgrimage to Mecca, is decidedly of opinion that the Atlantic island, so often mentioned by the ancients, was no other than the mountainous ridge of Atlas, which in the ages of remote antiquity, appeared as an island, being surrounded by the ocean. The conjecture, indeed, is far from being improbable; and Ali Bey grounds his opinion, on the appearance of the country, which, as he observes, is to a great extent, on every side of Mount Atlas, low, flat and sandy, bearing every mark, of having formerly been covered by the sea. The eastern parts of the North American States, from New York to Florida, a distance of almost seven hundred miles, present a similar appearance. In that extensive tract of country stretching through the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, scarcely the least elevation is to be seen, till the traveller has advanced, in some places forty, in others fifty, sixty or seventy miles, from the coast, into the interior, where the country begins to be variegated with hills and valleys, and afterwards rises into the Apalachian, or Allegany Mountains. The Geographers and Geologists, who have treated minutely of America, seem generally to agree in the opinion, that all this low and level tract of country, has been formed or left bare, by the retrocession of the ocean. The same observation may be made respecting the Eastern parts of Mexico; a very considerable portion of the maritime parts of Terra Firma, Surinam, Guinea and Bengal. Admitting, indeed, the supposition of the Swedish Philosophers, mentioned by Gibbon, a very great proportion of what is now dry land, and in many places embellished with fertile fields and opulent cities, in various parts of the earth, must, two or three thousand years ago, have been covered by the sea. In our own country, it is evident, that the waters of the Humber, are constantly sinking and receding from the land, even within a few miles of the German Ocean. It is not much more than a century and a half, since Sunk Island, first made its appearance, being a small bank, visible for many years only at low water, and constantly overflowed by the tide. But the water sinking by degrees, the island gradually increased in extent, and contains at present more than four thousand five hundred acres, at an elevation of several feet above the surface

of the Humber. The Holderness Marshes, and the tract called Cherry Cob Sands, containing many thousands of acres, were also under water, about a century ago, and have acquired a 'great part of their present extent, within the time of the writer's remembrance.

It must, however, be observed, that alluvial lands are very commonly seen at the mouths of large rivers; being formed, in a great measure, by the mud or sand, which they bring down in their course, and deposit in large quantities, when the waters of the sea check their current. The distinguishing characteristic of these alluvial lands is, that, being wholly composed of the finer particles of the soil through which the rivers pass, there cannot be found in their composition, a stone, nor scarcely the smallest pebble. Such is the composition of the Egyptian Delta, which in the times of remote antiquity, was an open bay, and has since been gradually formed by the alluvia of the Nile. Such is also the island of New Orleans, as well as other extensive tracts of country, near the mouth of the Mississippi, in America, and the same observations may be made, respecting the Delta of the Indus, in Asia, and a considerable part of the province of Bengal, which has every appearance of being formed by the alluvia of the Ganges. Sunk Island, and the marshes on each side the Humber, in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, as well as those towards the mouth of the Thames, and numerous other rivers, both in Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, Germany, &c., are in part alluvial, having been formed by the deposit of soil, as well as by the lowering of the waters.

The Caspian Sea, and the adjacent country, display the most evident traces of the diminution of the waters, and the consequent increased extension of the land. It is well known, that although the Caspian receives the large river Wolga, with the Ural, and several others of less considerable magnitude, and has no visible outlet, yet its height never increases. On the contrary, its elevation and extent have, in all probability, greatly diminished. For the celebrated Russian traveller, Pallas, and others who were sent out, in the reign of Catharine II. to explore the various parts of the empire, observe, that for several hundreds miles, to the North and North-east of the Caspian, the whole country, which is level and sandy, interspersed with small, brackish lakes, bears evident marks of having been formerly covered by that sea. The country to the westward of the Caspian, extending at the foot of the Caucasian, or Circassian mountains, to the Black Sea, has exactly the same appearance, and affords the strongest probability, to the conjecture of the best geographers, and the most judicious travellers, that in ancient times, these two seas were united. And it appears that the drying of the intermediate space, as well as of the vast tracts of country to the North and North-east of the Caspian, is to be ascribed to the bursting of the Euxine, through the Bosphorus, or Streight of Constantinople, a fact which the celebrated French traveller, Tournefort, considers as a matter placed, almost beyond the possibility of doubt, and which, probably, caused that inundation in Greece, mentioned by Diodorus Siculus, and known by the name of the Flood of Deucalion. If this be the case, however, the drying of so great an extent of country, adjacent to the Caspian, does not afford any proof, of the general diminution, of the vast body of waters, on the face of the globe.

In regard to the circumstance of the Caspian Sea, now remaining always at the same height, without being ever increased by the rivers which it receives, several fanciful hypotheses have been formed; and it has been supposed to disembogue its waters, by a subterraneous channel, either into the Black Sea or the Persian Gulph. This, however, is a mere supposition, without the least shadow of proof, or even of probability. The most rational conjecture that can be formed on the subject, appears to be this; *viz.* that the Caspian loses as much water by evaporation, as is poured into it by the Wolga, and other rivers, of which it is the receptacle. This supposition is corroborated by what we perceive in the Mediterranean, from which the evaporations are so copious, that although it constantly receives so vast a quantity of water from the Hellespont, and a number of large rivers, yet a continual current, runs from the Atlantic, through the Straits of Gibraltar, to supply the deficiency.

It might, perhaps, be expected, that some observations should here be made, on the shells of fishes, &c. which are frequently found, in large quantities in very elevated situations, on the land, and even on the summits of high mountains, as for instance, on the tops of the Pyrenees; but these almost inexplicable appearances, have no connection with the present subject. They have exercised the talents and ingenuity of many skilful naturalists; and furnished matter for numerous dissertations; but all disquisitions on the subject, can end in nothing more than conjecture. The marine relics, found in such situations, indeed, afford incontestible evidence, that several parts of this terraqueous globe, have suffered extraordinary convulsions, in a time, anterior to all the records of history or tradition: but the subject here under consideration, is of a different nature, the gradual diminution of the waters, being the effect of causes, constantly, but slowly operating, through successive ages, and the measure of which might be ascertained, if history could furnish us with a sufficient number of accurate observations.

Although the gradual diminution of the waters, which cover so great a part of the surface of the globe, appears to be proved by numberless instances, a few of which have been here adduced; there are many circumstances which militate strongly against the theory, brought forward by Mr. Gibbon, at least when taken in its full extent. It has already been observed, that as water always finds its level, the surface of a particular sea, cannot become lower, without producing a corresponding effect on the other seas, with which it has a communication. If, therefore, the Baltic had sunk; seventy-five feet, since the Christian era, the German Ocean, with which it is now, as nearly as possible, on a level, must have sunk in the same degree. But the situation of Holland affords sufficient evidence, that this is not the case. The city of Amsterdam, was founded about the year 1200, although it was then inhabited, only by fishermen. Since that time, six hundred years have elapsed, and during that period, the adjacent sea ought, by the calculation of the Swedish Philosophers, to have become twenty-five feet lower, in order to continue on a level with the Baltic. But it is evident, that this is not the case; for if the surface of the German Ocean and the Zuider Zee had been twenty-five feet higher then, than at present, not only the site of Amsterdam, but also the greatest part of Holland, would have been constantly

under water. It may, also, be remarked, that the Mediterranean has not greatly sunk below the elevation which it had, in the time of the Roman republic. For the Pomptine or Pontine Marshes, which are about thirty miles south eastward from Rome, and were lately drained, by Pope Pius Sixth, are apparently, not many feet higher above the sea, than they were at the time of the construction of the "Appia Via," "the Appian Road," about 300 years before the Christian æra. Similar observations might also be made, on the Fens of Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire, the height of which, above the level of the sea, does not seem to be many feet more than it was at the time of the Norman conquest. The alterations in the aspect of that flat country, are owing to embankments and drainage, much more than to the retrocession of the bordering sea.

It cannot, however, be doubted, that the oceans and seas, which, according to the most accurate calculations, occupy two thirds of the surface of this terraqueous globe, do gradually subside. And this is not incompatible with the indestructibility of matter; for a part of the evaporations, arising from the seas, being absorbed by the vegetables growing on the earth, and these vegetables decaying, and being in process of time, converted into mould, no portion of water is annihilated, but only incorporated with, and changed into, other substances. By the continual operation of these causes, the land must gradually increase in elevation and extent, while the vast mass of waters, is diminished, but certainly not with such rapidity as is supposed by the Swedish Philosophers, whose hypothesis, Mr. Gibbon has brought forward, without investigating its merits, or perceiving the objections to which it is liable.

JOHN BIGLAND.

ON THE INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE UPON THE HUMAN MIND.

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To the Editors of the Northern Star.

I beg leave to offer for insertion in your work, the following remarks on the influence which climate has upon the human mind. This is a question which must be entirely decided by facts: but it would be extremely unjust to draw them merely from polished society:—for here *moral* causes have the greatest share in forming the human character. As we are endeavouring to find the effect of a physical cause, we must look amongst those nations and countries, where the original stamp of nature has been least altered and defaced by civilization.

Neither, I apprehend, would it be just, to judge of the mental faculties of a human creature, merely by his quickly comprehending the subtleties, and perceiving the beauties of a logical disquisition. No; it is from firmness of character, from undaunted courage,—from his imagination,—from a certain noble daring,—a spirit of independence, enterprise, industry and research, that we ought to conclude what manner of man he is.—Shall we despise the

mind of the untutored savage, because it is obscured by the mists of ignorance? As well and as justly might we lay to the charge of the glorious God of light, the lowering of the sky, when heavily in clouds comes on the day. The rough diamond has its intrinsic value, although to undiscerning and ignorant eyes, it may appear inferior to polished glass. The polish of the diamond *shows* indeed, but does not *make* its value.

If we are to rate the powers of intellect which any nation may possess, only by the resemblance which their customs may bear to the manners of modern Europe, we can never come to any just conclusion on the question. But if we take, what I have mentioned above, as our touch-stone, by which to try the nature of the human faculties, we shall find, although opinions and manners vary, in different parts of the world, and change in almost every age, that it will be a fit test for every region of the habitable globe, by which we may judge of man, from the age of Noah, down to the age of George the Third.

It is universally acknowledged, that the body exerts a considerable influence on the mind;—and hence it follows, that whatever affects the corporeal frame of man, must through that medium, possess a power over his mind. Now as no one can deny that climate does affect the human body, it is clearly proved, that it must have some influence on the mind of man. We have only to consult the relations of Historians and Geographers, to see whether this conclusion be correct or not.—

By those who consider the mental powers of mankind as being influenced by climate, it is affirmed that extreme cold, especially if accompanied with a thick foggy atmosphere, benumbs and as it were, seals up the mental faculties of man:—that intense heat has the effect of enervating and giving such a degree of lassitude to the soul, as to render it unwilling to exert its latent properties: and that it is in the temperate climes alone, where man attains his greatest dignity. How far these assertions are borne out by facts it is our business now to enquire.—

The most uncivilized region of the globe, the one in which man acts most according to the dictates of nature, is the immense continent of North and South America;—and if we turn our attention to the inhabitants of the tract lying between the 50th. and 65th. degrees of North latitude, how dead do they appear, to all the lively feelings of the human breast;—deaf to the call of ambition and to almost all the other passions of our nature, they appear scarcely to be blessed with half the soul, with which the favoured people of climes less rigid, are endowed. Man is a being considered as capable of progressive improvement;—but the inhabitants of these climates appear to have existed in the same state of ignorance for ages. Their miserable huts have never been changed into more comfortable dwellings, or collected together so as to deserve the name of a town. They seem to have little idea of the pleasures of society, and compared with other men, are little elevated above the brutes that perish; for the sole apparent purpose for which they draw their breath, is to provide themselves with food, and to propagate their species.

This is not only the character of those, who inhabit the frozen regions of North America, but of those who live within the degrees of latitude mentioned above, nearly throughout the world;—it is not only due to the Esqui-

maux and to the natives of Greenland, but likewise to the Laplanders, the Simoides, and the wandering tribes of Siberia and Kampschatka.

If we examine more temperate climes, and contemplate the character of the inhabitants, what a most striking contrast will be exhibited to our view ; we shall find men, who alternately overwhelm us with astonishment, and freeze us with horror, by the extremes of conduct which they manifest. All the powers of their minds are brought into full exercise. Here, we behold people divided into different nations; and each individual jealous of the honour of his particular tribe ; subtle in forming schemes, and bold and prompt in executing them ; possessing a spirit of enterprise, a patience and a courage, which the greatest difficulties and dangers cannot subdue. When sacrificed to the revenge of his enemies he suffers himself to be bound to the stake, for the fancied glory of his clan, while the savage warrior stimulates his companions by the war-song of *defiance*, and by recounting to them the numbers he has slain in battle, urges them to ply all the torments which the most diabolical imagination can suggest, in order to accomplish his purposes.—The savage Chieftain by the customs of his country, must undergo multiplied privations, before he can attain to the rank at which he aims. Spurred on by ambition, he would prove, that he is worthy of his office, by shewing that his mind has gained a complete ascendancy over his body, and is not to be subdued by the most exerceiating tortures.

Although, perhaps, they may not excel in the fine-turned period and well-chosen simile, amongst these uncivilized clans, yet the hoary-headed chief possesses a nervous manly eloquence, which if to be judged of, by the effects it produces, is only to be surpassed by the orators of Greece and Rome.—Roused by the injuries his nation may have sustained, stimulated by revenge and the hope of plunder, he possesses the power of inflaming the minds of his people almost to a degree of frenzy. The War-song, and more horrid War-dance succeed, and they go to battle, with all the vigour with which the hope of revenge and booty can inspire them. It is not only in the temperate zones of America, that men manifest that savage greatness of soul, of which I have been speaking, but the description suits the character of men in similar climates over the whole world ; it will apply to the ancient inhabitants of these isles, to the Gauls and Germans, and to the wandering tribes of Tartars in Asia.

Now let us examine those countries that lie in warmer latitudes, and see whether they will equally bear out the assertion, that heat of climate enervates the mind, and renders the people inclined to indolence. That in the southern parts of America, it has this effect, is very evident from the ease with which a handful of Spaniards, subdued whole kingdoms, and rendered their abject slaves, treble their own numbers. How different from the Northern Aborigines, who at this day, are the terror of the frontiers of the United States, and even oblige them to pay an annual tribute for a considerable part of their territories ! If we examine the dispositions of the natives of Paraguay, we shall find little difference between them and the indolent Hottentots of Africa, or the quiet and inoffensive race, who cover the sultry plains of Hindoostan. It is a singular, but remarkable fact, that the inhabitants of these countries, are now become a prey to more bold and enterprising nations.

History, is in this case, rather barren of information, as it only shews us the fatal power of luxury, in advancing by slow but sure steps, the ruin of the morals and strength of a nation. Yet, there is one fact upon record, which must have a considerable influence, in deciding the present question. When Rome; from being merely a petty city in Italy, became, by the continued successes of her arms, the mistress of the then known world; having her military forces disseminated over the plains of Numidia, the provinces of Egypt, of Judea, Syria, Mesopotamia, Lydia, Greece and Macedonia, at the same time, that one part of her legions were pursuing their victories in Gaul, Spain, Britain, and Germany; it was manifest what power climate exerted over the character of man. When ambition stirred up the civil commotions which deluged the conquered countries with the blood of the conquerors, it was evident that men born in the same city, and subject, during their youth, to the same laws and customs,—acquired opposite characters, merely by the influence of climate. Those Chiefs, who had the good fortune to attach to their interest, the troops who had borne the cold and changeable seasons of the Northern provinces, were always successful over their enemies, who had only the exalted legions of the South to oppose to them.

To this circumstance Cæsar was in a great measure, indebted, for the uncommon power he acquired:—and Constantine could never have withstood, and much less have overcome, his numerous and powerful rivals to the throne, but by the support of the hardy soldiers of the North. That penetrating Historian Gibbon, attributes the success, which accompanied the arms of Constantine, solely to this cause.

From what I have said, I would by no means, wish it to appear, that it was climate *alone*, which affected the human mind, in the cases I have mentioned, since I am always willing to allow that moral causes possess an influence, nay, a superior influence over it: but the question is,—Does climate possess any power in this respect? and I think myself warranted in stating my conviction that it does.

I am, &c.

MERCATOR.

PRINCIPLES OF OUR ADMIRATION OF RUINS, EXAMINED.*

THE natural charms of the scenery in the midst of which ruins are placed, their own intrinsic majesty and beauty, the rarity of such a spectacle, and the train of ideas associated with it, all contribute to render it one of the

* See Letters from a Father to his Son, on various Topics, relative to Literature, and the Conduct of Life, by J. Aikin, M. D.—a name which the writings of several branches of the family, have rendered sacred to Literature, Science, and the Arts. The subject of the above article, is so intimately connected with one of the leading features of our work, that we make no apology for inserting a paper, from a collection of Letters, well-known to the more informed and polished part of our Readers. — Ed.

most interesting objects of a traveller's curiosity. I cannot but think, however, that the extraordinary passion for ruins of every kind which at present prevails, has in it a good deal of the rage of a predominant fashion, and goes beyond all bounds of sober judgment. I shall therefore, in this letter, canvass some of the principles on which our admiration of ruins is founded.

The first impression made by the view of a mass of ruins can scarcely in any country have been of the pleasing kind. It must have been that of waste, and desolation—of decayed art and lost utility. If the “smiling works of man” in their perfect state were always objects of delight, their forlorn and dilapidated condition must have excited melancholy emotions. Thus we find that the horrors of the howling wilderness were in the poetical representations of the earliest writers aggravated by the picture of ruined edifices; nor can we, I imagine, discover in all antiquity, traces of any other ideas associated with these spectacles. But melancholy itself is a source of pleasure to a cultivated mind, and images of grandeur and sublimity rise to the fancy on contemplating the operation of some mighty cause, whose effects do not too nearly interest us.

Hence the refined taste of modern times, occupied at leisure in extracting from every object the whole sum of sentiment it is capable of affording, has attached to ruins a set of ideas, formerly either little attended to, or overwhelmed by acuter sensations. Nor have they been only regarded as *sentimental* objects. The newest and most fashionable mode of considering them, is with respect to the place they hold in the *picturesque*; and it is chiefly under this character that they have become such favourites with landscape painters and landscape writers.

The pleasing effect of ruins on the *eye*, may be merely the consequence of their having been parts of a grand or beautiful piece of architecture. The relics of Grecian temples, and theatres, or of Roman baths and palaces, the tall Corinthian pillars which supported some colossal portico, the long ranks of a broken colonade, the high-roofed cathedral aisle, and Gothic window with its rich compartments and delicate tracery, are all objects on which the noblest arts have bestowed intrinsic value. They are also *rarities*; and they form a striking contrast with the rustic and solitary scenes in which ruins are usually found.

No wonder, then, that the barbarous hand is execrated which levels with the dust the fair remnants of a cultivated age, nor that the eye of taste and knowledge lingers in silent admiration on these gems that glitter amid the desert. In this view, however, ruins have no peculiar value as such; on the contrary, the less ruinous, the better; and a remain of antiquity in perfect preservation is the great desideratum to the lover of the arts.

But ruins, still as *objects of sight*, are not without beauties peculiarly their own, which render them the favourite subjects of the pencil, and the admiration of all who travel in search of the *picturesque*. According to their feelings, the regular lines of art but ill harmonize with the free strokes of nature; and in a landscape they prefer the stick-built hovel and thatched cottage, to the neat uniformity of an elegant mansion. But in ruins, even of the most regular edifices, the lines are so softened by decay or interrupted by demolition; the stiffness of design is so relieved by the accidental in-

intrusion of springing shrubs and pendant weeds ; that even the richest decorations of art seem not misplaced amid the wildness of uncultivated nature. This mixture, too, produces somewhat perfect singular ; and novelty in itself is ever a source of pleasure. The ivy creeping along Gothic arches, and forming a verdant lattice across the dismantled casements ; bushes starting through the chasms of the rifted tower, and wild flowers embracing its battlements ; are the fantastic strokes of nature working upon patterns of art, which all the refinement of magnificence cannot imitate. It is, however, obvious, that for a ruin to be worth preserving as a figure in the landscape, it must have belonged to a work of some grandeur or elegance, and still exhibit the faded features of those qualities. A mere mass of rugged masonry, a cracked gable, or tottering wall, can give no other impressions than those of decay and desolation. They may, indeed, still be *picturesque* in the literal sense of the word ; that is, they may with suitable accompaniments be happily introduced into a *pictured* landscape ; but this is only a consequence of the imperfection of painting as an imitative art, whereby the harsh and prominent features of deformity are softened into ease and spirit. Who has not seen an old lime-kiln or dilapidated barn wrought by the hand of a master into a striking piece of scenery ? Yet, I presume, no person of elegant perceptions would choose to have such *real* objects confront his eye in the walks which he has led round his cultured domains.

With respect to the *sentimental* effects of ruins, they are all referable to that principle of association which connects animate with inanimate things, and past with present, by the relation of place. There cannot be finer topics for addresses to the imagination than this circumstance affords ; and poetry and oratory are full of examples of its application. The view of a field of battle in which the fate of a mighty kingdom was decided ; of gloomy towers once conscious to deeds of horror ; of ruined palaces, the ancient abodes of splendour and festivity ; of deserted towns where science and arts formerly flourished ; of the roofless choir and mouldering cloister, once vocal to pious hymns, or sacred to contemplation ; cannot but powerfully move every susceptible breast. The general sentiment inspired by such scenes is that of the mutability of human affairs ; and in certain tempers of the soul, nothing can be so sweetly soothing as the tender yet elevated melancholy excited by the contrast of the spectacle before our eyes, and that beheld by the imagination.

There is a mood,
 (I sing not to the vacant and the young)
 There is a kindly mood of melancholy,
 That wings the soul, and points her to the skies ;
 When tribulation clothes the child of man,
 When age descends with sorrow to the grave,
 'Tis sweetly soothing sympathy to pain,
 A gently wakening call to health and ease.
 How musical ! when all-devouring Time,
 Here sitting on his throne of ruins hear,

While winds and tempests sweep his various lyre,
How sweet thy diapason, Melancholy!

DYER, *Ruins of Rome.*

But to enjoy this strain of meditation to advantage, it is necessary that the place or remain should refer to somewhat really interesting—that the relics should be sufficient to afford some aid to the fancy—and that the emotions inspired by the recollected scene, be of a kind not incongruous with those we are likely to bring with us to the spot. I cannot but suspect, that the undistinguishing passion for ruins is only a proof how little their admirers are in general sentimentally affected by them.

A gay party rambling through the walks of a delightful pleasure-ground, would find an unpleasant damp striking upon their spirits on approaching an awful pile of religious ruins, did they really feel the force of its associations. Were they not capable of gazing at them as mere objects of curiosity, they would be sensible of a certain incongruity of place and occasion. Whilst, on the other hand, the genuine child of fancy, often too much disposed to a melancholy which our climate and habits of thinking naturally favor, might be led by such an adventitious aid to indulge his pensive humour to a hurtful excess.

Upon the principle of association, it will, however, appear, that the greater part of the relics of antiquity in this country can produce but trifling effects on the heart. The ideas they suggest are those of forms of life offering nothing dignified or pleasing to the mind. The castellated mansion of the ancient Baron, of which nothing is left but a shattered tower, frowning over the fruitful vale, reminds us only of the stern tyranny, brutal ignorance and gross licentiousness, which stained the times of feudal anarchy. And if we look back to the original state of our ordinary monastic remains, what shall we see, but a set of beings engaged in a dull round of indolent pleasures and superstitious practices, alike debasing to the heart and understanding? We are rejoiced that their date is past; and we can have little inducement to re-call them from that oblivion into which they are deservedly sunk, and which best accords with their primitive insignificance.

But there is a set of literati who will regard all that can be said about the picturesque and sentimental effects of ruins as mere trifling, and will direct your attention solely to their importance as *historical records*. This weighty topic I shall not attempt to discuss at any length. But I may venture to suggest, that much of their supposed value in this respect proceeds from the notion, that what would be of consequence if modern, acquires importance merely from its antiquity. In a narrative of the king of Prussia's campaigns, we are content with tracing all his considerable actions, and entering into his leading designs, without attempting to ascertain the precise spot of every encampment, or the scene of every skirmish. But if the antiquary, from the vestiges of a ditch and remains of a rampart, can render it probable that Agricola in his march against the Caledonians occupied such or such an eminence, he felicitates himself as the discoverer of a fact of high moment, and passes, among his brethren, as a most able and ingenious elucidator of the early history of Britain. Now, this is so harmless a piece of literary parade, that it may be spared a rigorous scrutiny. But, in return, the farmer

should be allowed an equal attention to the improvement of his land, and not be treated as a barbarian if he indistinguishably levels both *vallum* and *fossa* with his plough.

Since the art of writing has subsisted, all the important transactions of civilized nations have been transmitted in the page of the historian, with a copiousness and accuracy so infinitely superior to what can be done by monumental remains, that the utmost we can expect to gain from the study of the latter with this view, is the obscure intimation of some fact, thrown aside, as it were, by the cotemporary chronicler, as not worth the pains of recording. Whether in the present state of knowledge it be an object of importance to collect scraps and rubbish which were rejected in their day even by monks and friars, I leave you to determine for yourself.

Farewell!

ACCOUNT OF THE DRUIDS.

To the Editors of the Northern Star.

THE following account of the Druids, though imperfect, may, perhaps, be interesting to some of your readers, and therefore, is much at your service.

Wakefield, 10th Sept. 1817.

S. I. LAW.

WHETHER the Druids had their origin in Gaul or Britain, is a matter of dispute, which hitherto remains undecided, though we have the authority of Cæsar, in his Commentaries, for supposing them to have passed from Britain into Gaul, and to have established, in the latter country, that mode of worship which had long been practised in the former: it is, however, certain, that the Gallic Druids were frequently sent over to those of Britain for instruction; a proof that these were most versed in the mysteries of their religion, and, consequently, of no small weight in determining which were the first professors of Druidism. Be this, however, as it may, their powers and privileges, in both countries, were so many and so various, that they might justly be considered the sole directors of civil as well as of ecclesiastical affairs.

Dignified in their dress and appearance; reclusive and austere in their lives, they commanded the respect and dread of the people over whom they ruled with more than sovereign sway. They punished at their pleasure: without their consent neither peace could be concluded nor war declared: to them was the instruction of youth confided: without them no sacrifices could be made, no victims offered: they were Augurs, and foretold future events; explained the motions of the heavenly bodies; and, by the authority invested in them, could nominate or depose Magistrates and Kings.—In a word, they were, at the same time, Priests, Judges, Lawgivers, Soothsayers and Teachers. Possessed of such powers, it is not to be wondered that many should become candidates for admission into their order; yet, though open to persons of all ranks and conditions, the severity of a novitiate, extending in most cases to the length of fifteen or twenty years, during which period the memory was

to be daily loaded with verses, explanatory of their mysterious rites, prevented them from ever becoming a numerous body.

Of the religious opinions of the Druids, inasmuch as they held it impious to commit their tenets to writing, little can be said with certainty; in many points, however, they appear to have resembled the Brahmans of India, and the Magi of Persia. They inculcated the doctrine of *Metempsychosis*, or transmigration of souls, as appears from the following verses of Lucan:

—————" Vobis auctoribus, umbra
Non tacitas Erebi sedes, Ditisque profundi
Pallida regna petunt: regit idem spiritus artus
Orbe alio: longæ (canitis si cognita) vite
Mors media est."———LIN. 1.

They held it derogatory to their deities either to be worshipped in inclosed buildings or under human forms; hence their solemnities were performed in temples open to the weather, and immense in their extent, of which Stonehenge, on Salisbury Plain, is the most considerable that now remains. These temples were composed of vast blocks of stone, usually arranged in circles, round one of larger dimensions, which probably may have been the altar, so often deluged with the blood of human sacrifices.

Their habitations were in the deep recesses of oaken forests, far from the haunts of men; thus Lucan,

—————" Nemora alta remotis
Incolitis lucis."†

Here they instructed their novices, and here collected the mistletoe, which, as well as the oak, from whence it sprung, was considered sacred, and much used by them in their religious ceremonies; the separating of this, from the parent tree, was attended with great solemnity; and here it may be proper to notice the error of Pliny, who says, that, in cutting the mistletoe, a golden sickle was used; the fact is, the Druids severed it from the oak, with an instrument made of brass, somewhat like an axe in form, and called a *Celt*; of which numbers have been found at various times, but not one of gold, nei-

* As a large proportion of our readers, would not understand the original, we give the following rendering from Rowe, who it must be acknowledged, has translated his author rather freely. If communications of this kind, were accompanied with an English version, they would not be the less acceptable to many of our *Yorkshire* friends. *Ed.*

" If dying mortals' dooms they sing aright,
No ghosts descend to dwell in dreadful night;
No parting souls to grisly *Pluto* go,
Nor seek the dreary silent shades below:
But forth they fly immortal in their kind,
And other bodies in new worlds they find.
Thus life for ever runs its endless race,
And like a line, death but divides the space,
A stop which can but for a moment last,
A point between the future and the past."

† Our copy (ad fidem editionis Oudendorpianæ) reads, —

————— nemora alta remotis

Incolitis lucis.

which is rendered, " And haunt the lonely covert of the grave."

ther does it appear that this metal was at all known to the Druids. A procession of venerable men, clothed in white tunics, some bearing in their hands the sacred Celts, others filling the air with the chorus of those religious strains, which they had received by oral communication, and in continued succession, from the first institution of their order, would, even in the present times, produce an awful and imposing effect upon the spectators, how much greater than must have been its influence, on a rude and uncultivated race, like the ancient Britons.

Besides a Chief or Arch-Druid, who was chosen out of the whole body, (an election often determined by force of arms) they were divided into several orders, such as the *Bardi*, *Vates*, *Sarronides*, *Sannothei*, *Eubages*, &c. of which the *Bardi*, seem to have been the most remarkable; these excited the people to deeds of valour by the songs and historical legends, which they recited in praise of ancient times.

“ Vos quoque, qui fortes animas belloque peremptas
Laudibus in longum, Vates, dimittitis ævum,
Plurima securi fudistis carmina Bardii.”

The residence of the Chief Druid of Britain was, in what is now called the Isle of Anglesey; here it was that the Romans, when they first attempted to land, and cut down the sacred groves, were thunderstruck by the appearance and cries of the Druids; and here the Druids were themselves consumed in the fires they had prepared for their Roman victims.

The Deities worshipped by the Druids were many, the two of most consideration were *Teutates* and *Hesus*, answering to the Roman Mars and Mercury; to them they offered criminals and captives taken in war, but, when these were wanting, they did not hesitate to immolate innocent persons, on their unhallowed altars. Their most sacred solemnities were held on the sixth day of the moon, which was always the first of their month, and on these festivals, they were accustomed to inclose a number of victims in large wicker images, which they then set on fire and burnt, as an offering most acceptable to their divinities. To be forbidden assisting at these sacrifices, was considered a punishment of the most terrible kind, and it was by this sort of excommunication, that the Druids chiefly maintained their influence on the minds of the people. Of the veneration in which they were held, perhaps, a stronger proof cannot be adduced, than the fact, that on their appearance in the midst of contending armies, every weapon dropped, every hostility ceased. The Romans, aware that they must never hope to subdue the Britons, so long as the Druids continued in possession of full authority, resolved on their destruction, which, under a pretended abhorrence of their cruel sacrifices, was nearly accomplished by Suetonius Paulinus, in the reign of Nero, though some of the order were in existence long after the introduction of Christianity.

“ You too, ye bards ! whom sacred raptures fire,
To chaunt your heroes to your country's lyre :
Who consecrate, in your immortal strain,
Brave patriot souls in righteous battle slain ;
Securely now the tuneful task renew,
And nobler themes in deathless songs pursue.”

EXTRACTS FROM LATIMER'S SERMONS.

(Continued from Page 185)

MY father was a yeoman, and had no landes of hys owne, only he had a farm of iii or iiij pound by yere at the uttermoste, and hereupon he tilled so muche as kept halfe a dozen men. He had walke for a hundrede shepe, and my mother milked xxx kyne. He was able, and did fynde the kyng a harnessse, with himselfe, and his horse, whyle he came to the place that he should receive the kyng's wages. I can remember that I buckled his harnessse, wen he went to Blackeheathe felde. He kept me to schole, or els I hadde not bene able to have preached before the kyng's majesty now: He maryed my systers with v pounde, or xx nobles a piece, so that he brought them up in godliness, and fear of God. He kepte hospitality for his pore neighbours, and some almes he gave to the pore, and al thys dyd he of the said farm. Where he that now hath it, payeth xiii pound by yere or more, and is not able to do any thing for his prince, for himselfe, nor for his children, or geve a cup of drink to the pore."

"Pore men (which live of theyr labor) cannot, with the sweat of theyr face, have a living, all kinde of victuals is so dear, pigs, geese, capons, chickens, eggs, &c. These thynges with other are so unreasonably enhanced. And I thyncke verely that if this continue, we shal at lengthe be constraigned to pay for a pigge a pound."

"Now I pray you, a God his name, what dyd you so great fathers,* so many, so long a season, so oft assembled together? what went you about? what would ye have brought to passe, two things taken away? the one, that ye (which I heard) burned a dead man: the other, that ye (which I felt) went about to burne one beyng alive. Hym, because he dyd, I cannot tel how, in hys testament withstand your profit; in other poyntes, as I have heard, a very good man, reported to be of an honest lyfe, whyle he lyved, ful of good workes, good both to the Clergy, and also to the Laity: this other, which truly never hurt any of you, ye would have raked in the coales, because he would not subscribe to certayne articles, that took away the supremacy of the Kyng. Take away these two noble actes, and there is nothing else left, that ye went about, that I know, sayyng that I now remember, that somewhat ye attempted against Erasmus, albeit as yet nothyng is com to light."

"The art of shooting hath ben in times past much esteemed in this relme, it is a gift of God that he hath given us to excel al other nations withal, it hath bene God's instrument whereby he hath given us many victories against our enemies. But now we have taken up wantonnesse in townes, instead of

* The sermon from which this extract is made, was preached to a convocation of the clergy, in the 29th year of Henry VIII, and the following ones from sermons preached before Edward VI.

shooting in the fields. A wonderous thing that so excellent a gift of God should be so little esteemed, I desire you my lordes even as ye love the honour and glory of God, and entende to remove his indignation, let there be sent forth some proclamation, some sharpe proclamation to the Justices of Peace, for they do not their duty. Justices now be no Justices, there be many goode actes made for this matter already. Charge them upon their allegiance that these singular benefit of God may be practised, and that it be not turned into bollyng, glossing and whoryng within the townes, for they be negligent in executing these lawes of shootyng. In my tyme my poore father was as diligente to teach me to shoote, as to learn me any other thyng, and I thynke other men did their children. He taught me how to draw, how to lay my bodye in my bowe, and not to drawe with strength of armes as other nations do, but with strength of the bodye. I had my bowes bought me, according to my age and strength, as I increased in them so my bowes were made bigger and bigger, for men shal never shoot wel except they be brought up in it. It is a goodly act, a wholesome kind of exercise, and good in phisike."

"I heare of many matters before my Lord Protectour, and my Lord Chancelloure that cannot be heard. I must desire my Lord Protectoure's grace to hear me in this matter, that your Grace would hear poore menne's sutes yourselfe. Put them to none other to heare, let them not be delayed. The sayinge is now, that money is heard every where, if he be rych, he shal soone have an end of hys matter. Other are faine to goo home wyth weep- yng tears, for any helpe they can obtaine at any judge's hand. Hear menne's sutes yourself, I require you in Godde's behalf, and put it not to the hearing of these velvet cotes, these upskippers. Nowe a manne can skarse know them from an auncient knight of the country. I cannot go to my boke for pore folks come unto me, desiring me that I will speake, that their matters may be heard. I trouble my Lord of Caunterberry, and being at hys house now and then I walke in the garden lokeing in my boke, as I can doo but little goode at it. But somethinge I must needs doo to satisfy this place. I am no souer in the garden and have read a while, but by and by commeth ther some one or other knocking at the gate. Anone cometh my man and saith, Sir, there is one at the gate woulde speake wyth you. When I come ther, then it is some one or other that desyreth me that this matter myght be hard, and that he hath lain thus long at great costs and charges, and canne not once have his matter come to the hearynge: but amonge all other, one speciallye moved me this time to speake. This it is syr.

A gentlewoman came to me and tolde me, that a great man keepeth certayne landes of hers from her, and wyll be her tenaunte in the spite of her tethe. And that in a whole twelve monthe, she coule not gette but one day for the hearynge of her matter, and the same daye when the matter shoulde be hearde, the greate manne brought on his syde a great syghte of lawyers for his counsaile, the gentlewoman hadde but one man of law; and the great manne shakes him so, that he cannot tel what to do, so that when the matter came to the poynte, the judge was a meane to the gentlewoman, that she woulde let the great man have a quietnesse in her lande. I beseeche your grace that ye will looke to these matters. Heare them yourself."

"In the kinge's dayes that dead is, a meany of us were called together before him to say oare mindes in certayne matters. In the end, one kneleth him downe, and acceneth me of sedition; that I had preched sedycyous doctryne. A heavy salutation, and a hard point of such a mans doying, as if I should tame hym, ye would not think it. The king turned to me and sayd, What say you to that sir? Then I kneled downe, and turned me first to myne accuser, and required him. Sir what forme of preaching would you appoynt me to preache before a kynge? Would you have me for to preache nothing as concerning a king, in the kings sermon? Have you any comission to appoint me what I shal preach? Besides this, I asked him divers other questions, & he wold make no answer to none of them all. He had nothing to say. Then I turned me to the kinge, and submitted my selfe to his Grace, and sayde, I never thought my self worthy, nor I never sued to be a preacher before youre Grace, but I was called to it, and would be willing (if you mislike me) to geve place to my betters. For I graunt there be a greate meany more worthy of the roume then I am. And if it be your graces pleasure so to allow them for preachers, I could be contente to beare their bookes after them. But if your Grace allow me for a preacher, I would desyre your grace to geve me leave to discharge my conscience. Geve me leave to frame my doctrine according to my audience. I had ben a very dolt to have preached so, at the borders of your realm, as I preache before your grace. And I thanke almighty God, which hath alwaies ben remedy, that my sainges were well accepted of the kinge, for like a grations Lorde he turned into another communication."

ON QUACKERY.



To the Editor of the Northern Star.

IN an age like the present, professedly enlightened, where the human mind has made attainments in knowledge of every species; it is a fact, as true as it is singular, that an unaccountable degree of credulity exists among all ranks of society, respecting the efficacy of the boasted *Nostrums* of *Quacks*. Every fleeting moment demonstrates to the by-stander, that the ignorant and the wise, the septic and the unwary, are similarly imposed upon, by this bewitching charm, and each, in his turn, becomes the dupe of some ignorant *Empiric*. Nothing can account for a fact so singular,—that thousands, of the most enlightened understandings, are duped through their own credulity and confidence in these impostors,—except that mankind in general have no acquaintance with Medical knowledge, which it is totally impossible for any one to obtain without a regular series of progressive study—Struck with the imposing account of boasted *Nostrums*, accompanied with an endless list of dreadful cases and wonderful cures; they give credence to the skill of *Empirics*, who impose upon the human understanding by such glaring and pernicious absurdity. It would also appear, Mr. Editor, that this universal system of Quackery commences with our birth; for the moment we have tumbled *headlong* into the world,—at the very period when *animal life* is superseding vegetable existence, the young *Homuncule* is assailed by

the surrounding matrons, from all quarters, with the most unaccountable medicines, which they cram down his throat without mercy, paying regard, neither to quantity, quality nor effect.* The stomach and bowels become disordered by a regimen so cruel and unnatural. Nor is this all. The little patient is again attacked by another mode of torture, and subjected to a more formidable and dangerous system of Quackery; viz. "*Beal's Anodyne Mixture for the Gripes*,"† "*Godfrey's Cordial*,"—"Dalby's Carminative"—"*The American Soothing Syrup, a real blessing to mothers*," and various other pernicious articles are had recourse to;—and to complete the tragedy, the Druggist (who has transformed himself into an Apothecary) is consulted, and aided by his Apprentice, he treats cases he never saw, and cures diseases, he never heard of!!

For a moment the writer will pause, and solicit the Editor to exercise his own superior sagacity, and reflect on the effect of these glaring absurdities. The animal functions of a helpless infant disturbed in the first instance, by the officious interference of *Old Women*:—in the second place, half-poisoned by the indiscriminate exhibition of *Quack-medicines*:—and lastly, placed under the care of a retailer of Drugs, unacquainted with the rationale of the medical profession,—who neither sees the patient, nor learns the effects of what he prescribes!

The writer of these remarks has no intention of conveying an idea that the above practices are applied to every child, in every family; neither does he wish to associate every Druggist with the Quack-Doctors, as many of them are honourable and intelligent men; nevertheless, instances are continually occurring, sufficiently corroborative of the opinion he has ventured to avow.

Every corner of the earth abounds with these ignorant pretenders. The *Village Blacksmith* extracts teeth with graceful dexterity:—the Bone-setter, whose confidence is only exceeded by his ignorance, (regardless of the farrago of anatomical skill) ascribes his prodigious attainments and constant success to a gift, and sets broken bones that were never fractured, and reduces dislocated joints that were never out. †

* I am informed from the best authority, that, in most instances, before the child is dressed, or immediately on the departure of the Surgeon, (except where he has been fortunate enough to prevent the officious interference of the loquacious females in office,) the poor, harmless, unoffending infant, has its stomach crammed, sometimes with a mixture of Sugar and Butter, bruised Rue, or Herb of Grace, Castor Oil,—Magnesia,—Rhubarb and its Syrup,—Solution of common Salt &c. &c. &c.

† Richard Beal, a resident of Sheffield, and a flour-seller by trade, was unable to spell the Anodyne he had invented,—which is a composition of *laudanum, treacle, and water*. The injury this composition has done amongst the lower classes of people, is beyond all calculation. It is a fact well ascertained by professional men, that opiates given to infants, are exceedingly deleterious, predispose to convulsions, and always injure the health.

‡ It frequently falls to the lot of poor children, suffering under Scrofulous inflammation of the Hip and other large joints of the body, to be taken to a Bone Setter, who in all instances asserts the existence of dislocation. Aided by athletic assistants, he pulls, wrests

To point out Empirical imposture in its various shades, and different departments, would fill a large volume. Every town has its *self-taught doctors*; one excels in manufacturing *cataplasms*;—a second is famous for the *Jaundice*;—a third has acquired great celebrity in curing the *Itch* by *smelling*: one works wonders with Perkin's Metallic Tractors:*—another astonishes the multitude by bewitching *Fumigations* for the *Tooth-Ache*:†—the Barber turns *Surgeon-Dentist*;—the *Tailor* and his son, accomplished *Accoucheurs*;—the *Flax-Dresser* turns Surgeon, Apothecary, and Man-Midwife.‡ *Wood*

and jerks the limb, in the most wanton and brutal manner, regardless of the groans and lamentations of the sufferer. These operations are generally performed when the joint is enlarged from previous inflammation,—when the diseased parts are in the highest state of painful irritation, and the slightest motion of the limb, produces the most exquisite torture.

Within the last few months, a Female consulted an eminent Bone Setter, in one of the largest and most populous towns in Yorkshire, in consequence of pain and swelling in the wrist. The Doctor pronounced the joint dislocated, the result of washing the preceding day: after pulling, twisting, bending and extending the part, and applying a plaister of shoe-maker's wax, &c.: the poor sufferer was left to exercise patience and fortitude. On the following day, the other wrist became similarly affected, and the Bone Setter was again sent for, who declared that his patient had dislocated *that* joint also, with washing, and must be treated exactly on the same principles, as before. After the second operation, the pain became excessive, and the body feverish, attended with inflammation of one of the ancles. This last attack convinced the poor female, that washing could not dislocate her ancle joints, however it might affect the wrists, and therefore sent for a surgeon, who pronounced the case Rheumatic Fever, which was exceedingly aggravated by the ignorance and barbarity of the *Quack*.

* This celebrated American Quack brought his Metallic Tractors into this land of credulity, where hundreds were sold, at Five Guineas per pair. These wonder-working instruments were made of small rod-iron, from eight to twelve inches in length, roughly filed and without the least polish, and of the value of about *twelve pence* a dozen. *Tractor-Mania* raged throughout every part of the kingdom; the Philanthropist used them in his neighbourhood for the benefit of his fellow-creatures: others employed them from the profits they produced,—and the whole country sustained a terrible *Tractoration*, by paying Five Guineas for a single penny-worth of unpolished iron, whose sole value consisted in its being convertible into nails for horse-shoes.

† The fumigating doctor has drawn together great numbers of patients, by his power of extracting *small maggots* from decayed teeth. The operation consists in placing brimstone, resin, and other ingredients in an iron pot considerably heated, from which issues a most suffocating smoke and stench. The operator orders the patient, whose face is placed over the pot, to close his eyes that they may not be injured, and to open his mouth, to the greatest possible extent, that the *medicated, gaseous* fluid may enter. In this situation, he is compelled to remain, and inhale this wonderful *gas*, till thrown into the last stage of suffocation; when the doctor emphatically exclaims,—his sufferings are now at an end, as the *maggots* have leaped from his teeth and are crawling upon the table. The fact is, these maggots are kept in reserve, for the purpose, by the impostor, who charges a shilling a-piece for all that are produced, under the impression, that they were formerly inhabitants of the decayed teeth.

‡ Were it not from a fear of shocking the feelings of your female readers, and more

changes into *Lignum*, and the petty knowledge of the *peddling Jew* is transformed into the *wisdom of Solomon*; whilst the common mechanic, who is too idle to work, opens something in the form of a *Druggist's Shop*, and writes on a large board in letters of gold—"Physicians' Prescriptions neatly and accurately prepared," whilst at the same time, he cannot read one word the prescription contains! The *Water-Caster*, with astonishing penetration and sagacity discovers the *sex* and points out the disease of his patient, by his extensive knowledge and scientific attainments in the properties of *Urine*,* whilst the *Quack*, on the stage, aided by the buffoonery and grimaces of his mountebank, vends a medicine to the astonished multitude, with amazing rapidity, that was invented by the seventh son of a famous physician, the properties of which are so artfully proportioned and blended together, that it is applicable to every complaint to which the human constitution is liable.†

particularly those whose situations excite anxiety and solicitude the author of these remarks could recount a number of cases and instances, (which have fallen under his own observation), managed by these *Empirical Accoucheurs*, of the most flagrant and horrid aspect.—It is here necessary to observe that this long list of descendants of *Hippocrates* does not comprise a tenth part of the irregulars who practise the healing art, in the town of *Sheffield*, and its immediate neighbourhood.*

* A female in *Craven* in this county, had for some time laboured under symptoms that baffled the skill of her medical attendant, and fearing she was either falling into *Dropsy* or becoming *tympanetic*, as indicated by the progressive enlargement of the abdominal region; she was advised to send a specimen of her *morning water*, for the opinion of a celebrated *Water Caster* who resided in a market town, in the same county, at a distance of thirty miles. An arch waggoner (who travelled the road, properly instructed in his mission, and entrusted with the delicate charge) was directed to carry the vessel in his waistcoat pocket to prevent a fracture, and to deliver it safe and sound, unadulterated to the Doctor. Whether from contusion, or from the fermentation, of the ingredients is not known; but the bottle was broken, and its contents wasted, before it arrived at the place of destination, and the poor waggoner thrown into a cold sweat. His misfortune was irretrievably great, and for some time he despaired of making good his loss. Necessity however compelled him to exercise his inventive faculty; and he soon hit upon an expedient that relieved his anxiety; viz. the purchasing of another bottle and filling it with a similar fluid of his own manufacture, which he corked, carefully sealed and delivered to the doctor. The son of *Esculapius* courteously received this precious bottle, and aided by a pair of spectacles, subjected it to a severe ocular examination in the presence of the waggoner, who trembled before him, for fear of detection. While the analysis was advancing, the doctor questioned the bearer, in very indirect and negative terms, relative to the age, the size and contour of the fair female, and wished to be left alone for a few minutes, that the subject might be pursued without interruption. The waggoner was soon summoned to receive his message, and was told in tones of great confidence and dignified importance, that the lady (whose water he had the honour of examining), had nothing to fear, as her case was simple pregnancy, advanced to the seventh month.

† A pretender attached to this class of Quacks, shortly after a considerable portion of this kingdom had been visited by a convulsion of the earth, sold pills to the country people that were "good against an earthquake!!!"

The number of advertising Quacks, exceeds all calculation. It is almost impossible to walk in the streets of London, without having a Quack-Doctor's bill thrust into your hand, at the distance of every twenty or thirty yards;—the corners of the streets in every town in the kingdom, are covered with their abominable trash:—the columns of the public papers, teem with their advertisements, where the most indelicate topics are discussed, in language shocking to the ear, and repugnant to every feeling of decency and refinement. Through these media, addresses to the *married of both sexes*, are conspicuously exhibited, against sterility,—antidotes to prevent the effects of illicit indulgence,—*specifics*, requiring neither attention to exercise nor regimen,—while the Balm of Gilead, acting as a universal restorative, imparts vigour to the tottering nerves of the exhausted and worn-out *debauchee*;—the old and infirm are to be renovated,—the gloomy hypochondriac will become cheerful and gay, the sterile, prolific,—the over-prolific, sterile;—indeed such are the wonderful powers of this miraculous medicine, that its failure in curing any disease to which the human constitution is liable, must solely and decidedly be attributed to its too speedy discontinuance.

The language of hypocrisy, so far from producing the very reverse of what seems to be designed, most completely answers the end the advertisers have in view, whilst on the one hand it gives latitude (by the fair promises it holds out) to immoral and sensual indulgence, under the impression, that the antidote can be easily purchased, or the cure performed in a safe and simple manner, without exposure or confinement; the inexperienced youth is encouraged to relax his moral principles; Quack Medicines are, in consequence, indiscriminately administered, which combined with a peculiar anxiety of mind, lay a foundation for every species of misery the human constitution can sustain. On the other hand, the ingenuity of Language, displayed in the bills of this advertising crew, is calculated to produce strong and lasting impressions on the minds of those whose constitutions are delicate and diseased. The hypochondriac is terrified: the *valetudinarian* is alarmed, and purchases without delay: the gormandizing sensualist, who has overpowered the stomach, by the immensity of labour he has compelled it to perform, swallows box after box of *Antibilious Pills*, rather than perform his own cure by a little abstinence.

The immense sale of *Quack medicines*, is sufficiently proved by the prodigious capital employed in obtaining licenses, purchasing Stamps, printing and issuing hand-bills and advertisements. Combined with these, the expenses inseparable from the splendid establishments of a large portion of the Proprietors, the fortunes they have made &c. &c. are convincing and satisfactory proofs of the magnitude of their annual proceeds, and indisputably demonstrate, the weakness and credulity of our fellow-beings, who suffer themselves to be gulled and imposed upon by a set of hypocritical individuals, most of whom have emerged from the very lowest walks of life, without the least education, and destitute of every principle of uprightness and moral integrity.

I grieve, Mr. Editor, while I contemplate the existence of such public depravity, and shall ever despair of its removal, while our government gives it a sanction. In an enlightened nation, like our own, where every effort

has been made to ameliorate the condition of the human species, where the principles of Christianity and moral propriety are propagated throughout the British dominions, by means of Sunday and other schools, where every species of delinquency meets with its proper punishment at the Tribunal of English Justice: it is painful to observe the governing powers of such a nation, giving authority and protection to the most nefarious practices, by granting licenses to persons, who under legal sanction, call themselves what they really are not,—whose hypocritical and impudent advertisements, disgrace the pages of our periodical publications, with a view to rob that public, whose morals they injure—whose lives they shorten, and whose constitutions they slowly and insidiously undermine.

I hope the time is not far distant, when the Government will see with proper feelings of repugnancy, the existence of this disgraceful species of moral depravity, and withdraw their sanction from Quacks, and Empirical pretenders of every denomination. In the mean time, Mr. Editor, it may be desirable to draw the attention of some of your correspondents (whose time and talents better fit them for the discussion of the subject than the author of these remarks) to this extensively growing evil: as nothing, except the interference of Government, can operate so effectually to discountenance it, as a constant exposure of the tricks attached to Empiricism, and treating its professors with contempt and ridicule.

MEMOIR OF DR. RICHARD BENTLEY.

WE have promised occasionally to give some account of the most eminent men that our county has produced, and while we do honour to the memory of great worth and talents, we shall be taking the surest means of recommending our work to the public. No man has more distinguished himself than Dr. Bentley, in that path which he himself chose as the one most suited to his remarkable abilities; and from the profoundness of his learning and the great extent of his attainments, no man has more claim to the praise and admiration of posterity.

He was born in the hamlet of Oulton, between Rothwell and Mithby, near Wakefield, January 27, 1661-2. After receiving his education at Wakefield Free-school, he was entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, in his fifteenth year;—an age at which few boys, in the present day, have left school, but which at that time, was a common period for commencing an academical education. On leaving the University, at the age of twenty, he, for a short time, kept a school, but soon after entered the family of Dr. Stillingfleet, then Dean of St. Paul's, as his domestic chaplain, and tutor to his son.

Dr. Bentley, conscious as he must have been of his great acquirements, did not prematurely push himself into notice as an author. He had reached his thirtieth year ere his first publication was given to the world, which consisted of Criticisms on "*Malala's Chronicon*," a work which would alone sufficiently prove the learning and acuteness of its author. This book was,

however, but the forerunner of a series of works, that have placed Dr. Bentley, perhaps at the head of all those learned men, who have illustrated and amended the writers of antiquity. The only man of modern times, who could vie with him in the field of criticism, has lately left behind him more regret for what he could have given to the world, had he lived, than pleasure for those sketches of his talents that his few works afford. In Bentley's days, a strong party was formed against Verbal Criticism—strong, at least, from number;—though their united forces were unable to cope with the formidable arm of their single opponent. The triumph which he obtained on the memorable occasion, when, with the weapon they so much affected to despise, he foiled his host of foes, will never be forgotten by the classical scholar, and the English reader would smile were he to see translated the high-flown compliments passed on the great Bentley,* by all scholars, of all the nations of Europe. The occasion is well known, but deserves to be repeated here. Mr. Boyle, (afterwards the Earl of Orrery,) having published an edition of Phalaris's Epistles, had complained of Dr. B's behaviour about the loan of a MS. of his "Author," in the King's library, of which Dr. B. was librarian. This, though not the great matter in dispute, in the controversy, was probably the cause of the great interest taken in the discussion at the time, and of the warmth of the parties. Dr. B. by his answer, denied the truth of the accusation, and gave farther offence by disputing the genuineness of the work. An angry reply from Boyle, who was materially assisted by Atterbury, in the composition of his work, produced from Dr. Bentley, the admirable work we have mentioned, entitled, "A Dissertation upon the Epistles of Phalaris." Though as we have said, all the literary men of his time took part against him, he is now universally acknowledged to have determined the spuriousness of the work beyond all question, and he has incidentally introduced subjects of disquisition, (all however, tending to confirm his arguments) which he has thoroughly sifted, and which are invaluable to the younger students of the present day. He had before the period of this dispute, added to his reputation, by a volume of sermons, that had previously been delivered on his appointment, as the first preacher of Boyle's lecture, for the defence of the Christian Religion, and also by his annotations on Callima-

* The illustrious scholar to whom Greek literature is deeply indebted, in his work on the Metres of Æschylus, speaking of our author with other kindred spirits, uses this language; "Magnanimi Heroes, R. B.—R. D.—J. M.—J. T.—J. T.—T. T.—B. P. at quantus ille primus, quantus etiam postremus, &c." Our English readers may be entertained with a literal translation of the whole paragraph: "Magnanimous Heroes! Lo! Richard Bentley, Richard Dawes, Jeremiah Markland, John Taylor, John Toup, Thomas Tyrwhitt, Richard Porson! But how great the first! (Bentley)—how great the last also! If, however, in the others respectively, their contemporaries have praised, and posterity will praise—the wonderful knowledge of metrical science—the exquisite facility in healing the ancients—the rich knowledge of Attic and Roman justice—the multiform erudition, promptly and happily applied in explaining obscure passages; yet you, O illustrious Richards, I mean Bentley and Porson, *you* your contemporaries have praised, and posterity will extol you, as distinguished in all those treasures of the mind, which by the others were separately possessed.

Burney's Tentamen, &c. Pref.

thus, which last work, is equal to any thing ever produced on the same subject, from the happy application of that dangerous medicine—*Conjectural Emendation*. His merit had before produced him a Prebend at Worcester, in the year 1692, and in the following year, he had been honoured by the appointment of royal librarian at St. James's.

It may be well to observe, that it was from one of Dr. Bentley's sermons, that Sterne imitated his famous description of the Inquisition. This has been observed to us by a friend, and it will be acknowledged that the imitator in giving his description the effect which his singular style produces, has not added any thing to the force, or as we may truly say, sublimity of the passage. But the popularity of Sterne will give notoriety to the borrowed account which, had it remained only to be found in a Sermon (a species of composition not so much thumbed as in the days of our Paritanical forefathers) would probably, except to a few, have now been unnoticed. The eloquence of these Sermons, will make the lovers of Pulpit Eloquence wish that more of his discourses had passed through the press.

The next office that the learning of Dr. Bentley obtained for him, which seemed to be preferment the most suited to his merits in the learned world, produced in the event, an attack upon him, that, had it been successful, would have stamped upon his character a mark of deeper and blacker dye, than that which his adversaries had before vainly endeavoured to fix upon his pretensions to classical learning. This office was the Mastership of Trinity College, Cambridge, to which the crown presented him in 1700, and with the Archdeaconry of Ely, to which he was collated in the following year, and the post of Regius Professor of Divinity, completes the honors so due to his unrivalled talents. Many, indeed, as are the instances of the great success of talent, originally unpatronized, yet those who with posterity will rank highest in the literary annals of their country, have seldom if ever, during their lives, received a tribute equal to their deserts. We must not, therefore, feel surprise, that Dr. Bentley did not rise to the highest stations in that church, of which he might have been so bright an ornament. But to return to the danger, that at this period of his life threatened Dr. Bentley's character; we must consider it by no means small, when we remember that he was, as before, left singly to meet and answer the accusations of his enemies. It would, perhaps, be difficult to maintain, that Bentley had given no cause of provocation to those who were, in all probability, too ready to find out the weak part of a character so superior to their own, at least for profound learning. He was charged with peculation in the administration of the funds of the College, but all will be unwilling to admit the truth of so serious an accusation unsupported as it is by proof; and as the crown after twenty-two years of dispute and litigation, declined to interfere, it would be harsh to presume as some of his biographers have done, on even his partial guilt. It must however be granted, that some ground appears for charging him with attempting some years after, in his character of Divinity Professor, to take fees, for which no good precedent could be quoted, and for too haughty a demeanour, in not deigning to notice the summons he had received from the Vice-Chancellor, to appear in his court, at the suit of Dr.

Middleton, who sued him for repayment of a "new and extraordinary" fee (as it is called) through Dr. M. admits that it was taken by the former professor. But Bentley's behaviour may perhaps be satisfactorily accounted for, from the "pique and resentment" by which, notwithstanding the contrary assertion of Dr. Middleton, his accuser appears most clearly to have been actuated. In consequence of the resolution of our Professor, not to be bound by the decree of the Vice-Chancellor, and of the contempt he was guilty of, in defying the authority of his court, he was suspended from all degrees, privileges, and honors in the university. But even this *degradation* did not daunt him, and he confidently appealed to the King in Council, on the points in dispute, betwixt him and his antagonists. The question must have been, upon this, very fully agitated, as we find, that besides the frequent discussions it occasioned in the Council, it was referred also to the Court of King's Bench. The result however of this appeal was quite in favour of Dr. Bentley, as a *mandamus* from the King, reversed all the proceedings of the university, and directed that all the privileges and honors of which the Professor had been deprived, should be forthwith restored to him. The animosity with which Dr. Bentley was pursued by his enemies, prevents us from giving that credit to their accusation, which would be given to the charge of one who should seem to regret the necessity of exposing the frailties of a really great man, to the scorn and condemnation of the world, who, while he felt himself aggrieved and entitled to redress, should be the first to pity the humiliation brought on a noble mind by a deviation from the path of honour and probity. We have mentioned these two accusations consecutively, though that for speculation of the College funds, took place in 1709, while Dr. Middleton's suit with Bentley, in the Vice-Chancellor's court, for fees unduly claimed by him; as Regius Professor of Divinity, was instituted in 1717, the year after his appointment to the Divinity Chair. Having therefore stated these two prosecutions which reflect no honour on any of the parties concerned, we now return to the more pleasing task of enumerating the valuable works with which Dr. Bentley enriched the department of Classical Literature.

From his notes on the two first plays of Aristophanes, which appeared at Amsterdam, in 1710, and from the materials that he is now known to have had; specimens of which have lately been given to the public, it appears that the learned world has reason to regret that he did not publish a corrected edition of that Comic Poet, and that regret is not removed by the improved state, in which, from the labour of later scholars, that Poet's text now appears.

A work which he published on the continent; at this time, his "*Notes and Amendments on Philemon and Menander*," has been attributed to a desire of hurting Le Clerc, who had published an edition of the fragments of these authors, and whom it was, at that time, intended to invite by some church preferment, to settle in England. But the carelessness with which Le Clerc's book was published, deserved all the severity that Bentley exercised towards him, and the admirable display of Dr. Bentley's peculiar talent, that his work affords, will make a candid reader attribute it to a consciousness of ability, to rescue from a corrupt state, the "*disjecti membra poetæ*," rather than to an invidious feeling towards a scholar, so much his inferior in this department of

criticism. Dr. Bentley's edition of Horace, was published in 1711, a work that has been called the most complete of the kind, published since the restoration of learning. Dr. Middleton however took an opportunity of saying that this most allowed and celebrated instance of his learning, "was the only production of ten years (which was utterly false) and that it shewed, that Bentley corrupted the text, "*without understanding his author!*" We know what attention ought to be paid to Middleton's opinion on classical subjects, from the figure he made in defending some spurious epistles of Cicero, against Tunstall: it may be remarked that had the 'Horace' been the only production of Bentley's learning, he would have ranked from that alone, far above his calumniator, for learning and acuteness.

Soon after his appointment as Divinity Professor, in 1716, he proposed to publish an edition of the New Testament in Greek and Latin, with great improvements from MSS. discovered during the last two centuries, as well as from those that had been but imperfectly collated by the first Editors.—His published proposals produced another violent attack from his old enemy Dr. Middleton, who first in "Remarks" and afterwards in "Farther Remarks on the Proposals, &c." vainly attempted to convince the world that Bentley's abilities were unequal to the task: but he could only prove one thing, which was, that his own acquirements were not sufficient to enable him to judge fairly of Bentley's merit, or to justify him in so confidently denying the utility of such a work, from such hands. He begins these remarks with deprecating the imputation of "spleen and envy" but it is to be wished that the fear of the imputation had prevented him from incurring the danger. While he accuses Bentley of "injustice to former editors," for saying that much remained to do, to settle from old MSS. the sacred text, he has himself, as boldly as ignorantly, maintained the opposite of Bentley's position. The works of Wetstein, of Griesbach and of Porson, have since shewn the inaccuracy of the early Editors of the Greek Testament, and the great use of those MSS. that have been found much later than the revival of letters. It may sound like ingratitude for what Dr. Bentley did, to lament what he did not accomplish: but when we read of the preparations he had made, for this grand work—we may as Englishmen regret that our countryman did not complete what has since been so ably done by foreigners.

Of his edition of "Terence and Phædrus" printed in 1726, must be said, as of all his works, that it fully proved the propriety of the great reputation that his learning had acquired. We need only say of his edition of Milton, published in the year 1732, which was the last of his works, and undertaken, as it is said, at the request of the Queen, that conjectural emendation is entirely misapplied to an author who appeared two centuries after the invention of printing. A life of letters, as has lately been proved in a periodical journal, is not unfriendly to longevity; and Dr. Bentley had reached his 81st year when on July 14th 1742, he died, at the Lodge of Trinity College. On the 19th day of the same month he was buried in the Chapel of his College, when Dr. Young, afterwards Bishop of Norwich, pronounced a funeral oration, in which he did ample justice to his extraordinary merit.

Dr. Bentley's character, though during his life time, foreigners alone appear to have duly estimated it, has for many years placed him at the head of those of his countrymen, who have given their attention more particularly

to classical literature. The number as well as value of his publications, is such as could be scarcely expected from any one man. No greater proof of the great stores contained in his mind, can be required, than that his valuable notes on Cicero's, Tusculan Disputations, were prepared within a month after the request was made for them. Many testimonies might be cited from various scholars to the unrivalled learning, &c. he possessed, but all who know the name of Bentley, know the estimation in which he has been always held, and notwithstanding the heat of some of his writing, it is pleasing to find him described by those who knew him best, as mild and amiable in private life.

S. H. L.

MEMOIR OF RICHARD ROLLE, ALIAS HAMPOLE, WITH AN
ACCOUNT OF HIS WRITINGS.

DR. FULLER, who has left us more particulars of the life of this author, than are to be gathered elsewhere, says that he "had his first name from his father, the other from the place" where he lived, near Doncaster.—When living "he was *honoured*, and dead was buried and *sainted*. He was a Hermit,* led a strict life, and wrot many books of piety,† which I prefer before his *Prophetical Predictions*, as but a degree above almanack prognostications. He threatened the *sins* of the nation with future famine, plague, inundations, war, and such general calamities, from which no land is long free, but subject to them in some proportion. Besides his predictions if hitting, were heeded, if missing, not marked.

"However, because it becomes me not, *sanctum pugnare*, let him pass for a saint. I will adde, that our Saviour's *dilemma* to the Jews may partly be pressed on the Papists his *contemporaries*.—If Hampolis doctrine was of men, why was he generally reputed a saint, if from God, why did they not *obey him*, seeing he spake much against the *viciousness* and covetousness of the clergy of that age?—He died anno Domini 1349.‡

A complete list of Rolle's prose works, I have not been able to procure, two only of which have been printed.—The following account of them has been given in Dibdin's edition of Ames' Typ. Ant. vol. 2, page 124.

"RYCHARDE ROLLE hermyte of Hampull in his contemplacions of the drede and lone of god with other dyverse titles as it sheweth in his table. *Enprynted at London in fletestrete in y^e sygne of the sonne By Wynkyn de Worde. Anno dni m.cccc.vi. Quarto.*

The title, as above given, is over a whole length figure of a hermit walking, with his staff in his right hand, and his beads pendent in his left. A glory encircles his head. This figure is gratuitously considered by Herbert as the portrait of the author. On the reverse there is one of the rudest cuts

* Of the order of Augustine.

† "His writings both in prose and verse are numerous, in which he displays more erudition than eloquence."—BARBER.

‡ Fuller. Vol. II. page 498. 2nd edition.

which can be imagined. The same figure is sleeping in the back ground, and around him are fiends tearing bodies out of their sepulchres, and dragging them, by a chain, into the gulph of hell. The entire wood-cut appears to have been executed in the infancy of the art of engraving. On signature a ii begins the table, with 'Opus Ricardi Rolle hermyte de Hampull qui obiit Anno christi. m.ccc.xlix.' The work begins on the recto of sign. a ili; and on the recto of sign. a iiii, we have the following specimen of the good sense of the author.

'How men sometime loved God, and how holy men sometime were visited with sweetness in the love of Almighty God.' 'I find and read of our holy fathers, in old time, that, for the love of God, they forsook the world and all worldly things; and lived in wilderness by grass and by roots. Such men were fervent in the love of God. But I trow there ben-but few, or else none, that followen them now: for we find not by God's law or best that we should love so.' &c.

At sign. e. i. rect., we have a specimen of the devotional ardor of the hermit's composition.

'Also an other manner [of] prayer there is, that, whoso hath grace to come thereto, his prayer shall soon be heard if he pray reasonably. This manner of prayer is, when thou art visited by the grace of God with great compunction of heart and sweetness of devotion. Compunction [compuncyon] is a great love of thy soul springing out of thy heart with tears of thine eyen. When thou bethynkest thee upon thy sins and upon the dreadful doom of God: when thou hast this compunction and these tears, then thou hast full devotion:—with such devotion busily pray for all them [tho] that have need: for what thing thou prayest in that time, so it be worship to God, thou art anon heard without any tarrying.'

"It contains, as Herbert rightly observes, sign f. 4; in eights and fours alternately. Colophon, as above; after some short sentences from the Pater noster, and Deo gracias. This description is taken from Mr. Johnes's, formerly Mr. Alchorne's, copy. Another copy is in the public library at Cambridge: A. B. 4, 56.

THE SAME: *Emprynted &c. by me Wynkyn de Worde. Without date.*

The following is from Herbert, p. 233. "This edition consists of thirty-five leaves, and no doubt had another; probably a cut, as the edition, 1506. Begins thus:

'Opus Ricardi Rolle Hermite de Hampull qui obiit anno Christi m.ccc.xlix.' Then a Kalendar, or table [as in the first edition.]

'This shorte Epystle that followeth, is dyuyded in sondry maters & eche mater by himselfe in sundry Tytles as this Kalendar sheweth. And that thou mayst sone fynde what mater ye pleseth, these titles ben here in the Epystle marked with diuerse Letters in maner of a Table.

A. How eche man sholde desyre to loue God.

B. How men somtyme loued God, and how holy men sometyme were vvytyed wit sweetness in the loue of Almyghty God.

C. What is Drede, and how a man sholde drede God.'

And so through the alphabet, and one chapter more. 'Explicit Tabula.' At the bottom of the last page is this colophon: '*Deo Gracias. Emprynted at London in Fletestrete in the sygne of the Sonne by me, &c.*' A copy is in the public library at Cambridge: AB 4. 59.

"Both these editions are very rare. The ensuing work, of which Herbert was ignorant, and as it forms an article among the incubations of the hermit of Hampole, I give according to the description of it by my friend Mr. Haslewood, in the *Censura Literaria*, vol. v. p. 43.

RICHARD HAMPOOLE'S DEVOUTE MEDYTACYON in sayenge deuoutly the Psalter of our Lady, with diuers ensamples. *Emprynted at London, in Flete Strete at the signe of the Sonne, by Wynkyn de Worde, MCCCCVIII, the furthe daye of Februarie.* Quarto.

"This volume did not appear to have any regular title-page. The above is a correct copy of the head title (a mode occasionally found adopted by the early printers) which immediately preceded the prayers. It was printed UPON VELLUM, in black letter, and formed an article in the catalogue of the library of the late Mr. Voigt, but, on the morning of the sale, it was not to be found. Its singular rarity renders it perhaps matchless, and in what manner can it hereafter appear without condemning the possessor?"

Amongst many other works, Rolle translated the Psalms and Hymns of the Church into English prose, subjoining to each verse a comment. In the prologue to this *Versio Princeps* of the Psalter, he thus unfolds the plan and object of his undertaking. "In this worke I seke no straunge Ynglyys, bot lightest and commonest and swilk that is most like unto the Latyne: so that thai that knows noght the Latyne be the Ynglyys may come to many Latyne wordis. In the translacione I felogh the letter als meikille as I may, and tho I fyne no proper Ynglyys I felogh the wit of the wordis, so that thai that shal rede it them thai not drede errynge. In the expounding I felogh holi Doctors, for it may comen into envious mannes hond that knowys not what he sald say at wille that I wist not what I sayd, and so do harme till hym and till other."

I have selected from a MS. in the British Museum,* the twenty-third Psalm, as a specimen of this translation.

"Our Lord governeth me and nothyng to me shal wante: steds of pasture thar he me sette.—In the water of the hatyng forth he me broughte; my soule he turayde.

"He ladde me on the stretis of ryghwisnesse, for his name.

"For win gif I had goo in myddil of the shadewe of death: I shal not dreede yueltes for thou art with me.

"Thi gurde and thi staf; thai have counfortid me, thou hast greythid in my sygabord; agens hem that angryn me.

"Thou fattide myn heued in oyle, and my chalys drunkenyng what is cleer.

"And thi mescy shal please me in alls the dayes of my lyf.

"And that I wone in the hous of our Lorde in the length of Dayes."

Ritson, in his *Bibliographia Poetica*, page 33, gives the following list of Rolle's Poetical Works.—1. "*Stimulus conscientie*, or The prykke of conscience," a theological poem, in seven parts; the 1st, of human nature, the 2d, of the world, the 3d, of death, the 4th, of purgatory, the 5th, of the day of judgement, the 6th, of the pains of hel, and the 7th, of the joys of heaven, extant in the Bodleian library, Num. 1491, 1700, 2322, 3059, 3679, in Uni-

* Bib. Reg. 18, D. 1. This MS. contains only the 79 first psalms. In *Corpus Christi Coll.* Cambridge, are two MSS. nos. 365, 397, containing a translation and commentary on all the Psalms, and on the Hymns of the Church.

versity-college, Num. 142, in Caius-Gonvill college, Cambridge, Num. 845, in the archiepiscopal library at Lambeth, Num. 260, among the Harleian MSS. Num. 1731, 6923, in the library of Trinity-college, Dublin, D. 4. 8. &c. and twice in the possession of M. Douce: the first line (in one copy) of the short prologue being, "The myzth of fader almyzthy," and that of the book, "Before or god had eny thing wrowt:"* 2. "The ix lessonys of the diryge whych Job made in hys trybulacyon lying on the donghyll, and ben declared more opynly to lewde mennes understanding, and ys elepyd Pety Job, and is ful profytable to stere synners to compunccion:" begining, "Lyeff lord my soule thou spare": in the Harleian MSS. Num, 1706: 3. A prolix paraphrase, or commentary, upon the lords prayer: "Almighty god in trinite," among the Harleian MSS. Num. 435, and Mores, Num. 215: 4. A paraphrase upon the seven penential psalms: Bodlys MSS. Digby 18. 5. *Speculum vite*: or, the mirroure of life, beginning "To goddis worschype that dere is bougt:" in MSS. Bod. 48, & MSS. Lang 5. 6. *Decem mandata*: "Thou schalte have on god, and no moo:" 7. *De superbia*: "Pryde is hede of alle kynne synne: 8. *Septem virtutes, contra septem vicia*: "Be meke and mylde of herte and tonge:" 9. *Septem opera misericordie*: "Seynt Poule apostel thus sayth he:" 9. [*Septem opera charitatis*] "Teche eche man with charyte:" 10. *Quinque sensus corporaliter*: "Kepe thi syzte fro vanyte:" 11. *Quinque sensus spiritualiter*: "Have mynde in blyse that never shalle blyne:" 12. *Tres virtutes theologice*: "Byleve in god that alle hath wrouzte:" 13. *Quatuor virtutes cardinales*: "Be ryzt wys man what ever betyde:" 14. *Octo beatitudines*: "Jesus seyng peplys comynge hym tyll:" 15. [A] lesson [which] a vertuose chyld shuld often say to hys sovereynes:" "If y lye, bacbyte, or stele:" "*Explicit Scala celi*:" 16. Howeoure lorde Jhesu seven tymes bleed for us:—"Jhesu that alle this worlde hast wrouzte:" all in the Harley MS. 1706, though not certain to have been written by Rolle; any more than 17. "A treatise of *Parcemih domine*:" "By a forest syde walkyng as i went:" inserted along with *Pety Job* in a MS. of Mr. Douce. Mr. Warton, who has been rather liberal in his extracts from *The prickes of conscience*, professes himself, at the same time, not quite convinced that any manuscript of that work in English belongs to Hampole; this piece, according to him, being a translation from his Latin prose, and thinks "it is not very likely that he should translate his own work." (*History of English poetry*, 1, 256).§ Lydgate, however, in the following century expressly says, that he wrote, or at least translated, in his native tongue:

* This poem, in two of the Oxford MSS. is attributed to Robert Grostest, bishop of Lincoln. See Tanner. There is also, "The prickes of love after Ric. Hampol, tretyng of three degrees of love (MSS. Bib. Bod. Arch. B 65); supposed to be a translation (in prose) of his *Incandium amoris*.

§ It is by no means conclusive "that this piece is a translation from the Latin, from these verses" *Ibi*. 364):

"Therefore ths boke is in Englis draw
Of fele matters that bene unknawe
To lewed men that are unkonande;
That con no Latyn undirstonde:"

Since this may be nothing more than his reason for preferring English to Latyn. In one of Mr. Douce's MSS. the passage stands thus:—

"In these sevene be dyveres matters drawne
Out of dyvers bokes that be unknawen,

" In perfit living, which passeth poyse.
Richard hermitte, contemplative of sentence,
DROUGH IN ENGLISH, the prickes of conscience.

He also left a copy of this prolix poem to the society of friers-minors in York, after his, and his brothers death ; which came, afterward, into the possession of Dr. Monro. In fact, it would rather seem that the Latin was translated from the English ; since in the library of Pembroke-hall, is a MS. "*Tract. inscriptus Stimulus conscientiæ ; qui à minus sciolo est translatus (verba sunt interpretis). Si quis igitur sapiens in illo aliquos reperiat defectus, deprecor ut eos corrigat mente pia, & translatoris imponat.*" (Num. 118.) He dyed in 1349, and, on account of his piety and his miracles, was not only reputed a saint by the populace, but appears to have been actually canonized, See the catalogue of the Cotton MSS. Tiberius A. XIII. since destroyed ; and Cave, or Tanner.

To lewed men, namely of Ingeland,
That can bot Englysch understand :
Tharfor this treytce draw i walde
In Englysch tung, that may be calde,
The pricke of conscience, &c."

without any referencæ to a Latin original.

Original Poetry.

TO MY BUTTERFLY ;

*On his preparing to leave me early in Spring,
after having been the inmate of one of my
rooms during the winter.*

Insect of the painted wing,
Sportive harbinger of spring,
Welcome from thy torpid trance,
On my board to frisk and dance ;
Welcome to the genial gleam,
Welcome to the solar beam.
Thou hast heard the north wind blow,
Thou hast seen the world of snow ; -
Yet securely hast thou seen
Earth resign her cheerful green :
Securely heard the north wind blow,
Securely seen the world of snow :
Thou hast heard the bitter blast
Of Winter, howling as he past :
His terrors now are passed away,
And sweetly breaks a brighter day.
Thou hast been my latest care,
Thou I hid from evening air ;
Morning saw my early hand,
O'er thy shiv'ring frame expand ;
Saw me warm thee with my breath,

Snatch thee from the grasp of death :
Give thee through the cheerless day,
Thus to taste the sunny ray.
Now the soft west's honied breeze,
Frollics with the fragrant trees,
Thou prepar'st to quit my cell,
And leave me with a long farewell :—
Dost thou, like man, a friend forego,
When hard fortune sinks him low ?
Wilt thou from me thus depart,
When I am sad and sick at heart ?
The darkest clouds may intervene,
And shadow o'er the brightest scene ;
And heartless man, when Fortune flies,
Will seek like her more cheering skies :—
And hast thou learnt of him to flee
The home that tastes of Misery ?
And dost thou take thy leave and fly,
Because Sorrow dims my eye ?—
No ! thou art free from all design,
Nature's law of love is thine.—
LOVE, ALMIGHTY LOVE, inspires,
Warm's thy frame with all his fires :
SPRING and NATURE urge thee on,
Instinct prompts thee to be gone.

Then go!—I will not blame thee,—go,
 Seek the sweetest flowers that blow;
 Flatter o'er the Cowslip's bell,
 There with mountain Freedom dwell,
 O'er the daisied meadow skim,
 Seek the Primroses' current's brim;
 O'er the lawns direct thy flight,
 Far from quick-pursuing sight;
 Where thy melting mate reclines,⁴
 As the sun in fervor shines;
 Then enjoy th' extatic mood,
 Drink of joy's delicious flood,
 Live in pleasure, bathe in bliss,
 Such as wrangling mortals miss;
 Raptur'd still from day to day,
 Wear thy summer hours away.

If in this revolving state,
 Heaven allows a longer date,
 When fierce suns forget to burn;
 To my fostering care return;
 To my lone-but cheerly wend,
 I never yet forsook a friend!
 Tho' anguish'd oft I yet can feel,
 For sorrows which I cannot heal:
 Pleas'd or griev'd my heart the same,
 Glows with friendship's hallow'd flame;
 Burns with fires that never die,
 Fervent as the summer sky;
 Longs to Love and Truth to flee,
 And gladly welcomes even thee!

WILLIAM NEWTON.

* Naturalists tell us, that the Butterfly will wing a flight of many miles, and light directly upon the spot which contains his mate. Goldsmith's description is extremely elegant and animated.

TRUE GLORY:

BEHOLD, whilst loud the echoing clarions
 play,
 Two warring armies march in proud array;
 Their polished helms with flames refulgent
 blaze,
 Around the field the streamy splendor plays;
 The lofty plumes high o'er their helmets
 dance,
 From host to host the glittering glories
 glance;
 To warlike fame the hero's soul aspires,
 And from his eye-balls stream refulgent fires;

They rush to battle on the hostile plain,
 Or glory's plume to win, or nobly death to
 gain.

Again, behold, in gloomy fight engage
 The dreadful hosts, and rouse their beasts to
 rage;
 The crimson sword is clash'd upon the
 shield, [field:
 The falchion glitters through the darkened
 Gigantic slaughter frowns with sullen mien,
 And sable horror hovers o'er the scene.
 Where'er they march, red carnage stalks
 before,
 And desolation bathes their steps in gore;
 Enwraps in gloomy blaze the lofty town,
 And huris the monarch from his peaceful
 throne.

The sighs and groans of mourning millions
 rise, [skies.
 And loudly call for vengeance from the

Are these the laurels martial combats yield?
 And these the honors of the fighting field?
 The soul with generous indignation burns,
 And from the view, with sickening horror
 turns. [plains,

But view where peace adorns the happy
 Where in eternal bloom, luxurious plenty
 reigns.

Gay nature smiles through all her wide do-
 main,

In rich luxuriance waves the golden grain;
 On every bough the blooming flowrets rise,
 And from the flowers, perfumes salute the
 skies.

Not from the breast, the sighs of anguish
 flow, [woe:

Nor starting tear proclaims the hearts of
 But vernal music warbles round the sky,
 And rapture beams from every sparkling eye.
 Such, peace, the milder beauties of thy sway!
 The laurel wreaths that shall not fade away!
 Elysian joys, the blissful scenes adorn,
 Bright as the blush that gilds the rosy morn,
 When from the orient with refulgent ray,
 Stream the soft glories of the dawning day!

The prince who mildly o'er his people reigns,
 Diffusing peace and pleasure o'er the plains;
 His, the high honour, nobly to have sway'd,
 And his, the glories that shall never fade.

EMANON.

Analytical Catalogue.

Pictures of War, from authentic Narratives; with Reflections on the Practice of National Hostilities; some of them original, but chiefly extracted from eminent writers. By IRENICUS. 8vo. pp. 328, price 7s. 6d.

WAR is allowed by *all*, to be an evil, and an evil too, of the first magnitude: but many who make this concession palliate its criminality, by pleading that it is a *necessary* evil, arising out of the constitution of human society, and originating in a principle of the soul, which is neither capable of being eradicated, nor of having its direction so far changed, as to prevent a recurrence of the heart-sickening scenes; whilst others contend, that the Almighty has not made a sufficient provision for the support of his creatures, and that, in order that the limited number may live in affluence and ease, they must destroy their rivals by some unnatural means; "hence," say they, "the utility—the necessity of war."

On the discussion of the above propositions, it is foreign to our intention to enter. We leave them to Philosophers and to Politicians, yet we confess, that if either of them can be proved, we may then be willing to acknowledge, that the claims of ambition must be paramount to those of philanthropy; and that the Father of Mercies has made misery, either for the sake of seeing his creatures wretched, or because he could not avoid it:—neither of which can we at present, for a moment believe.

The work before us, is, what its title imports, a series of descriptions of the miseries which attend a state of war, both as to the immense waste of human life in the field of battle, and its effects on the political and moral constitution of the world, and more particularly on those countries which have immediately engaged in it. We recommend a particular attention to it, on the ground of its containing a good condensed account of most that has been written on the subject:—a statement, in the words of the authors, of the opinions of many amongst the Heathens, Christian Fathers, deceased and living Authors, the Quakers, and the Periodical Writers; together with the most striking passages from the English Poets.

As a specimen of what the reader has to expect in this Picture of War, we offer the following extracts.—“A clergyman who went over the field of battle after the defeat of the Russians by the King of Prussia, at Soldin, wrote and published the following account of it: ‘At one o’clock the cannonading ceased, and I went out on foot to Soldin, in order to learn to whose advantage the battle turned out. Towards evening 700 of the Russian fugitives came to Soldin, a pitiful sight indeed; some holding up their hands, cursing and swearing, others praying and praising the King of Prussia, without hats, without clothes, some on foot, others two on a horse, with their heads and arms tied up; some dragging along by the stirrups, and others by the horses’ tails. When the battle was decided, and victory shouted for the Prussian army, I ventured to the place where the cannonading was. After walking some way, a Cosack’s horse came running full speed towards me. I mounted him, and on my way for seven miles and a half on this side of the field of battle, I found the dead and wounded lying on the ground, sadly cut in pieces. The further I advanced, the more these poor creatures lay heaped one upon another. This scene I shall never forget. The Cosacks, as soon as they saw me, cried

out, "Dear sir, water, water, water!" Righteous God! what a sight. Men, women, children, Russians and Prussians, carriages and horses, oxen, chests, baggage, all lying one upon another, to the height of a man: seven villages around me in flames, and the inhabitants either massacred, or thrown into the fire.

"The poor wounded were still firing at one another in the greatest exasperation. The field of battle was a plain two miles and a half long, and wholly covered with dead and wounded: there was not even room to set my foot without treading on some of them. Several brooks were so filled up with Russians, that I do affirm it, they lay heaped one upon another, as high as two men, and appeared like hills to the even ground; I could hardly recover myself from the fright occasioned by the great and miserable ~~quantity~~ of the wounded. A noble Prussian officer, who had lost both his legs, cried out to me: "Sir, you are a priest and preach mercy; pray shew me some compassion, and dispatch me at once."

SCENE AFTER THE BATTLE OF BORODINO.—THE RUSSIANS, seeing the intrepidity with which the French carried their redoubts, despaired of maintaining their position, and resolved to evacuate it during the night. As we passed over the ground which the Russians had occupied, we were enabled to judge of the immense loss that they had sustained. *In the space of a square league, almost every spot was covered with the killed or wounded.* On many places the bursting of the shells had promiscuously heaped together men and horses. The fire of our howitzers had been so destructive that mountains of dead bodies were scattered over the plain; and the few places that were not encumbered with the slain, were covered with broken lances, muskets, helmets, and cuirasses, or with grape-shot and bullets, as numerous as hailstones after a violent storm. But the most horrid spectacle was the interior of the ravines; almost all the wounded who were able to drag themselves along, had taken refuge there to avoid the shot. *These miserable wretches, heaped one upon another, and almost suffocated with blood, uttering the most dreadful groans, and invoking death with piercing cries, eagerly besought us to put an end to their torments.* We had no means to relieve them, and could only deplore the calamities inseparable from a war so atrocious.—*Labauve.*

"Dr. Prideaux states, that in fifty battles fought by Cæsar, he slew *one million one hundred and ninety-two thousand* of his enemies. If to this number we add the loss of troops on his own side, and the slaughter of women and children on both sides, we shall probably have a total of *two millions* of human beings sacrificed to the ambition of one man!!!

"If we assign an equal portion to Alexander, double that number to Napoleon, which we probably may do with justice, then to *three* military butchers we may ascribe the untimely death of *eight millions* of the human family.

"If the number of Napoleon's troops which entered Russia, during the campaign, has not been much over-rated, both by the French and the English, it will be a moderate estimate to say that three hundred thousand of this army perished in Russia.

"It is probable that the loss on the part of the Russians, including men, women, and children, was at least two-thirds as great as the loss of the French and their allies. Therefore the whole amount of human sacrifices, in that campaign only, may be estimated at *five hundred thousand victims!*

"From the time the French crossed the Niemen in June, to the time the survivors recrossed it in December, was one hundred and seventy-three days. Admitting the whole number that perished to be five hundred thousand, the average *daily sacrificed* was two

thousand eight hundred and ninety; which amounts to twenty thousand two hundred and thirty per week, and more than eighty thousand per month. It was equal to one hundred and twenty per hour, or *two* every minute during the one hundred and seventy-three days.

From the opinions of deceased writers, we select only the following of Dr. Jortin:—
 “The wars which are continually waged by Christian nations, are most notorious offences against the sixth commandment—against the law of nature—against the laws of God given by Moses—and against the Christian religion, which, forbids not only murder, but every disorderly passion, every vice which prompts men to commit murder. In all the wars which are waged, one side is in fault, and sometimes both; and in this case war is no better than robbery and murder; the guilt of which lies, I do not say upon the soldiers, but upon those in whose hands is lodged the power of declaring war.

“It is agreed by all good and wise writers who have treated this subject, that the justifying causes of war ought to be very clear and manifest and that nothing but extreme necessity can make it lawful and expedient, since upon all suppositions it is a dreadful calamity.—The consequences of it are too well known, and too much felt. *They are the desolation of populous and flourishing regions, the loss of trade, the increase of taxes and debts, poverty both public and private, the destruction of thousands, and the ruin of almost as many families, besides the sicknesses, the famines, the iniquities and cruelties, which always accompany a state of hostility, and follow the camp.* In such times, the more innocent, honest, peaceable, laborious and useful members of civil society, are often the greatest sufferers; and property, by an unhappy circulation, is transferred from the most deserving to the most undeserving hands.

“But the state, and the common practice of the Christian world, in this respect, as in many other instances, show too evidently, that most of those who call themselves Christians are so *in name only*, and neither understand nor regard the religion which they outwardly profess.

“Few things have had a worse effect upon the minds and manners of men, than the admiring and extolling of those warriors, commonly called *heroes*; who to gratify their ambitious views, and their other vices, have carried ruin and desolation far and wide; who deserve no more praise than an earthquake, or pestilence, and who are true images of the devil, of whom it is said, “That he goeth about, seeking whom he may devour.”

From the section which includes the sentiments of *living authors*, we offer those of Bishop Watson, (since deceased,) Southey, and Hall, of Leicester.

“Christianity, in its regards, steps beyond the narrow bounds of national advantage, in quest of universal good: it does not encourage particular patriotism, in opposition to general benignity; or prompt to love our country, at the expence of our integrity: or allow us to indulge our passions to the detriment of thousands. It looks upon all the human race as children of the same father, and wishes them equal blessings: in ordering us to do good, to love as brethren, to forgive injuries, and to study peace, it *quite annihilates the disposition for martial glory; and utterly debases the pomp of war.*—*Sermon on Isaiah ii.*

“It would have proved a striking part of a vision presented to Adam, the day after the death of Abel, to have brought before his eyes half a million of men crowded together in the space of a square mile. When the first father had exhausted his wonder on the multitude of his offering, he would then naturally inquire of his angelic instructor, for what

purpose so vast a multitude had been assembled? What is the common end? *Alas! to murder each other, all Cain's, and yet no Abels!—Omniana.*

"While the philanthropist, a fellow-worker together with God, in exploring and giving effect to the benevolent tendencies of nature, is devising means to mitigate the evil, and augment the happiness of the world; the warrior is revolving in the gloomy recesses of his mind, plans of future desolation, terror and ruin. Prisons crowded with captives, cities emptied of their inhabitants, fields desolate and laid waste, are amongst his proudest trophies! *The fabric of his fame is cemented with tears and blood; and if his name be wafted to the ends of the earth, it is in the shrill cry of suffering humanity; in the curses and imprecations of those whom his sword has reduced to despair.*"

The Poets quoted are Milton—Pope—Thomson—Young—Cowper—Graham—Leonardo. Next follow extracts from the writings of Quakers, from periodical publications, &c. and an account of the Massachusetts Peace Society.—To these succeed the Doctrines of the Bible on War.—Arguments in support of War, and answers to them.—Miscellaneous Observations on War, &c.

Perhaps some apology may be necessary for the length of the following extract; but, we hope, when the importance of the subject in question is duly considered, every impartial reader will be willing to excuse it.

"*General Causes of War.*—Are not pride, avarice, and revenge, the seeds of all kinds of carnal warfare? From these grow all the quarrelling among children, the discord among families, the bickerings, law-suits, broils among neighbours, the boxing among butlers, the duelling among modern gentlemen, and wars among nations. They all originate from one and the same spirit.

"How is the mild, meek, and peaceable man more liable to inspire jealousy in others, than he is about to insult and abuse them, than the high-toned duellist, who constantly carries with him deadly weapons? Does he in fact so often get into difficulty, quarrelling, and fighting? The respectable Society of Friends stand a living monument to answer the question:

"On the principles of self-defence, as they are styled, if one man suspects an injury from another, unless he is naturally a more powerful man, he must take a cane; as the principles of self-defence require a superior power in your own hand, either by art or muscular strength. When the other learns the suspicions, and sees the preparation, he in his turn must take a bludgeon to preserve the balance of power, and use threatening language to awe his antagonist, who must now take a sword and return his thrust, in order to maintain his dignity; for it will not do for men of honour to retract, how much soever they may be in the wrong. The other again must take a deadly weapon for defence, and nothing is now wanting but an unhappy meeting, to set each others blood flowing.

"Much in the same way do nations often get into desperate warfare. One nation is busily increasing its military strength, on the plausible maxim of preserving peace and maintaining its rights. Another nation views the preparations with a jealous eye, and also goes to work on the same principle, to make formidable preparations. All the nations around take the alarm, and on the same principle begin active preparations, all vying with each other to become the most formidable: If one sends an ambassador to enquire the cause of the great preparations; the answer always is, *let the matter be what it may, for their own defence.* Then the other makes new exertions, and begins to fortify towns on the confines of his neighbour, who must not only do the same, but march a large army for the defence of his frontier; and the other must do likewise.

"By this time, if no old quarrel remained unsettled, perhaps one charges the other with encroachment on territory; the other denies the charge, and contends sharply for his pretended rights. Missives may be interchanged, and while negotiations are pending, a high tone must be taken by both parties, for this is an essential principle in the doctrine of self-defence. The contrary would betray weakness and fear; newspapers must be roused forth with flaming pieces, to rouse, as it is called, the spirit of the countries; so as to impress upon the populace the idea, that the approaching war is *just and necessary* on both sides. In the mean time envoys extraordinary may be sent to other powers by each party, to enlist their aid; most of whom are already prepared for war, and each one selects his side according to his interest and feelings. At length the *ultimatum* is given and refused, and the dreadful conflict commences.

"But few wars, however, begin in this slow and progressive mode; a trifling aggression is sufficient to blow up the flame with nations already prepared. Thus we see nations resemble bull-dogs who happen to meet; they will first raise their hairs, show their teeth, then growl, and then seize upon each other with all their strength and fury; and bull-dogs have something of the same kind of honour, for they scorn to retreat.

"There is, perhaps, nothing in the whole range of human frailty, which tends so much to perpetuate the folly of war, as the slavish subserviency of literature and the arts to its support. The patient labour of the historian, the impassioned strains of the poet, the Promethean efforts of the sculptor, and the magic colouring of the canvas, are all devoted to the indiscriminate praise of the destroyers of mankind.

"One great means of keeping alive the spirit of war, is that partiality which we contract in our early education, for the manners of Pagan antiquity; from whence we learn to adopt ideas of virtue, directly opposite to those which Christianity teaches; to be guided by laws of honour, which that abhors; to imitate characters, which that detests; and to behold heroes, patriots, conquerors, and suicides, with admiration, whose conduct that utterly condemns.

"Christians reprobate Pagan immorality, and idolatry, and yet adopt their erroneous ideas of virtue. Thus the conduct of Brutus in the murder of Cæsar, and the action of Cato in the destruction of his own life, are extolled as virtuous and heroic deeds. Pagan ideas of morality and virtue, are no rule for Christians, because founded on their ignorance of Christian requisition. Applause for warlike achievements was congenial with the religion of Pagans, who deified deceased heroes, and supposed them to be exalted to heaven, as a reward for the misdeeds which they had perpetrated on earth. Not such the religion of Christ. It seeks not applause, and is so far from encouraging the Christian to revenge injuries, that it commands him to forgive them, as the condition of obtaining forgiveness himself."

The Duty and Benefit of a Daily Perusal of the Holy Scriptures in Families. By LINDLEY MURRAY. Pp. 43, price 1s.

This little tract seems well calculated for general circulation, but is more particularly addressed to those "who do not think it incumbent on them to peruse so frequently these Sacred Writings; or who believe, that their daily occupations preclude them, from devoting so much of their time to this regular employment."—"It is not the author's design to treat the subject extensively: a short discussion of it is more consonant with his intentions, and perhaps more likely to prove useful."

From a view of the weakness of human nature, and of our liability to close in with

one or other of the many temptations to which we are exposed, the Author takes occasion to urge the necessity of a perusal of the Holy Scriptures, before entering on our daily occupations. "By perusing the Holy Scriptures each morning, our minds become fortified with pious resolutions; and we enter into the concerns of life, and the intercourse of the day, with less danger of being hurt or influenced, by any thing which we may see or encounter. We are clad, as it were in an armour, which none of the weapons that fly around us are able to penetrate, or which, at least, will render them less pointed and injurious. And before the good effects of this morning sacrifice are allowed to fade away, or be much weakened, they may be happily renewed and strengthened, and our minds refreshed again, by the same pious exercises in the evening."

Lindley Murray also points out the duty of families assembling together for this purpose, and mentions some of the Annotators on the Sacred Writings, whose works are most suitable to be occasionally referred to.

We cannot close our notice of this little work in more appropriate terms, than those with which the Author hath himself furnished us. "Whatever may be the temper of the times in which we live, it is our duty and interest, to pursue frequently, and with reverence, these Revelations of the Divine Will: but at the present period, when they are so justly and highly recommended, and so zealously and extensively circulated, it is peculiarly incumbent upon us, to prove that our love and estimation of them, at home and in our families, correspond with our labours to spread the knowledge of them abroad. The experience of their efficacy on our own hearts, will add weight to our recommendations; and stimulate us to more active exertions, in communicating to others those blessings, which have been so happily bestowed upon ourselves. And in the future periods of life, we shall probably be favoured with a pleasing and encouraging retrospect on the hours, which have been thus devoutly spent, in counteracting the influence of the world, and in preparing us for a pure and happy state of existence; a state, in which, for endless ages, there will be no weariness nor imperfection, but consummate joy, in doing the will of our heavenly Father and Redeemer."

The Panorama of Youth. By Mrs. STERNDALE. 2 vols. 12mo, Pp. 478, price 9s.

To make virtuous principles, and good actions, familiar to the minds of youth, is the noblest object of Education; and he who has formed those principles and habits in early life, which are likely to produce the greatest number of pleasing recollections in future, has an obvious advantage over those who have never enjoyed such favourable opportunities of improvement. He will unite *cheerfulness* to virtue, and thus exhibit to view all the excellencies of a good character, in their most pleasing and attractive forms. Mrs. Sterndale appears to proceed on this principle; the views she takes of human manners, and conduct, and her object in this work, may be seen at a glance, from the preface,—“That the Pictures are drawn from real life, by the pencil of an affectionately devoted Mother, who resides in the midst of a large family, and surrounded by such children as she introduces to the Juvenile Panorama, may be a recommendation to those parents who wish the early impressions that their innocent offspring receive should be taken from nature; and though the combination of the whole is imaginary, yet, that the *dramatis personæ* may act and speak like the children that every well-regulated family presents, the Author trusts these will require no apology for her not having diversified her characters by the introduction of Vice. It is painful to represent, what it is deplorable to observe. It is pleasanter to

produce an example than a warning. Could her wishes guard the young and innocent from its contagion on the varied stage of life, as she has avoided painting its hateful features on her canvas, how would she rejoice! But at least she will not accelerate their acquaintance with the worst view of human nature; for at whatever season it presents its hateful mien, it will be then, alas! too soon."

The first volume contains pieces entitled,—The Museum.—A good Action meets its Reward.—The Cottage, or the Purchase of Pleasure,—The triumph of Filial Affection;—*Jessy of the Vale*, a poem,—Sketches of Youthful Life, *vis*; *Delia's Birth-day*; and the Village School.

We quote the following, as a specimen of the manner in which incidents of the most trifling kind, may be made subservient to the improvement of the young.

"A good Action meets its Reward.—Arthur Stanley possessed an inquiring mind, and a disposition for improving it. "Pray, mamma," he said, after returning from the writing school, "do tell me if my copy is not an improper one: '*Good actions always meet with their reward.*' Now, if that was true, people would not have to complain so often of ingratitude."

"Your copy is a just one, my dear Arthur: good actions always meet their reward: not always from the persons benefited; they, it is to be lamented, too frequently forget the friend that served: yet there is one way by which those are unflinchingly recompensed who perform kindnesses to their fellow-creatures.—the approbation of their own hearts, the reward of conscience. A Christian has the noblest motives for performing this duty; for a duty it is, since God has commanded us to do good unto all men: and it is so delightful a duty, that I should think that the performance of it needs no enforcing. Still, Arthur, a good action seldom passes without its reward in this life."

"But, mamma, if I do a kindness to a very poor man, how can he repay me, who has nothing for himself?"

"No one is so low in life, my dear boy, but he may render you some service, or be sensible of your kindness: even the brute creation are capable of gratitude, and sometimes practise it, to the shame and disgrace of the man who neglects it. The story of Androcles and the lion, is a proof which you well remember. It is not only by great and signal services this duty is to be performed, but every day and hour presents opportunities for your kind assistance to your fellow-creatures,—all children of the same 'Father who is in heaven,' brothers and sisters of the same family, all hoping for the same habitation above the sky."

The following story, too, breathes a spirit of that expanded benevolence, which it is desirable to cherish with the greatest assiduity.

"THE TRIUMPH OF FILIAL AFFECTION.

"Lo, the poor Indian, whose untutor'd mind,
Sees God in clouds, and hears him in the wind"—POPE.
E'en he shall teach the filial debt we owe;
And savages the bright example show.

"The little boy I have before introduced to my young readers, was never so happy as when he could engage his mamma to answer his questions, and explain his doubts and wonders. "Well, my Arthur," said she to him, as he entered the sitting-room, "what has given that inquisitive length to your face? what is it I am now to resolve?"—I was thinking, mamma, of my uncle Edward's black servant Perseus; you remember how fond

he was of me; and I have heard my uncle say, that Perceus would not fear fire, or water, to serve him. Then how quick he was, in doing whatever he was asked! So I was thinking, if all black-a-moores were like him, they must be men as well as we; and it must be very wicked to beat them so barbarously, as the scholars say they they do where my uncle Edward lives.

"I am very glad, my dear boy," said Mrs. Stanley, "you do not form your opinions too hastily, but submit them to the direction of those more experienced. — The story I will tell you, proves still more that, in mind, the negro is indeed "a man," and ought to be considered as "a brother."

"Soon after your uncle was settled on his estate, he had occasion for an additional slave: at a sale he met with the one he sought for; he was young, active and handsome: the price fixed upon him was very high; but my brother could not resist becoming his purchaser. Zambo accompanied his new master with quiet resignation, but on his face were expressed feelings of the deepest sorrow. The slaves on your uncle's plantation, were industrious, contented people, forgetting, in the kindness of their master their loss of freedom. None was more indefatigable than Zambo, for his master and for himself. He was ever laborious: yet his little cabin displayed none of those gaudy embellishments his neighbours were so fond of exhibiting; he sought no self-indulgencies; neither were the profits of his labours ever expended. Grief appeared to have condensed every wish, every energy, but industry. Your uncle was greatly interested for him, and imagined some peculiar circumstances, attending his separation from his native country, had given his mind an incurable wound. The whole plantation respected him; and a young female slave, called Orella, loved Zambo as a sister; she would offer numberless kindnesses to him, and sought to divert his attention, sometimes by the gaiety of her innocent heart, sometimes by the tender soothing of her sympathy: but the impenetrable, the silent sorrow of Zambo, was unmoved.

"After he had been some years on the plantation, my brother, with great surprise, saw him enter his house: every feature was lighted up by joy, and his whole appearance the reverse of what it had been. 'Oh, my good Buckra,' said he, Zambo so happy! Zambo jump for joy! — and the tears kept pace with his assertions. After your uncle had moderated his transports, he learnt from him, that, previous to his purchase of Zambo, his mother had been bought by the overseer of a distant plantation. This weight on the pious negro's filial heart had bent him to the earth: all the fruits of his industry, all his self-denial, had tended to this point,—the purchase of his mother's freedom: he had now completed the sum, and applied to his generous master to assist him with his counsel. Your uncle immediately advertised for information of a female negro who had been bought at such a time, of such an age, known by the name of Quasheba: the advertisement was soon answered; and my brother accompanied his slave to the place directed, wishing to render every assistance to so noble a transaction. The man they had to deal with, was sordid and avaricious; unmoved by your uncle's representation of the affair, he demanded the full price Quasheba cost him, though conscious her value had decreased by years and labour. For this, her son had been prepared, and was provided; the bargain was made;

* "These particulars of the negroes were given to the writer by a gentleman of respectability, who had resided twenty years in Jamaica. The principle of filial affection which the story of Zambo evinces, is strictly true; the narrative is imaginary, and only a vehicle for the sentiment. Frequent instances occur of negroes devoting the whole gains of their exclusive industry, to purchase the freedom of their wives, though they themselves remain in slavery."

when your uncle learnt poor Quasheba was on the point of death, and was of no value to her owner: he represented to Zambo, that it was now too late to render his mother any service, and that it would impoverish him without benefiting her;—but the winds and the wild waves would have listened as soon as Zambo: ‘No! his mother should die a free woman at least: he had sworn it by the Great Spirit when they parted, and he would throw away the money if he did not buy her freedom.’ My brother ceased from further expostulation; but his entreaties and persuasions brought the planter to abate half the purchase; and Zambo assisted the slaves whom he had hired, to convey his mother on a litter, with the triumph of a hero returned from victory. No longer was his cabin neglected: he purchased a bed, cordials, medicines, and accepted the services and attentions of his neighbours with thankfulness. Poor Quasheba lived but a few weeks; but those were not spent in vain. As she blessed her son, she told him, the Great Spirit would protect him: and his father, whom she was going to meet, would bless him. Oh! how contented she died, in the arms of her beloved Zambo! The last offices of humanity were performed by this exemplary son; and when the days of mourning were passed, he sought his Orella: your uncle promoted their marriage; they are as happy as you can imagine;—such a son must be a good husband and father. When your uncle was last in England he told me this; and said Zambo was then saving the profits of his labour (though not with such scrupulous self-denial), for the freedom of his Orella.”

“Oh, mamma! what an affecting story!” exclaimed Arthur. “I am sure I love you as much as Zambo did his mother; but I cannot work for your freedom, because you never can be a slave.”—“No, my Arthur; but if I were to live to see you grow up ignorant, unprofitful, and worthless, the weight on your mother’s heart would be heavier than the chains of slavery.”

The second volume contains the *Sisters*,—*Moorland Mary*, a poem; and the *Voyage of Human Life*.—The following will possess an interest of a local nature, to many readers of the *Northern Star*, as it contains a lively sketch of some interesting scenery, in a county bordering on our own.

“*Marina* would wander, with a heart glowing with rapture, amidst the luxuriant scenery of *Sedley Park*; but all the rich varieties of art, with which she was surrounded, did not raise the sublime enthusiasm, that her fondly remembered *Derbyshire* used to inspire. Her fancy dwelt upon it with pensive recollection. The sweet effusions of *Mr. Courtenay’s* muse, that its wilds had often given birth to, lived in her memory: but none were so dear as those written by a native muse of her beloved country, and descriptive of the scene of her former home—the home of her childhood. Impulsively, as she pursued her rambles would she repeat—

As conscious mem’ry, with reverted glance,
 Roves o’er the wild and mountainous expanse,
 Her faithful traces to my sight restore
 The long, long tracts of I——I’s naked moor,
 Stretch’d on vast hills, that far and near prevail,
 Bleak, stony, bare, monotonous, and pale.
 And here, with pallid ashes heap’d around,
 Oft sinks the mine, and blots the dreary ground.
 In vain warm Spring demands her robes of green;
 No shall’ring hedge-rows vivify the scene.
 O’er its grey breast no undulating trees,

With lavish foliage, court the lively breeze ;
 But from the moor the rude stone walls disjoint,
 With angle sharp, and long unvaried line,
 The cheerless field, where, slowly wand'ring, feed
 The lonely cow, and melancholy steed ;
 Expos'd, abide the summer's ardent breath,
 And wintry storm, that yells along the heath.
 At length benignant mountains meet the eyes ;
 Their shrubby heights in rounder grace arise ;
 And, from the first steep summit, pleas'd I throw
 My eager glances on the depths below,
 As sinks abrupt the sylvan *Monsal-dale*
 From the swarth sunbeam, and the howling gale.
 Behold in front the lucid river spread
 Its bankless waters o'er the sunny mead ;
 As of his broad and sheety shallows proud ;
 Shine the clear mirror of the passing cloud :
 Then to the left along the valley glide,
 With smooth meander, and with narrower tide,
 Through banks, where thick the spreading alders grow,
 And deep calm waves reflect their pendent bough.
 Refreshing sweets the breathing haycocks yield,
 That richly tuft the long and narrow field,
 As gentle to the right it curves away,
 Round the green cliffs, with scatter'd nut-trees gay ;
 Cliffs, whose smooth breast above the silver stream
 Swells to the sun and yellows in his beam :
 While on the opposing shore dwarf foliage hides,
 Sombrous and soft, the mountains' lofty sides,
 And throws its latest fringe upon the flood
 That laves the concave of the pensile wood ;
 Fill down the rocks, rude, mossy, broken, steep,
 In parted tides the foaming waters leap ;
 Then through the mazes of the rambling dale,
 With silent lapse they flow, or rush with tuneful wail.

Arts, Sciences, Literature, &c,

Hydrography.—Captain Basin Hall, of the *Lyra*, (one of the ships appointed to convey the late embassy to China) is preparing an account of the Leon Kieon Islands ; together with a general history of scientific objects connected with the voyage. It appears that the *Alceste* and *Lyra*, after landing the embassy, were employed in surveys ; the former taking the gulf of Leatory and coast of Corea, the latter the south western coast of that Gulf. The *Alceste* went as far as the junction of the great wall of China with the sea, which was seen from the ship. Both ships joined company at Chen-Tou, or Ze-u-Ton Islands. The true positions of the coasts and islands of Chinese Tartary, and much useful hydrographical knowledge were obtained, whereby former

errors are corrected. Steering afterwards for the Korean shore, they found former geographical descriptions of it miserably defective; and an Archipelago of islands, hitherto unknown to exist, were discovered. To many particular names were given, and correct charts made of the true position of the whole. The ships proceeded to the southward of Japan, arrived at the Lieou Kieon Islands, with the natives of which they formed an intimate acquaintance; a people hitherto but little known, and almost strangers to the rest of the world. At Grand Leuchen, the chief of these islands, the ships remained several weeks; the inhabitants are of diminutive stature, possess much of the rigid jealousy and natural reserve which distinguish their neighbours, the Japanese and Chinese, and lay claim to great antiquity and considerable civilization. On further acquaintance, they were found an interesting people, in the highest degree kind and hospitable; and after a stay of six weeks, both parties separated with evident proofs of natural regret.

Life Boat.—On Tuesday, Sept. 4, Lieutenant Edwin Thrackston, R. N. exhibited before Mr. Ald. Daniel, of Bristol, and a number of merchants and ship-owners of that city, the buoyant properties of his newly invented life-boat, which exceeded the most sanguine expectations. The extreme length of the boat exhibited is 21 feet, beam 6 feet 6 inches, and is rowed with ten oars double backed. It is constructed with canvas, in lieu of plank, and has cork bilge-floats, which may be applied as life buoys, to throw out in cases where men may be washed overboard from a wreck, with a large fender round the boat, and which, from its elasticity, is capable of repelling any violent concussion. Without having recourse to the precarious assistance of air-tubes, Mr Thrackston has succeeded in gaining so much upon the water line, that the boat (by the introduction of eight valves) discharges herself down to the thwarts, a space of nine inches. She has a canvas cover, contrived in such a way as to possess the advantages of a deck at the same time keeping the men dry, without being an incumbrance to their rowing. The keel is the last thing that goes on the boat, and is so contrived by the stern and stern parts working together with the elasticity of the timbers, which are sawn out of a straight piece of oak, and moulded into form by steam, that it is conceived impossible that the boat can ever be staved. She took on board thirty persons, when filled with water up to the valves, and had 28 standing on one gunwale without the least

danger of upsetting. Upon an emergency 60 persons might be stowed within her. She rows well and light on her oars when thus filled, and turns well in her length. Boats may be built on a similar construction to any shape, and from the light but very efficient materials of which they are composed Lieut. T. is convinced, from the experiments he has made, that if generally adopted, they would be found fully to answer every common purpose of an appendage to a vessel, besides possessing the invaluable advantages of a life boat.

Sir George Cayley has proposed a public subscription for the purpose of ascertaining how far the principle of balloons supporting heavy burdens in the air may be made useful as a medium of conveyance. When the subscription amounts to £1000 he suggests that an annual committee of seven members be appointed, and that no experiments be undertaken but by order of this committee, with the advice of such civil engineers as they chuse to consult. Towards this object Sir George offers £50. but by no means wishes gentlemen disposed to forward it to subscribe upon a high scale, as a greater amount may probably be obtained in smaller sums.

Agriculture.—At the late Workington Agricultural Meeting, Mr. Curwen stated, among other interesting information, the following important fact as the actual result of his own experience.—At the Schoose farm this year, the President exhibited an experiment of 20 stiches of turnips, raised by three different manures; the first by dung from the midding, the second by vegetable and animal patent manure, and the third by clay ashes. Those from ashes were decidedly the best, the long dung the second, and the patent manure considerably the worst.

Patent Pump.—A patent has recently been granted for a roller pump. This pump is wrought by a rotatory, instead of a reciprocating motion, without rod or bucket, and raises water in a continued stream, without being subject to a loss of power or water; by making a waste or returning stroke.

Mineralogy.—Extensive researches into the mineralogy of the Alpine regions have recently been made by M. Brochant, who after repeated examinations and most laborious investigations, has ascertained that the lofty summits of the Alpine hills, through the whole range from St. Gothard to Mount Cenis, do not consist of an absolute granite, as has generally been supposed. This ap-

plies more especially to Mont Blanc, which is common with the others, is of a species of granite particularly crystalline, abounding in talcous and felsparic rock, and containing, in many instances, beds of metallic minerals. M. Brochant however, is of decided opinion that the Southern border of the Alpine chain consists of real granite; he therefore takes analogy for the basis of his reasoning; and supposing it most probable that the granite stratum supports the talcous, he infers that the higher summits of the chain, relatively considered, are not the most ancient part of those mountains.

The scientific world will rejoice to learn, that one of the most philosophical chemists of modern times, Dr. Thomas Thomson, has been elected to the chemical chair in the University of Glasgow. His varied knowledge, minute as extensive,—his philosophical views, and singular talent for elucidating the most abstract points,—have long marked him out as eminently qualified for a situation like that to which he has been justly called.

Safety Lamp.—Sir Humphrey Davy has made a further discovery in regard to combustion, which will be a very great improvement to his safety lamp. He thus notifies it in a letter to the Rev. J. Hodgson, of Heworth:—I have succeeded in producing a light, perfectly safe, and economical, which is most brilliant in atmospheres in which the flame of the safety lamp is extinguished, and which burns in every mixture of carburetted hydrogen which is respirable. It consists of a slender metallic tube of platinum, which is hung in the top of the interior of the common lamp of wire gauze, or in that of the twilled lamp. It costs from six-pence to one shilling; and is imperishable. This tube, when the common lamp is introduced into an explosive atmosphere, becomes red-hot, and continues to burn the gas in contact with it, as long as the air is respirable; when the atmosphere again becomes explosive, the flame is re-lighted. I can now burn any inflammable vapour either with or without flame, at pleasure, and make the wire consume it either with red or with white heat. I was led to this result by discovering slow combustions without flame, and at last I found a metal which made these harmless combustions visible.

Sir Humphrey also states, that flame is gaseous matter heated so highly as to be luminous, and that to a degree of temperature beyond the white heat of solid bodies, as is shewn by the circumstance, that air not luminous will communicate this degree

of heat. When an attempt is made to pass flame through a very fine mesh of wire-gauze at the common temperature, the gauze cools each portion of the elastic matter that passes through it, so as to reduce its temperature below that degree at which it is luminous, and the diminution of temperature must be proportional to the smallness of the mesh, and the mass of the metal.

Explosion on board a Coal Vessel.—On Friday night, July 4th, as the master of a Scotch sloop, lying in the Tyne, and just laden with coals, was going to bed, his candle unfortunately ignited a quantity of gas which had collected in the cabin, and produced a slight explosion, by which his feet and hands were much burnt, and the curtains of his bed set on fire, but they were soon extinguished; another person was also much burned. What renders this circumstance the more curious is, the coals were by no means fresh from the pit:

Ancient Coal Mines.—A Dublin Paper gives the following account of the ancient Coal-mines lately discovered at the Giant's Causeway, Ireland. "There were five pits of coal opened in Port Ganneve, west of the Giant's Causeway, the westernmost of which is 244 feet above the level of the sea, at half tide, and from thence to the top of the precipice 44 feet. In Port Noffer, east of the Giant's Causeway, there were two pits, the westernmost 199 feet from the level of the sea, and from the pit to the top 70 feet.—The distance from the first altitude taken at Port Ganneve to that in Port Noffer is supposed to be eighty perches. The people who found the coal, with difficulty, and in some places, great danger, threw off the pillars to get it, and could not pursue it further than cleared, as they had no method of supporting the vast mass above it. The stratum of coal dips into the land in a southerly direction, and from the altitudes taken, it appears that it lowers as it approaches the east. Several trials at different places have been made to find coal, but none worth following, except under columnar basalt, above which is a stratum of irregular whinstone, then basalt pillars at the top. The depth of the good seams of coal is from three to five feet; the upper coal, on which the pillars rest, is a soft mossy coal; the western coal is in the centre, and the best and most valuable at the bottom of the pit. The blocks of western coal lie nearly horizontal, in an east and west direction across the face of the precipitous. One of these blocks is so large in the east pit, Port Ganneve, that four men with two iron crows could not tarp it out. The land from the precipice to the southward falls considerably."

We have learnt with great pleasure that Egypt still continues to afford to our residents and travellers, in that country, a rich harvest of discovery. We are led to expect shortly from Mr. Sedis, our present Consul-General there, a more correct transcript of the inscription on the column of Dioclesian (commonly called that of Pompey) than has hitherto appeared; and we understand that the same ardent traveller, assisted by a foreign officer of the name of Coriglis, has not only succeeded in transporting from Thebes very interesting fragments of Egyptian sculpture, but has also discovered a passage cut in the solid rock, four hundred feet in length, under the great pyramid, with chambers at the lower extremity, and a communication with the mysterious well, which has hitherto puzzled all our antiquaries and travellers. Excavations have also been effected among the sepulchral structures in the neighbourhood of the Desert; and amongst other curiosities, a small temple, and a fine granite tablet, have been discovered between the lion's paws of the Sphinx.—*Nottingham Review.*

FRANCE.

The Royal Academy of Sciences of the Institute, in its last sitting, chose as foreign scientists to succeed the celebrated Werner, the so late celebrated M. Piazzini, the Sicilian astronomer, who, in 1801, discovered the Planet Ceres, and led the way to the discovery of Pallas, Juno, and Vesta, by Messrs. Olbers and Harding. The Foreign Associates are now Sir Joseph Banks, one of the companions of Cook in his voyage round the world, and the President of the Royal Society; the astronomer Herschel, who in 1784, discovered the motion of the Planet Uranus; Dr. Jenner, who discovered the beneficial effects Vaccination—a discovery peculiarly important to humanity; Mr. Watt, the ingenious mechanic, who has produced so many useful methods in the application of steam; Count Volta, the inventor of the famous Galvanic, or the name by which it is better known, the Voltaic Pile; Scarpe, the anatomist; the above named Piazzini; and Baron Humboldt, well known for his travels. Of these, Banks, Herschel, Jenner, and Watt, belong to England; Volta, Scarpe, and Piazzini, to Italy; and Baron Humboldt, to Prussia.

Substitute for Coffee.—M. Levrat, a celebrated French Chemist, at Chatillon, has discovered that the seed of the yellow water-lily of the marshes, known to botanists, by the name of *iris pseudacorus*, when dried and freed from the friable shell which envelops it, and then infused like coffee, pro-

duces a beverage similar thereto, but much superior in taste and flavour.

A variety of wheat, indigenous in Egypt, which grows so rapidly, that it is fit to reap three months after sowing, has been for some years cultivated in Belgium. Several agriculturists are endeavouring to introduce it into France. They assert that the bread made with it is of far superior quality to that of rye. It is obvious that, under various circumstances, this new acquisition may be a resource of the highest importance.

M. de Lalonde, one of the directors of the Museum of Natural History, is preparing for a new voyage for the promotion of that science. During a short excursion to the Brazils he collected more than four thousand zoological subjects, which prove how much yet remains to be done before we can acquire just and sufficiently extensive notions of these remote regions.

It is stated that the celebrated Carriot, (than whom we believe there is not a man in Europe more competent) intends to publish, very shortly, a work on the French Revolution, and which is to embrace every thing of importance from 1789 to the peace of 1815.

GERMANY.

The Emperor of Austria, desirous of advancing useful knowledge, and transplanting to his dominions some of the valuable natural productions of the New World, has availed himself of the opportunity of the marriage and departure of his daughter, the Archduchess Leopoldine, to send to Brazil a number of men of science, who, with the permission of the King of Portugal, are directed to explore the most remarkable parts of that country, to examine the different productions of the three kingdoms of nature, and to enrich the European collections with specimens of them. His imperial majesty has granted the sums necessary for the expedition, and given the chief direction of it to Prince Metternich.

By an agreement concluded by the courts of Weimar and Gotha, the clear revenues of the university of Jena have been augmented to more than £3,500 sterling, so that, with the other resources which it possesses, it will in future enjoy an income exceeding £5,000.

The great spot or crevice, which appeared on the 23rd of July last on the sun's disk, disappeared on the 4th of August. There were afterwards formed a great number of small spots, arranged in several groups, which professor Stark intends to describe in a work which he proposes to publish very soon.

LITERARY ANNUNCIATIONS.

A Treatise on Askern Water, by T. Le Gay Brewerson, surgeon, will appear in the course of a week. This work will contain a description of Askern, history of the spau, chemical analysis of the water, and directions to invalids, both general and specific, or applied to particular diseases.

The Rev. Thomas Jackson of Sheffield, is preparing for the press, the Life of the celebrated John Goodwin, who stood so conspicuous as a writer in defence of civil and religious liberty during the interregnum.

Maria Benson, author of "System and no System," will speedily publish "Imitation," a work addressed to young persons.

Mr. James Hakewill has made arrangements for the publication of a series of Views in Italy, referring to, and in illustration of, the Works of Addison, Eustace and Forsyth.

A History of St. Domingo, from the earliest period to the present time, from the best authorities, is in preparation.

The Theological Works of Dr. Isaac Barrow are printing at Oxford, in six 8vo. vols.

Dr. Robertson, who has resided some years in the Ionian Islands, is printing a Concise Grammar of the Romaic or Modern Greek Language, with phrases and dialogues on familiar subjects.

An Essay on the Chemical History and Medical Treatment of Calculous Disorders, with plates, by A. Marcet, M.D. F. R. S., is in the press, and may be expected shortly.

Mr Richard Hand, glass-painter, proposes to publish by subscription, a Practical Treatise on the Art of painting on Glass, compiled and arranged from the original manuscripts of his late father Richard Hand, historical glass-painter to His Majesty.

The Official Journal of the late Captain Tuckey, will speedily be laid before the public, together with the Journal of Professor Smith. The work will be introduced by an account of the motives and objects of the expedition,—the preparations for it,—the persons employed, with brief sketches of their literary biography,—their unfortunate death, &c. and will conclude with some general observations on the society, manners, language, &c. of the people of the Congo regions, and a general account of the Natural History. To be comprised in one volume. 4to. with a large map, plates, and wood cuts.

A History of the City of Dublin, ecclesiastical, civil, and military, from the earliest accounts to the present period, compiled from the national records, approved historians, many curious and valuable manuscripts, and other authentic materials; by the late John Warburton, Esq. Deputy-keeper of the Records in Birmingham Tower; the late Rev. James Whitelaw; and the Rev. R. Walsh, M. R. I. A.; will shortly be published, in 3 vols 4to. illustrated by numerous views, &c.

On the subject of Lord Amherst's Mission to China, two publications are already in the press; one a Journal of the Proceedings of the Embassy, by H. Ellis, Esq. Third Commissioner; the other, Personal Observations, by Mr. Clarke Abel, Physician and Naturalist. Both these works will be published in 4to, illustrated by maps and other engravings.

A new Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and General Literature, under the title of the Oxford Encyclopædia, is announced for publication, in 25 parts, forming, when complete, five 4to vols.

GENERAL MONTHLY CATALOGUE.

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Monthly Chronicle.

FOREIGN EVENTS.

FRANCE.

THE French Monarch seems to be again desirous of effecting a reconciliation of parties, or, at least, of uniting the more moderate amongst them, and thereby, in time, soften down the more violent into a calm, steady and decided determination, to be parties only to the good of their country. If these be his views, we heartily wish him success, but we fear that the jarring interests which at present so violently agitate the bosom of that unhappy country, will not speedily subside into calmness; neither do we believe that in the administration of any government, frequent changes of men and measures will be found productive of good; much less so in that of France, where any appearance of versatility must have a tendency to encourage in the minds of the disaffected, hopes which, for the interest of the Bourbons, it would be best, by every appearance of decision and stability, to endeavour to extinguish.—The Duke de Feltre, an avowed ultra-royalist, has been removed from the office of Minister of War, to make room for Marshal Gouvaln St. Cyr, who is succeeded as Minister of the Marine by General Mole. A royal ordinance has been issued for assembling the Electoral Colleges, on the 30th inst.—General Davoust has been presented with the baton of a Marshal of France.

SPAIN.

The plan of finance established by Don Manuel Garay, meets with considerable opposition, especially from the ecclesiastical orders, who appear to exert all their influence to raise a prejudice against it. Some of the large towns have, notwithstanding, expressed their approbation of the measure.

Commissioners have been appointed to try the insurgents in South America; the instructions given to them embrace, and direct the punishment for, the different gradations of crime, from that of the rebel taken with arms in his hands, down to the citizen who has just conceived his first disaffected wish.

PORTUGAL.

Nothing material has transpired respecting the conspiracy in this country, since our last. The young Prince of Portugal, it is positively stated, will come to Europe, with

his Princess, immediately after their marriage, and hold a court at Lisbon. Mr Thornton's mission is expressly to compliment them on the occasion, and accompany them to Europe.

NETHERLANDS.

The anniversary of the birth-day of the King was celebrated on the 24th ult. at Brussels. The Royal Family went in the evening to the theatre, and were received with acclamations.

The Duke of Wellington has lost his action for libel against M. De Buscher, Editor of the Journal of East and West Flanders. The words for which the action was brought were, as many of our readers know, to the effect, that M. Debru, Governor of Martinique, had been continued in the command of that island at the express desire of the Duke of Wellington; and that his Grace's motive for such interposition was, that Debru had administered the Government so as to favour the interests of a certain foreign Power. The sentence finds the complaint of the Duke of Wellington to be unfounded, because the article in question does not impute to his Grace any act which would render him amenable to the law, or would expose him to the contempt or hatred of the public.

GERMANY.

The Duke of Saxe-Cobourg is about to organise a representative constitution, for his dominions.

The King of Wurtemberg has, in consideration of the abundance of the harvest, removed all restrictions upon the exportation of grain.

The ex-King of Sweden quitted Frankfurt on the 19th ult. to establish his residence at Basle.

The King of Prussia arrived on the 11th of September, at Cologne, where he viewed the garrison of the Landwehr, and inspected the fortifications, arsenals, &c. and subsequently proceeded to Dusseldorf. Previous to his departure, the Burgomaster presented to his Majesty a memorial from the Municipal College, praying him to form a constitution founded on a suppression of the feudal system, an equal distribution of charges and imposts, the independence of the judicial order, &c. It is not easy to describe

the interest which is attached in Germany to the new system of political government, and more especially to the scheme of national representation which was so urgently and authoritatively recommended by Alexander, to every state of the Germanic empire.

SWITZERLAND.

A request has been made by the French minister, to the Charge d'Affairs of Switzerland, that the exiles who had taken refuge there, may be compelled to depart, and seek an asylum elsewhere. We have not heard what answer was returned; but, no doubt, it will be complied with.

The Diet has resolved to commemorate the fidelity and valor of the Swiss Guards, who defended the Palace of the Thuilleries, against the attacks of the populace, on the 10th of August, 1792, by enrolling the names of those who fell, in a register, which will be preserved in the Archives of the State, and by presenting each of those who survived, with a *cast iron* medal. Of that ancient regiment, out of 92 officers, 38 were killed on the stair case of the Palace of the Thuilleries, in defending the person of the King; 38 perished in the vicinity, much about the same time; since then five others have died, and ten only survive at the present day.

SWEDEN.

The Swedish government seems to be tired of its new commercial policy, and has opened the ports for trade to go forward upon the old system. This new experiment has been an expensive one to the merchant, but very profitable to the smuggler.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor has established a College at St. Petersburg, similar to that of France, but more particularly in reference to Oriental Literature. Two élèves of the special school, and of the College of France, have been engaged to teach Persian and Arabic, and will shortly proceed to their destination.

The King of Spain has sent to the Emperor three grand crosses of the order of the Golden Cross, for the three Grand Dukes.

There seems no doubt that the report of the Emperor's having undertaken to assist King Ferdinand, with a body of troops in South America, is altogether without foundation. We are informed, by a person who has very lately had an opportunity of conversing with the principal characters of the Court of Petersburg, that nothing of the kind is even spoken of.

ITALY.

Some parts of the Neapolitan dominions have been so much infested with banditti, that an armed force is employed to suppress them.

Whilst we were complaining of the superabundance of rain, it seems, that Rome, and a great part of Italy, were afflicted with excessive drought. After two months of intense heat, not relieved by a single shower, a storm arose at Rome, and dispelled the charm. The rain fell in torrents; the lightning struck the steeple of the church of Santa Maria delle Grazie, threw down the cross, and agitated the bells most violently. It then descended into the church, where it lacerated itself, after having damaged one side of the wall. The rain was so heavy, that in the gardens of Villa Barpaei, it uprooted more than thirty large trees, and destroyed the greatest part of the vines.

UNITED STATES.

America, as a naval power, is strengthening herself as rapidly as circumstances will permit. The ships of war which were ordered by Congress to be built, are going forward with the utmost dispatch. Decatur and Rogers have arrived at New York, "on public business."

The crops in the district of Charleston, are exceedingly great. The same may be said of the country in general.

The number of emigrants who have arrived in the United States for the two weeks preceding the first of August is, from Great Britain 1,140 from Germany 826, and from France 308, making a total of 2,274. A Dutch ship arrived at Philadelphia, which left Amsterdam, with 476 passengers, 50 of whom died on their passage.

Lavalette and Vandamme have reached the States in safety.

An alteration has been made in the Diplomatic arrangements.—Mr Pinckney succeeds Mr. Adams, as minister at the court of St. James's; and Mr. Rush, the present attorney general, succeeds Mr. Pinckney at St. Petersburg.

TURKEY.

The plague is stated to be raging in a very alarming degree at Constantinople. The hospitals are stated to be filled; and the interpreter of the Grand Seigneur to be among the number infected. The intelligence from Smyrna and Canea, respecting the progress of the contagion in these quarters, is said to be not less distressing.

On the night of the 7th ult, a fire broke out in Constantinople, which destroyed the

greater part of the city inhabited by the Armenians. On the 25th one of the powder mills behind the seven Towers blew up with a tremendous explosion; eight lives were lost. Fortunately the fire did not communicate to the magazines of powder, and by prompt exertions its farther ravages were stayed.

ST. DOMINGO.

We regret to hear that this country is again plunging itself into all the miseries of internal conflict. Accounts from that quarter state that Christophe was marching towards Port au Prince with 18,000 men, for the purpose of making an attack upon Petion.

This is one report: others are of the opinion that these warlike preparations are made for the sole purpose of intimidating the French, who, it is well known are very desirous of recovering this valuable island.

A letter has been recently received from Mr. Bosworth, (late master of the Boston public school,) who was sent by the British and Foreign school society to the island of St. Domingo, for the purpose of establishing schools in that part of it under the presidency of Petion. He arrived at Port-au-Prince on the 24th of June, after a passage of thirty days from New York, where he had been inspecting the schools formed on the British system of education.—On the 25th he was introduced to Petion, who appears to enter into the subject of the mission with great spirit, declaring that he will have schools erected in every place, as it is his wish to have all in his dominions educated; and he will give every facility to forward the undertaking.—This statement contradicts the various reports of Petion's death.

SPANISH AMERICA.

Our accounts from this quarter, at pre-

sent the point of most anxiety, are very uncertain and confused. The Madrid Gazette denounces the younger Mina as a traitor, and states him to be in the most dangerous condition, with a very small number of men, struggling with difficulties, and surrounded by the Royalist forces, so as to preclude every possibility of victory or flight. The Gazette also tells us, very confidently, that Mexico is upon the point of submission and tranquility.

On the other hand, Sir Gregor M'Gregor, who had planted the standard of independence in Amelia Island, continues to support it. He has published a proclamation, threatening summary vengeance against any who shall be found interrupting the progress of liberty, but offering protection to the peaceable citizen: many have, in consequence, returned to their houses, who had deserted them upon Sir Gregor's first arrival. He intends to pursue further success by proceeding to St. John's, which he was expected to reach about the 18th ult. St. Augustine was closely blockaded by a patriotic frigate. There are, it is said, above twenty of their privateers cruising in the Gulph of Mexico, and the True Blooded sloop of war is more than a match for any naval force which Spain has in the western hemisphere. A very sanguinary battle has been fought on the banks of the Oronooko, in which the Royalists, being pressed with great impetuosity by the Patriots, gave way in every direction.

“From the most exact calculations it is supposed that the continental part of Spanish America contains thirteen millions of inhabitants; Indians, Spaniards, Negroes, and their descendants, without including the nations of Indians still existing independent of the Spanish government, on the banks of the Meta, the coasts of the Guayanos on the banks of the Oronoco, Rio Negro, Pampas de Buenos Ayres, &c.”

Domestic Occurrences.

Brighton Sep. 14.—After being at sea three days and nights, his R. H. the PRINCE REGENT landed from the state barge of the *Royal George* at the south end of the Steine, at noon on Saturday. An immense concourse of spectators had assembled to welcome the return of the Prince, and with repeated acclamation expressed their gratification on this event. His R. H. supported

by Sir B. Bloomfield and the Hon. Capt. Paget, proceeded from the beach across the Steine to the Pavilion. It was near 11 on Wednesday morning, when the Prince Regent embarked on board the royal yacht for a second voyage. During the whole of that day nothing interesting occurred beyond the feigned naval engagement, and the whole of the fleet stood within sight of land.

At night, the vessels proceeded to sea, and crossing the channel, they were within eight leagues of the French coast before sun-rise on Thursday. As the morning opened with a heavy haze, and drizzling rain, the Prince was unable to take a view of the coast, and the ships returned again into our roads early on Thursday afternoon, and after obtaining a fresh supply of provisions, stores, &c. the fleet put to sea again the same night.

On Friday morning, the *Royal George* yacht, with the frigates &c. again made the French coast, and appeared off St. Valery in France. The French were for some time in confused consternation on seeing the approach of these vessels, but the signal being hoisted for a pilot to come on board, the very man came to the yacht who piloted the King of France into Calais.—This man well explained the whole coast. His R. H. set off for London soon after he landed, and the *Royal George*, *Tiber*, and *Inconstant*, returned to Spithead in the evening, after a run of five hours from Brighton roads.—His Royal Highness, on disembarking, presented Capt. Paget with an elegant snuff-box, in testimony of his high esteem.

An application has recently been made to Government for a loan of Exchequer Bills, to the whole amount of the sum required to complete the Canal from St. Nicholas Bay, and the necessary harbour at that place, and there is reason to believe that the request will be complied with, so as to enable the proprietors to undertake this important work.

Juvenile Delinquency. The Committee on the Police of the Metropolis have published a second Report, from which it appears that in 1818, there were confined in the several prisons in London, 1683 persons under 20 years of age; and 1281 of seventeen or under; of the latter number 851 were for felony.

The two great objects of this New Report are, the System of Parliamentary rewards, and the utility of prisons for reformation. On the 1st, the Committee properly expose the evils resulting from the system, as frequently inducing police officers and others, if not to give evidence altogether false, to swear more *pointedly* than truth and justice fully warrant. The practice of giving halfpence to beggars, in order to get ten shillings by their apprehension, is most abominable.

As to prisons, the censure on them for associating petty and criminal offenders, falls very heavy on that of Clerkenwell; but as a new prison is in great forwardness, we hope that objection will be soon obviated.

The Committee, however, strongly recommend the erection of a prison in the metropolis, for the special reform of juvenile delinquents. The plan they prefer will accommodate four hundred boys, at the cost of £24,000, whereas the Mill-Bank penitentiary for eight hundred adults, will cost just fourteen times that sum!

Fire.—The neighbourhood of Fleet-market was thrown into the greatest confusion, on the night of Sunday, the 7th inst, by the discovery of a fire in the shop of Mr. Stubb's, linen-draper, on the west side of the market. It soon communicated to the premises of a clothes-seller, which, with the former, were totally destroyed. By ten o'clock the progress of the flames was stopped, but not until they had done considerable damage to the adjoining houses. The loss of property is very great, from the rapidity with which the devouring element extended its ravages, some idea of which may be formed when we state, that the united power of twelve engines was unable to check its progress, until the damage above stated had been done.

The Biter bit.—J. Dellehay, servant to a coal-merchant, was charged at Marlborough-street police-office, under the act called the Metropolis Paving Act, with unlawfully wheeling a barrow, containing two sacks of coal, on the footway pavement in Oxford-street.

Flowerdew, the beadle, saw the prisoner wheel the barrow on the pavement, and accordingly seized it; but on his way to the watch-house, he met an old deaf woman, wheeling another; the coal-man insisted that he should detain this also, but having no assistance, he could not attend to both; he nevertheless stopped the woman, and went to the watch-house, and another beadle came to his assistance, who took the old woman's barrow, wheeled it across the street, and very deliberately along the pavement until he came to the watch-house door; thereby incurring the penalty, as well as the other defendants. The coal-dealer, laughing in his sleeve, accompanied them to the office, where he instantly filed a regular information against the beadle, and served the summons upon him, so that by the time his conviction took place, the beadle had to plead to an information at his suit. The old woman and the complainant (for so we must now style the coalman) were each fined 40s. and on their evidence the beadle was convicted in a like penalty, which the magistrates have no power of mitigating. As soon as the beadle heard his conviction, his face underwent the most comic changes: he first looked surprised, then confounded, amazed, and perplexed.—At length he stammered out that he had

forgot, and only acted through ignorance; upon which the coal-man with a knowing grin exclaimed, "Ah! I acted through ignorance too." This reply created much laughter.—The magistrate said, Justice in her dispensations is blind, and could not see the capacity of offenders; but if officers, who ought to know better, committed the offence, he, as a magistrate, should consider it as his imperative duty to enforce the payment of the fine which the act allows.

Melancholy situation.— Guildhall. — A young man, about 18 years of age, named Wright, was brought up by a watchman, who stated, that at a late hour on the night of the 13th, he discovered the doors of a fruit warehouse, in Fleet-market, standing open, and several baskets full of apples and other fruit standing outside the place. On entering the premises, he discovered the prisoner crouched in a corner, and took him to the watch-house. The account the prisoner gave of himself was, that he had been a long time out of employ; that he had been refused relief by the parish to which he belonged, and having no place to go to, he had taken refuge in the warehouse about a week ago, where he had remained ever since, living upon apples! Being reduced to great weakness, through this mode of subsistence, he had formed a resolution of robbing the premises. In this, he said, he had a double motive—he was anxious to procure some more substantial food, and was at the same time in hopes that he might be apprehended for the felony, as he should then, in some way or other, be provided for. This statement was corroborated by the officer, who said that the prisoner was so weak as to be unable to walk to the Compter. The magistrate ordered him to be committed to Bridwell for a month, and then passed to his parish.

Canine Robber. At Hatton Garden Police Office, Mrs. Knight and another Lady gave information of being robbed by a Dog, in the following singular manner:—She stated that she and her sister were returning about six o'clock in the evening from St. Pancras church, towards Battle Bridge—a hairy dog, resembling a drover's dog, unaccompanied by any person, jumped suddenly from the road side, and laying hold of the riddle she had in her hand with his teeth, forcibly snatched it from her, and crossing off the road, made his escape; her riddle contained a pound note, a sovereign, 18s. in silver, a silver thimble, a pair of silver spectacles, and several other articles. The Constable stated, that a dog answering the same description attacked a poor woman a few evenings before, near the Veterinary College, and robbed her of a bundle containing two shirts

and some kind-kerechiek, and other things, with which he ran away, and that the poor woman was so frightened, it had nearly cost her her life. There were several other charges made against the same dog, which is supposed to have been trained up to the business, and that his master must be at some place not far distant. The officers undertook to be on the alert, to apprehend the depre-dator, or else to shoot him.

GENERAL.

Newly discovered Cavern.—A cavern of considerable extent has been discovered at Spaxton, near Bridgewater, and visited by many respectable and scientific persons of that town. Some difficulty was experienced in making their way through the narrow defiles leading to the principal chamber; on arriving at it, they were agreeably compensated by the effect produced from their lights on the pendulous incrustations of carbonate of lime, which embossed its roof and sides. Some specimens were brought away, but the owner of the spot has properly determined to preserve it in its present state, as a pleasing object of curiosity.

Fatal effects of excessive joy.—A woman at Hanley, in the Pottery, named Phoebe Atkins, who had a son in the army, from whom she had not heard for several years, and supposed him dead, a few days ago received a letter from him, stating, that he was alive and well, and should shortly be at home; her joy at the intelligence of her lost son being found, was so excessive, that she broke out into alternate fits of laughter and weeping, and in a few hours expired.

Cumberland & Northumberland Canal.—On the 29th of August, a meeting of the county of Northumberland was held at Newcastle, Sir T. Clavering, High Sheriff, in the Chair, to consider of opening a communication between the Eastern and Western seas. The following resolutions were unanimously carried: That the Meeting approve the formation of a navigable canal, from the River Tyne to the Solway Frith, as tending to the advantage of the commercial and agricultural interests of the North of England, and as calculated in a great degree, in the mean time, to furnish employment for the labouring poor.—That application be made during the ensuing Session of Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill for a Canal from Lymington to Haydon Bridge, keeping in view its ultimate extension to Solway Frith. A subscription, exceeding £1000 in amount, was immediately entered into, to defray the expence of accurate surveyings and levelings, and of obtaining other important information, preparatory to the commencement of the undertaking.

Explosion of Fire Works.—The inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Newark, had been for some time, in expectation of witnessing a grand display of fire-works, prepared by Mr. Armstrong, of that place; it was intended that the exhibition should take place on the 19th ult. but it had been postponed from time to time, on account of the unfavourable state of the weather, and, at length, Wednesday the 3d Sept. was fixed upon for the display, of which notice was given by public advertisement. Unfortunately, however, a premature explosion on Tuesday forenoon, put an end at once to the expectations of the public, and (in a dreadful manner) the hopes of the preparer. The fire-works were deposited in a large room, in Boar-lane, where Mr. Doubleday, the gun-smith, had a small forge; and being of opinion that the combustibles were at a distance sufficient to be out of the reach of danger, Mr. D. heated the forge, for the purpose of sharpening a gun-lock, when to his utter astonishment, as well as that of James Corby (son to the sexton of the parish) who happened to be in the place at the time, some of the articles suddenly took fire, and communicating with the rest, the whole exploded and flew about in all directions, by which they were so miserably burnt, that it was with the greatest difficulty they were removed from the spot. Corby was so much injured that he survived the accident only a few hours. Mr. Doubleday was for some time considered in imminent danger, but hopes are now entertained of his recovery. Mr. Armstrong was at some distance, but on hearing the reports made by the combustibles, he hastened to the spot, and in endeavouring to assist the unfortunate men, he received material injury: the distress of his mind at this shocking catastrophe, is not to be described.

On Thursday, August 26, a church missionary meeting was held in the Town Hall, in Gainsbro', Gervas Parnell, Esq. in the chair, who opened the business, in a speech suitable to the occasion. The Rev. Mr. Bickerfeth, one of the missionaries to Sierra Leone, gave an account of the success of the institution in that place and colonies; and the Rev. Mr. Muir, and several other very respectable persons, delivered excellent speeches expressive of their wish to join in the general cause to promote the christian religion, not only in the above parts, but throughout the habitable globe. And on Friday, at the fourth anniversary of the Auxiliary Bible Society, Sir Montague Cholmeley, who was in the chair, delivered a most excellent speech on the occasion, and the meeting was honoured with the presence of several Reverend Gen-

tlemen, who largely expatiated on the glorious success which had attended the institution of Bible Societies, by the dissemination of the Holy Scriptures in many parts of the dark and benighted world. The two meetings were attended by the most respectable of the inhabitants, when books were left open for the names of those who are hearty in the cause; and we are happy in saying, a very liberal subscription has already been raised.

Acquittal of the Blanketeers.—These men, whose intended visit to the Prince Regent was magnified into the most terrible plots and traitorous designs, were brought up to take their trial, during the assizes at Lancaster, when, after the charge against them had been stated to the Jury, Mr. Topping addressed them to this effect:—

"I am very happy to save his lordship and you all further trouble in this case. It is well known that in the month of March last, the town of Manchester and its vicinity were thrown into great terror and alarm by tumultuous assemblages. The defendants are charged with having called such assemblies, to the great alarm of the vicinity, and to the undoubted danger of the country. By the exertions, however, of the very respectable part of the people of Manchester, and by the co-operation of the very excellent police of that place, the evil has been effectually suppressed, so that all is now quiet and tranquil in the extensive, populous, and I hope, still opulent county of Lancaster. It cannot be the wish of any Government, and especially our Government, to punish unnecessarily. The improved, and still improving state of the country, has given a different turn to public feeling from what it was in March last. On this account, and as the defendants have already suffered so long imprisonment, no evidence is to be offered to you on the part of the prosecution."

Baron Wood—"Gentlemen of the Jury, there being no evidence against the defendants, you will find them not guilty;" which of course was done.

Execution at Lancaster.—Sept. 8. This day James Ashcroft the elder, James Ashcroft the younger, David Ashcroft, and Wm. Holden, suffered the sentence of the law, for the murder of Margaret Marsden and Hannah Parlington, at Pendleton, near Manchester. The scene was awful, beyond description; and the unhappy men persisted to make the most solemn declarations of their innocence of the crime for which they were going to suffer, to the last moment of their existence.

Fire at Liverpool.—Sept. 10. Between the hours of eight and nine this evening, a fire broke out in a public house near the Old Dock, and raged with considerable fury until between eleven and twelve, when, by the exertions of the firemen, and the assistance of the people assembled, together with the prompt attendance of the military, it was got under, having been principally confined to the premises in which it originated. A great crowd had assembled, and about ten o'clock a cry of "gunpowder" having been raised, a number of spectators, panic-struck, rushed from the fire, and in their hurry forced several persons into the dock, one of whom, a young man, was drowned, leaving a wife and three children to lament his loss.

Humanity.—During the night of the 4th of August, as W. Hunter, of Hartlepool, and his boatman George Pounder, were fishing for herrings a little to the northward of Staiths, on the Yorkshire coast, they were alarmed by the cries of "help! help! to save our lives." The night was extremely dark, and the persons in distress were at some distance: Hunter, however determined to use his exertions to save them, and cutting from his lines, rowed in the direction which their cries pointed out to him, and he happily succeeded in rescuing two men and a boy from a watery grave. A large draught of herrings had sunk their boat, and her crew were floating in the sea, in an exhausted state when Hunter reached them. They were taken into the cove of their deliverer, and restored to their friends at Staiths, from whom Hunter received the most grateful acknowledgements, as well as from the poor men themselves. The nets which Hunter cut from, when the sacred impulse directed him to the relief of his fellow creatures, were worth upwards of £30, and chances were much against his ever finding them again; but we rejoice to add, they have been recovered.

Edinburgh.—So daring have the juvenile depredators of this city become, that they actually scale the walls of the Castle in quest of plunder. A quantity of clothes, laid out by a sergeant's wife to dry, near the Sally-port guard, were lately carried off. The Fort-Major's servant saw two boys taking away clothes from the Sally-port, who, on his calling to them, hid them among some nettles, hastily descended the rock, and ran off with all speed.

University of Edinburgh.—Aug 1. This University conferred the Degree of *Doctor of Medicine* on ninety-two Students, after their usual trials, viz. thirty-seven of Scotland, thirty-two from Ireland, eighteen from

England, three from Jamaica, one from Barbadoes, and one from Hamburg.

Union Canal between Edinburgh and Glasgow.—The state of the subscription for this work is now such as to enable the committee of management to assure the public, that the work will commence as soon as the lateness of the harvest will permit the levels to be renewed, and the ground staked out. The surface plan of the country is already more than half completed, and the other preliminary steps are also in progress, so that there is now no doubt of the Canal being begun this winter.

Chain Bridge.—A bridge of this description was lately finished at Dryburgh, for the convenience of foot-passengers, across the river Tweed. It consists of a platform of wood, supported by chains suspended from pillars, on each side of the river, at the height of eighteen feet from the surface of the water; the span, from the point of suspension is 261 feet, affording an easy and level passage, with very little vibration.—The appearance of the bridge is extremely light and elegant, and connected with the beautiful scenery of Dryburgh, is uncommonly interesting. Much praise is due to the Earl of Buchan, for so noble an example in scientific experiment, as the bridge is done entirely at his Lordship's expence. The bridge was planned and executed by Messrs. John and Thomas Smith of Darnick, and does them much credit as architects and workmen.

Ireland.—We are concerned to find that a contagious fever prevails in this country to a considerable extent; a recent *Irish Farmer's Journal*, says, "For some time past, it has prevailed in the South, and is perhaps but little abated; we now find, that its progress is equally rapid and destructive in the North. From Strabane, Sligo, Ardee, and Drogheda, the accounts are really distressing, and in Duadalk, we are concerned to state, that the last medical reports placed the number afflicted with typhus fever at 100.—It is generally believed, that it has arisen from the distress and misery of the poor," and will therefore, we hope, vanish before the return of better and more plentiful food.

Irish Tea.—Three men and a woman have been committed to Wexford gaol, by A. H. Jacob, who were detected in the act of manufacturing leaves of alder, birch, &c. so as to resemble the various kinds of tea imported from China. About two hundred weight of this deleterious article, together with the sheets and blankets used in the process of drying, were lodged in the Custom-House.

VOICINGS.

Explosion of Fire Damp.—Five persons were burned to death by the explosion of the carburetted hydrogen in a coal-pit, near Bradford, on the 21st of August, owing to the bottom of one of Sir Humphrey Davy's safety lamps, having been separated from the body, from its being soldered instead of rivetted, and thereby forming a communication between the internal and outward air.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Thorne, was convened August 21, for the purpose of establishing a Bible Association in that town.——The chair was taken by the Rev. Dr. Inchbald, of Doncaster, who clearly and ably stated the nature and object of such societies.—The Rev. W. Ellis next addressed the meeting, giving a detail of what had already been done by Bible Associations in other places, and the happy effects which had resulted from their establishment. Several other gentlemen gave excellent speeches on the occasion, and the meeting was then closed, by a very appropriate address from the chair.

A meeting for the formation of a Church Missionary Society, in the town of Pontefract, was held in the Town-Hall, on the 20th. The Rev. Mr. Barnes, of Castleford, was unanimously called to the chair, and conducted the business of the day in a very able manner. The meeting was respectable, and several clergymen addressed the company,——the Rev. Messrs. Lambrie, Mair, Ellis, and others. The Rev. Mr. Binkersth, who has been some years at Sierra Leone, in Africa, gave a very interesting detail of the present state of the heathen, and the success which had attended the Missionary exertions in that long injured country.

Huddersfield Bible Society.—On Friday, Aug. 29, the Seventh Anniversary Meeting of the Huddersfield Auxiliary Bible Society, was held in a large and convenient room in that town, where the Institution has lately excited an increased interest and attention, manifested, on the present occasion, by a large and respectable attendance, and by animated and cogent addresses. As Sir John Lister Kaye, Bart. the President, was unavoidably absent, Mr. Rowland Hoghton complied with the request of the Meeting, by taking the chair, and introduced the business of the day in a suitable and able manner. The Rev. Samuel Walter, one of the Secretaries, then read an interesting Report of the Committee, which exhibited not only a view of the occurrences of the Auxiliary, but a concise relation of the operations and suc-

cess of the Institution in general. Among the speakers were noticed the Rev. Miles Jackson, Wm. Hey, Esq. F. R. S. and T. S. B. Rende, Esq. from Leeds;—the Rev. Messrs. Curwin, Cockin, Hanwell, Stoner, and Walter;—Dr. Walker, and other gentlemen; all of whom, (whilst they evinced the greatest sympathy for the many millions who have so long been in darkness, and rejoiced that such exertions is evinced both to receive and to distribute the Holy Scriptures) conveyed much information and gave great satisfaction. It was remarkable, that although the past season had been peculiarly insipid, yet seven Bible Associations have been formed within the district, in a few months, containing more than 600 members. Mr. Hey favored the Meeting with some pleasing details of the benefit of Bible Associations among the lower classes of society; and these smaller institutions were generally recommended to the notice and patronage of the higher ranks:—the influence which the principles of the Bible have had on the minds and manners of men, were noticed in a variety of instances. These principles are, indeed, the best security against infidelity, anarchy, and sedition; and, to the poor, will prove a comfort in every season of privation, affliction, or distress. We hope that every succeeding year, and renewed anniversary, will witness an increasing number of associations, addition of patrons and friends, and multiplied facts to evince the utility of this pious design, till that happy period arrives, when the knowledge of God, through the instrumentality of his word, may cover the earth, as the waters cover the sea.—Much union and harmony prevailed in the Meeting, and the Society bids fair to be abundantly prosperous.

Leeds Church Missionary Association.—August 25, the fourth Anniversary of this Institution, was held at the Music-Hall, in this town. The chair was taken a little after eleven o'clock, by Henry Hall, Esq. who opened the business of the day in an appropriate speech.

The Rev. Miles Jackson, the Secretary, then read the report, which was ordered to be printed on the motion of the Vicar, seconded by the Rev. Robert Humphreys. The information it communicated was very encouraging. It stated that the last year's receipts of the Parent Society had been greater than in any former year: but this, it observed, afforded no plea for relaxing the efforts of its supporters, as its expenditure had also been much greater than usual. Fifty English clergymen had offered their services as Missionaries, which could not be

present be accepted, owing to the inadequacy of the funds of the institution, although pressing solicitations had been made from no fewer than 100 places. The Leeds Association was also said to be in a flourishing state: and it was a pleasing fact, that not less than £100 had now been contributed to the cause by the teachers and children at St. James's Sunday School alone. One of the teachers in that school, Mr. Brennan, had also gone in the course of the year to Africa, as a schoolmaster; he was stationed at Kisey Town.

Much interesting information respecting Africa was communicated by the Rev. Edward Bickersteth, the Assistant Secretary to the Parent Institution, who had lately made a visit to that country, for the purpose of inspecting the various stations, and rendering what assistance he could to the Missionaries. A number of children rescued from the slave-ships have been placed by Government under the Society's care at Sierra Leone; and Mr. B expressed himself highly delighted with the state in which he found them. He read some letters addressed to himself, from some youthful Africans in the school at Basbia, which would have done honour to any European children of the same age.

William Hey, Esq. said he expected to have received some interesting information relating to New Zealand, from his friend the Rev. Mr. Marsden, of New South Wales, in time to have communicated it to the Meeting: but in this he had been disappointed. He had, however, a letter from the Rev. Mr. Pratt, containing the substance of the latest accounts received from that island, which he requested the Chairman to read. It stated that great progress was making in the civilization of these reputed cannibals, who showed the utmost respect and kindness for the Europeans settled among them. These settlers made frequent visits to the neighbouring chiefs, for the purpose of sowing their corn, and instructing them in agricultural arts. The natives are extremely fond of iron, and set a high value on tools made of that material: one of the settlers observes, that under the protection of a good honest blacksmith, he could venture to explore any part of the island, without the least molestation. A printing-press has already been introduced, and Mr. Hey exhibited, as a literary curiosity a copy of the first book printed in New Zealand.

The Rev. Mr. Ramflier, of the Moravian establishment at Fulneck, addressed the meeting in a most animated and eloquent speech, in which he acknowledged with

gratitude the assistance which had been rendered to the Brethren's Missions by the Church of England; and expressed the pleasure he felt at beholding that church occupying so prominent a station in the field of Missionary labours.

The Rev. Mr. Lambriek and the Rev. Mr. Mayor, two clergymen about to proceed as Missionaries to Ceylon, excited considerable interest by their respective speeches, which evinced them to be well qualified for their important office.

The other speakers consisted of the Rev. Messrs. Rickards, Hale, Cheap, Richards, Ogle, Hollis, Wardle, Schomberg, and Bodington; and Messrs. Reade and Paley.—Twenty-five clergymen of the Church of England, and several Dissenting Ministers of different persuasions, were present. Mr. Hall did not leave the chair till half past three o'clock. The Meeting was very numerously attended, and a feeling far superior to any that mere eloquence can excite, seemed to pervade the assembly, who evinced no impatience to separate, notwithstanding the unusual length of time occupied by the proceedings of the day.

Tornado at Leeds.—On the 25th of Aug. at three o'clock in the afternoon, a species of tornado swept through the upper part of Leeds, which occasioned considerable alarm and did some slight mischief in its progress, principally in unroofing buildings, tearing up trees, &c. It seems to have proceeded from the north, having passed through Meanwood, Sheepscar, and other villages in that direction. Its principal fury was spent at the North Town End, where it partially unroofed several buildings, and broke a number of windows. It passed through a blacksmith's shop belonging to Mr Radcliffe with such force, as to carry along with it Mr. Radcliffe and two of his workmen; whom it transferred to a channel some yards from the place. Pursuing its impetuous career, it entered the window of a neighbouring cottage, where an old woman was sifting at work, without doing her any more damage than dragging the spectacles from off her nose, and dashing them against the wall.—The window, at which it found entrance, was much shattered, and the one through which it continued its course, was entirely carried away, and no trace of it has been found. In the Free School Yard, the paling was torn up, and some large branches were separated from the trees. Two of the boys who happened to be in the yard at the moment, were lifted off their feet, and carried several yards, and one of them was much hurt by the fall of one of the branches. A

horse and cart which were standing near the school gates were forced to a considerable distance, and another horse and cart were literally turned round in Lady Lane. At the lower part of this street, as well as in High-street, and other parts of the neighbourhood the inhabitants were in much alarm. At Mr. Beckett's in Woodhouse Lane, two trees were torn up, and some branches were observed to pass over St. James's-street. This singular phenomenon was accompanied by a momentary darkness, and a cloud-like appearance was observed to move quickly through the air.

Confirmation.—The number of young persons who have received the benefit of confirmation in this diocese, from his Grace the Archbishop, was, in the year 1809, 40,181; in 1813, 14,658; and in the present year 50,815.

Singular circumstances.—Upwards of twenty persons in Milk-street, Hull, and the neighbourhood, were taken violently ill in the afternoon of the 5th, with pains in the bowels, sickness, and other symptoms of poison. Others in different parts of the town were similarly affected. Medical assistance was called in, and although several of the parties were dangerously ill for some time, and some of them have not yet recovered, yet we are glad to hear they are all doing well. It has been ascertained that all the sufferers had just partaken of butter-milk, sold about the streets from a dairy in the country, and which, there is no doubt, had been impregnated with some deleterious drug; but what was the precise article, or how it came to be mixed with the butter-milk, is yet unknown.

Hull Dock. Notice is given in the Hull Packet, of an intended application to Parliament next Session, for a bill to empower the applicants to construct an additional dock, and to form a communication between the new and old docks in the port of Hull.

Archery. On Tuesday the 15th, the Ancient Society of Richmond Archers, held a grand field day, for the purpose of shooting for an elegant silver cup, which after a severe contest of three hours, was obtained by Mr. J. C. Ibbetson.—This Society has been established near twenty years.

The Ebbing and Flowing Well, at Bridlington, discovered by Mr. Milne, the Collector of the Customs, in the year 1811, is worthy of observation, not only from its singularity, in rising from under, and being governed by the Tides of the Ocean, but more particularly for its great purity and consequent excellence in the secretions of the human frame.

“The improvement of the harbour of Bridlington, (*Brid Ltn. broad Bay*) has been some time in contemplation, and for that purpose Mr. Rennie, the Engineer, has given the requisite plans and estimates, but previous to this, he wished to have the nature of the ground under the present harbour ascertained, and directed Mr. Milne to employ the proper means; on boring to the depth of forty-three feet, of which the last twenty-two were a strong clay, a spring of water rose to the surface; the clay rests on the white limestone, and the water issuing from it proved remarkably transparent, soft, and sparkling; rising and falling with the tide. This Spring continuing to flow 4½ feet above the level of the tide at all times, and with unremitting regularity, Mr. Milne was induced to try for the same Spring in a place convenient for supplying the town; here the Spring was again found, and a pipe inserted through the clay, and continued to the surface by others in a perpendicular direction; to these another pipe is connected at the top, and laid horizontally to convey the fresh water into a reservoir made of brick and Roman cement, containing 1200 gallons. The end of the horizontal pipe enters the bottom of the reservoir, and is covered with a valve to prevent the reflux of the water, when the tide falls below its level. The top of the reservoir is generally covered by the flood of the neap tides, but not always. At one end of this reservoir near the upper surface, are two outlets for the Spring on the same level, one 2½ inches, the other two inches diameter, through these outlets or pipes the water flows about two hours every flood and ebb tide. The tide flows from ten to eighteen feet perpendicular. When the tide leaves the outlets the water rushes from the reservoir with the greatest velocity, and gradually diminishes in quantity as the tide descends, until it is 4½ feet below them, and the converse of this happens in the flowing tide. The inhabitants are busily employed in carrying the water in pails, &c. during the time it flows, for their respective uses.—A pump stands in the street which is connected by pipes with the reservoir, for supplying water so long as any part of the 1200 gallons remain.

Walking along the shore, a very powerful spring of fresh water is observed to flow from the sand, where the white limestone cliff from Flambro' Head dips underground, about a mile and a half from the harbour.—This limestone cliff inclines gradually for some distance before it is hid in the sand, and the upper surface is covered with earth, (sand, loam or clay) nearly the same thickness as the limestone is above the shore.—

The water falling on the earth in rain percolates through this bed of earth to the limestone, which resists and throws it out, so that it is seen running down the face of the cliff in some places, and where the stone cliff disappears the water is thrown out in a considerable Spring.

The White Rock continues its inclined direction so as to be 43 feet below the surface of the harbour, and there, as well as also probably under the whole Holderness district forms a basin, in which the rain water is collected. In passing through various strata to the basin the water acquires a purity which renders it highly valuable for domestic purposes and salubrious to the human constitution. By the accurate analysis of this water made by Mr. Hume, of Long-Acre, London, it appears, that one gallon contains of *Carbonic Acid Gas*, about 17 Cubic inches.

Grains.

Of Carbonate of Lime.....	9,825
Muriate of Lime.....	3,750
Silex and a smaller portion of oxide of iron.....	0,125

13,500

Since the discovery of this Spring, all the inhabitants who had any tendency in their constitution to gravelly complaints, have been entirely relieved from it; and strang-

ers who visit the place, acknowledge the same benefit, during their stay.

Some light, perhaps, has been thrown on the cause of the rising and falling of this Spring, by Mr. Stevenson, Civil Engineer; "his experiments shew satisfactorily, that the Tidal or Salt waters keep in a distinct stratum or layer under the fresh water of the river Dee at Aberdeen, and alternately raising and depressing that river, lifted it *bodily upwards*, thus producing the effect of flood and ebb tide in the basin.—In other rivers he has also remarked the strata distinct of salt and fresh water." The Sea may have access to the basin of fresh water under Eridlington harbour, and produce the same effect. This is worthy the attention of the Geologist and might be ascertained by experiment on the spot, or by digging a well in the neighbourhood to a proper depth.—Should the pipes through which the Spring rises require repairs or examining, the opportunity might be taken by Mr. Stevenson's instrument to draw up the salt water, if there is any, from under the fresh water.—

The foregoing is the substance of a letter, addressed to the Editor of the *York Chronicle*, from which paper we have taken the liberty of copying it, under the impression that it will be found interesting to the generality of our readers, and may be the means of eliciting some further information with respect to this very interesting phenomenon.

Monthly Register.

MARRIAGES.

July 31. The Duke of Saxe-Cobourg, to the Princess Louisa, of Saxe-Gotha.

Lately, at Londonderry, Ireland, Peter Hammond, Esq. of Hutton Boaville, in this county, to Sally, second daughter of the late T. Bateson, Esq. of Londonderry.—At Cobisbro', Mr. Youle, draper, to Miss Emma Woodcock.

Aug. 26. At Aindersby-Steeple, Mr. John Jordan, of Ripon, to Ann, eldest daughter of James Appleton, of Lark Hall, Esq. Sept. 1. James Rymington, Esq. of Hillsborough House, to Sarah, daughter of S. B. Ward, Esq. Mount Pleasant, Sheffield. 3. Wm. youngest son of Edward Armitage, Esq. of Farnley Hall, near Leeds, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Henry Wormald, Esq. of Leeds.—At Brumham, Mr. J. Naylor, of London, to Ann Savile Green, of Thorp Avch, youngest daughter of the late Savile Green, Esq. of the Leeds Pottery. — 8. At Rotherham, Mr. Robert Sellars, to Mrs. Margaret Ann Smith, both of Sheffield.

Mr. Samuel Richardson to Mrs. Goodison, relict of the late Capt. Goodison, of Sheffield. 9. Mr. Benjamin Pollard, to Miss M. Blackitt, both of Sheffield.—At Nottingham, Samuel Wilson, Esq. of Matlock, to Miss M. Wilson, daughter of W. Wilson, Esq. Mayor of Nottingham.—10. At Hull, the Rev. Mr Kenrick, to Miss Hodson.—At Wragby, Mr. J. Bell, surgeon, to Miss Cook.—At Skreen, Thomas Barstow, Esq. of Skipton, to Anne Susannah, fourth daughter of Robert Jones, Esq. of Fortland, Sligo, Ireland, and late of Fuisford, near York.—11. At Birmingham, the Rev. W. Turner, M. A. of York, to Miss M. Benson.—At Pickering, John Conyers Hudson, Esq. to Mary, eldest daughter of Colonel Fothergill, of Kingthorpe.—At Hull, Mr. Casson, surgeon, to Mary-Frances daughter of the late Mr. Francis Wood; and Mr. John Ake, to Miss Ann Bailey.—At Rawmarsh, Mr. J. Roberts, corn-dealer, to Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Roberts, all of that place. 12. Mr. John Ake to Miss Ann Bailey, both of Hull; 14. Mr. James Tute, of Scarbro', surgeon, to Miss Roberts, eldest daughter of Major Roberts, late of the 57th foot.—At Knaresbro', J. P. Millar Kenyon, Esq. late Captain in his Majesty's 2d regt. of life guards, to Julia Ann, only

daughter of the late General Rainsford.—Mr. Richard Bywater to Mrs. Burstill, both of Hull. 15. At Hull, Mr. John Hudson, jun. to Miss Atkinson, daughter of A. Atkinson, Esq. 16. At Stavely, in the county of Derby, T. P. Clarke, Esq. R. N. to Miss E. Bright, daughter of the late Paul Bright, Esq. of Inkersall.—Mr. G. Goulding, of Nether Hallam, to Miss Awty, of Mexbro'.—At Selby, Mr. J. Bilton, to Miss P. Shilletteo. 18. At Scarbro', Captain Lawrence, of the marine artillery, to Miss M. A. Wilson, daughter of Joseph Wilson, of Scarbro', Esq. surgeon. 22. Mr. Isaac Champion to Miss Hannah Hodkin, both of Sheffield.

DEATHS.

June 30. At Athens, of a fever, brought on by fatigue, in the ardent pursuit of knowledge, and rendered fatal by the extreme heat, Benjamin, second son of Benja. Gott. Esq. of Leeds. This excellent young man was endowed with virtues and talents which eminently qualified him for an exalted rank in both public and private life. He died the day after he had completed his 24th year, and his remains were deposited in the Temple of Theseus, close by those of the celebrated Tweddell.

July 30. At Tendé, in Nice, Chs. Best, Esq. M. D. late of York.

Aug. 9. At Dessau, in his 77th year, His Serene Highness the reigning Duke. He succeeded to the title in 1756, and was therefore, reckoning by the years of his government, though not of his age, the senior of all the Sovereigns of Europe.

Aug. 15. At Presburgh, in Hungary, Baron Vavasour, Chamberlain to his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, and Lieut. General in his service, and brother to Sir Thomas Vavasour, of Haslewood, near Tadcaster.

August 24. Mr. G. J. Russell, of York, writing-master.—The same day, at his house, in Knayton, near Thirsk, Mr. John Pollard, aged 87 years, upwards of forty years of which were spent in the service of the late Lady Fagg, of Wood End, in Yorkshire: In the upright and faithful discharge of the duties of his station, he acquired an honorable independence, the respect and esteem of his superiors, and the affectionate regard of all who knew him. At her house on Herne Hill, near Dulwich, Signora Sé-

race. She had been seized with a paralytic affection about a month ago, and which was the cause of her dissolution. She was an excellent musician, and was well acquainted with the French, Italian, and German languages. In private life she was prudent in acquiring and liberal in expending; and as a mother and daughter equally affectionate. 25. At York, aged 50, Major James Murray Grant, late Assistant Inspector General of the Barrack Department.—Mrs. Hugo Meynell, sister to the Marchioness of Hertford. She was in the act of alighting from her phaeton, at her seat in Staffordshire, missed the footstep, and fell to the ground upon her head, and her right temple coming in contact with a stone, she was killed on the spot.—At York, aged 19, Mary, daughter of the Rev. James Lindow. 28. In consequence of a fall from his horse, in the 33d year of his age, the Rev. T. Whitaker, Incumbent of Colne and Marsden, in the parish of Whalley, and eldest son of Dr. Whitaker, vicar of that parish. 30. Miss Robinson, daughter of the late John Robinson, Esq. of Bridlington Quay.

Sir John Thomas Duckworth, Baronet, Admiral of the White, &c. in the 70th year of his age. Up to the very hour of his dissolution he persisted in transacting the affairs of his public duty, (Commander in Chief on the Plymouth station) although his signature to his last dispatches were hardly legible. His zeal, however, was unabated; and the gallant veteran may very justly be said to have died at his post.

Sept. 2. At Wakefield, Mrs. Taylor, relict of the late Edward Taylor, Esq. surgeon. 3. In a fit of apoplexy, in the 45th year of his age, Mr. Urquhart, of Leeds, linen-draper.—Aged 70, Mr. T. Ramsey, of Hull.—At Barnsley, the Rev. Henry Satchiffe, Master of the Grammar School at that place. 5. At her brother's, at Longthorpe, Mrs. Buck, daughter of the late Mr. T. Stubbs, of Ripley; and on the 8th, the wife of Mr. T. Buttry, also daughter of Mr. Stubbs; and on the 9th, Mrs. Morley, wife of Mr. Morley, of Boroughbridge, and mother of the preceding

ladies. 6. At Hope Green, Cheshire, James Barton, Esq. late of Manchester, aged 66.—At Leeds, aged 73, Mr. John Robinson. 7. Mrs. Hinks, wife of Mr. Hinks, dissenting minister, at Doncaster. 8. At Searbro', after a short illness, Mr. Wm. Alsworth, of that place, bookseller.—At Tadcaster, Mr. Charles Knowles, aged 75.—At her son's house, in Dublin, Alicia, the wife of Joseph Lefanu, Esq. and sister to the late Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan. Mrs. Lefanu was a lady of considerable literary attainments, and author of the "Sons of Erin." 10. Aged 25, Joseph, son of Mr. John Cooper, of Leeds, and salesman to the house of Daniel Burton and Sons, Manchester.—After a long illness, Mr. John Thorp, of Leeds, joiner and builder, one of the society of Friends.—At Sheffield, Mrs. Eels, wife of Mr. Eels, coachmaker.—At Attercliffe, Mr. Peter Blake. 11. At Gainsbro', in the 46th year of his age, Mr. James Crabtree, woollen manufacturer. 12. At Hunslet, near Leeds, aged 68, Mr. Benjamin Pullan, late of Hull, anchor-smith.—Mr. Martin Baruby, of Hull, aged 55.—At the same place, Lieut. Ogle, of the 33d regiment of foot; he was a native of Ireland, and had been wounded at the battle of Waterloo.—At Bath, the Right Hon. Sir John M'Mahon, Bart.—At Well House near Huddersfield, in the 73d year of her age, Mrs. Eastwood, relict of Mr. John Eastwood.—At Durham, aged 85, Wm. Kirton, Esq. senior Alderman of that city. 14. After a lingering illness, Mrs. Gleadows, wife of Mr. Gleadows, of York, innkeeper.—At Malton, aged 23, Mr. John Barrow. 16. Mrs. Dickinson, of Holme Common. 17. Mr. Wm. Arnold, of Sheffield, aged 41; a man who bore a most excellent character. At Hull, aged 74, much respected, by all who knew him, Mr. John Clarkson, brewer, and upwards of thirty years High Constable of Hull. 18. At Ponton House, near Grant-ham, Lady Kent, relict of Sir Charles Kent, Baronet.—At Gainsbro' Mr. Wm. Cash, of Hull, aged 48. 20. At Hull, aged 38, Mr. Galland, solicitor. 23. At Wakefield, Mr. George French, musician.

Monthly Reports.

AGRICULTURAL.

Notwithstanding the former gloomy appearance of the weather, which clouded our prospects with uncertainty, and created in us considerable apprehensions; we see, with gratitude, the "appointed weeks" have been favorable to the cutting and housing the greater part of the Wheat in the Southern parts of the island—and the more Northern counties are in a state of forwardness, that removes all fear for the ultimate success of the labours of the Farmer, and the hopes of the country. Reaping is become general throughout the Lowlands of Scotland, and promises, at least, an average produce. In the higher parts, as is generally the case, the crops are backward, but, we believe, promise as fair as they usually do.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange, Monday, Sept. 22.

We had this morning a pretty good supply of New Wheat, principally from Essex and Kent, and the demand for superfine qualities was very brisk, at an advance of full 3s. per quarter on New, and 4s. on Old, but the condition of the greater part of the arrival being very inferior, a considerable quantity remained unsold.

Flour same as last week. New Barley comes to hand at present so very indifferent, that the maltsters are not eager in buying, consequently they declined full 2s per quarter. Hog Pease fell considerably, but White Pease maintained their prices. In Beans, Oats, and all other Grain no alteration.

	<i>per quarter.</i>			<i>per quarter,</i>	
English Wheat	42s	to 84s	Tick Beans	37	to 53
Old do.	48	to 98	Small do.	46	to 59
Foreign Wheat	43	to 98	Feed Oats	15	to 32
Rye	36	to 44	Poland do.	17	to 36
Barley	26	to 48	Potatoe do	32	to 42
Malt	62	to 84	Flour	65	to 80 p. sack
Hog Pease	34	to 42	Rape Seed	39	to 49 p. Last

American Flour, in Liverpool,..... 42s. to 45s. a barrel.

HOPS.

<i>New Bags.</i>		<i>New Pockets.</i>	
Kent	£0 0s to £0 0s	Kent	£16 0 to £20 0
Sussex	0 0s to 0 0s	Sussex	15 0 to 18 0
		Essex	15 0 to 18 0
		Farnham	0 to 0 0



COMMERCIAL.

Colonial Produce, since our last report, has, with the exception of *Sugar*, undergone very little alteration; that article, however, has experienced an advance of from 3s. to 6s. per cwt.—*Coffee* a depression of about 2s.—*Rum*, something lower than last month, all are in good demand.

European Produce remains steady; the demand for *Hemp*, *Flax*, and *Tallow* has been very considerable; the two former at a rather advanced, the latter at a reduced price. *Iron* has risen very considerably. *Oil* has hitherto maintained its price, but a reduction in it is expected.

The importation of *Grain* has been very great, and upwards of 60,000 barrels of *Flour* have arrived in Liverpool, since our last, from America.

Liverpool and Hull Price Current.

	LIVERPOOL.		HULL.	
ASHES per cwt. duty paid,				
Pot, 1st, American	51s 0	to 52s 0	52 0	54 0
PEARL, 1st, do.....	63 0	65 0	60 0	64 0
BRIMSTONE, ton duty paid	26l 0	27l 0	26l 0	28l 0
COFFEE cwt. in bond				
Jamaica, ordinary	83 0	86 0		
Good fine ordinary.....	87 0	89 0		
Middling	90 0	97 0		
Fine middling.....	96 0	102 0		
Dutch ordinary	88 0	91 0		
Good and fine ordinary.....	92 0	93 0		
Middling	93 0	95 0		
Good middling.....				
COTTON WOOL, per lb. duty paid,				
Sea Island, fine	2 7	2 9		
Good	2 5½	2 6½		
Middling	2 3½	2 5		
Bowed Georgia	1 8	1 10		
New Orleans	1 10½	2 0½		
West India	1 9	1 10½		
Demerara and Berbice	1 11	2 2½		
Pernambucco	2 2	2 3		
Bahia	2 1½	2 1½		
Maranhams	2 1½	2 2		
DYEWOODS, ton, duty paid				
Logwood, Jamaica.....	£8 15s	£9 0s		
Honduras and and St Domingo.....	9 9	9 15		
Fustic, Jamaica	13 0	14 0		
Cuba	16 10	18 0		
NICARAGUA WOOD, large solid.....	33 0	35 0		
FLAX, Riga, ton, duty paid	65 0	68 0	£75 0	76 0
Petersburgh, 12-head.....	52 0		£57 0	60 0
Narva, 12 head	50 0		56 0	59 0
FRUIT, cwt. duty paid				
CURRANTS.....	5 8	5 4	100s 0	105s 0
Figs, Turkey.....	8 10	3 15	65 0	78 0
RAISINS, Bloom.....	4 4	4 14	90 0	105 0
Deala				
Muscatels.....	5 0	6 0	100 0	120 0
Smyrna, red.....	3 10	3 15	68 0	72 0
GINGER, cwt. duty paid				
Jamaica, white	10 0	14 0	£10 0	£12 0
Barbadoes.....	5 0	7 0	7 0	8 ½
HEMP, ton, duty paid,				
Riga Rhine	45 0		43 0	44 0
Outshot.....		none	38 0	42 0
St. Petersburg, clean.....	45 0		40 0	42 0
Outshot.....		none	40 0	
MOLASSES, per cwt. duty paid.....				
West India	35s 0	42s 0		
OLIVE OIL, 236 gallons,				
Sicily.....		none		none
Gallipoli	£110 0			
PIMENTO, lb. in bond,	6s 9	0s 9½	0s 8	0s 8½
QUERCFT. BARK, cwt. duty paid.	£19 0	£24 0		none
RICE, cwt. duty paid				
Carolina, new.....	35s 0	36s 0	38 0	40 0

	LIVERPOOL.		HULL	
SHUMAC, cwt. duty paid,				
Sicily.....	£22 0	£23 0		
Spanish.....				
RUM, gallon, in bond,				
Jamaica, 10 to 14 O. P.....	3s 1	3s 2	} 3 6	3 11
15 to 16 „.....	3 0	3 4		
18 to 20 „.....	3 5	3 7		
Leewards, common and proof	2 6	2 8		
5 to 10 O. P.....	2 9	2 10	3 2	
SUGAR, cwt. duty paid.				
Muscovado Brit. Plantation,				
Brown and moist.....	75 6	78 0		
Dry brown.....	79 0	82 0		
Middling.....	83 0	86 6		
Good.....	87 0	89 6		
Fine.....	92 0	95 0		
TALLOW, cwt. duty paid				
Petersburgh, yellow candle,	68 0	69 0	65 0	67 0
Soap.....	66 0	67 0	64 0	
TAR, barrel, duty paid,				
American.....	16 0			
Archangel.....	19 0	20 0	17 6	
Stockholm.....	24 0		17 6	18 0
TURPENTINE, cwt. duty paid.				
American.....	15 6	18 0	15 0	17 0
WOOD, duty paid,				
DEALS, 120, stand: measure,				
Archangel.....	20 10	21 10	£19 0	
Petersburgh.....	20 10	21 10	18 10	£19 0
Narva.....	19 0	20 10	18 10	
Norway.....	16 0	17 0	18 0	19 0
TIMBER, cubic foot,				
Oak, Quebec.....	3 0	3 4		
United States.....	2 3	2 4		
Pine, British America.....	2 4			
United States.....	2 3	2 4		
Dantzic.....	2 10	3 0		
Memel.....	3 1	3 2		
Riga.....				

Weekly Register of the Price of STOCKS, for September, 1817.

	Aug. 25	Sept 1.	8	15	22
Bank Stock					
3 per Cent red.	81½	80			
3 per Cent. cons.	80½	79½	79½	79½	81½
4 per Cent. Cons.	98½	98½			
5 per Cent. Navy Ann.	105½	105½	105½	105½-106	106½
India Stock					
India Bonds (premium)	133	108	60-50	92-95	60-65
Exchange Bills prem.	30-34	28-30	17-23	21-20	20-26
Consols for Acc.	81½	60	80½ 79½ 60	8078½ 60½	81½
AMERICAN 3 per Cent.			105		
AMERICAN new Loan 6 p. Cent					
FRENCH 5 per Cents					



NORTHERN STAR,

OR,

Yorkshire Magazine.

NO. 5.]

NOVEMBER, 1847.

VOL. I.

EMBELLISHED WITH

An Engraving of CLARREL HOSPITAL—A Woodcut of ST. LEONARD'S HOSPITAL—And another of the Remains of CLARREL HALL.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.



To Mr. Bigland, the Editors offer their warmest thanks for the very valuable Paper, of which, the first part appears in the present Number. The remainder will follow in due course. He will easily see why his other communication has been kept back.

We are anxious to express our obligations to H. H. P.—J. B.—and Mr. Law: from the two former of whom, (and we hope from the latter also,) our Readers may expect to see further communications on our pages.

The favours of QUIVIS will be always acceptable; and we respectfully and earnestly request that he will occasionally send us his thoughts on Commercial, Literary, or other subjects.

It will give us pleasure to hear more from J. W.—W. T. P.—C.—X.—T. S. and the author of the Remarks on Regulations respecting Teachers.

We trust VERMICULUS will not content himself with Extracts, so capable as we know him to be, of giving as interesting original matter.

We sincerely thank the "Friend to Simple and Easy Dress," for his Paper: as friends of justice, we hope he will not, by his future silence, seem to manifest any partiality to the follies and foibles of one sex, whilst the weaknesses into which fashion has led the other, are severely castigated.

In the Poetical Department, we have to express our thanks to F. R. S. and at the same time, our hope, that this may not be our first interview with him. We regret to state, that *Italy* (though it contains some genuine Poetry) is too unfinished to see the light.

We wish ANONS to understand, that we are desirous of cultivating a friendly acquaintance with his Muse.

We have received J. D.'s lines on "The Sands of an Hour-Glass"—OMEGA—"Lines on Recovery from Sickness"—EMANTON—J. H. L.'s "Questio Obscura"—Account of Norton and Dronfield Churches—Some lines entitled "*A Pastoral Ode*," from H. B. W. and several other Articles.

J. A.'s lines to Julia will be thankfully received.

☞ Those Correspondents who are desirous of the immediate insertion of their Papers, are requested to forward them as early as possible in the month.

ERRATA.

In page 389, twelfth line from the top, for *worsted* read *worsted*. In page 357, note for *Drummechtan* read *Drumnechtan*.

NORTHERN STAR.

No. 5.---For NOVEMBER, 1817.

Dorsetshire Topography.

A TOPOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT OF TICKHILL.

[Continued from page 247.]

A HOUSE OF AUSTIN PRIERS.

A LITTLE west of the town was a house of Austin Friars, in the beginning of the reign of Edward I. founded by John Clarrel, Dean of St. Paul's,* according to Speed, and by Richard Wallis, Esq.† according to Thoresby. Tanner states it to have been granted, in the first year of Queen Mary, to Thomas Réve and George Cotton. Leland says, here "lay buried divers of the Fitz Williams, as the graunt father, and father of my lorde privy seale; the which now be translated to the paroch church of Tikhill.‡ So ys *Purefoy* alias *Clearfoy*. There were also buried diverse of *Clarells* in *Tikhill Priory*," of Clarell's Hall, near Tickhill. This house is now occupied by a farmer, and some remains appear of its ancient state.

HOSPITAL.

"In a marsh near this town, was an hospital or free chapel, having several priests and brethren in it, in the year 1326. It was afterwards annexed to the priory of Humberston, and as parcel of the possessions thereof, was granted 1 *Mariae* to Thomas Reve and George Cotton." *Tanner*, p. 691.

* There was no such Dean of St. Paul's; one of the same name was, in the time of King Edward I., prebendary of Southwell, and rector of East Brigford, near Tickhill. See REEIST. EBOR. and TANNER.

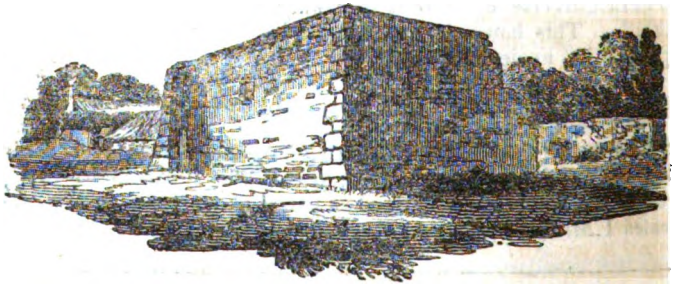
† Whose sister and heiress was married to William Clarell, Esq. of Clarell's Hall, near Tickhill.

‡ The monument will be inserted in the account of Tickhill Church, in the next Number.



HOSPITAL OF ST. LEONARD.

“Here was an hospital dedicated to St. Leonard, the sad condition of the brethren whereof Archbishop Grey recommends to the charity of all good people A. D. 1225. See rotulum majorem Walteri Grey, archiepis. Ebor. in anno 1225.” *Tanner*, p. 684.



CLARRELL HALL.

Not far from the church resided that ancient, respectable, and powerful family of the Clarrells, who were the founders of the House of Austin Friars, in the vale below. Of this mansion nothing remains of its former grandure; a heap of stones only mark the spot, and as all terrestrial things perish and decay, I have given a sketch of what has survived the destroying hand of time. The premises now belong to E. Laughton, Esq. of Tickhill, a descendant of the Eastfelds.

EASTFIELD.

In this parish, and near the town, stands an old mansion, (now much modernized,) called Eastfield, where the ancient family of the Eastfields resided, descendants of William Eastfield, who was Lord Mayor of London, in 1386. The Laughton family resided here for many generations, but whether they held the estate by descent or purchase, I am not acquainted.

Biographical Memoir of Ezzeel Tonge, D.D.

From all the biographical works which I have had an opportunity of examining, I have not been able to ascertain that more than one author has been born at this place. The following memoir has been taken from Aubrey's MSS. in the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

"Dr. E. Tonge was born at Tickhill, between Bawtre and Doncaster. Obiit Decemb. Sepultus 23 Decemb. in the vault of the church-yard of St. Mary, Stayning, London, where, before the conflagration, stood a church of which he was parson; but I have heard his brother Captain Tonge (of the King's Garde) say, it was worth but £18 per annum. Mr. Jones (who preached his funeral sermon) says, that he has left *two tomes in folio of Alchymie*. His excellency lay there about 1658 or 1659. The then power made an academie of the B.p.s. pallace, at Durham, for the north. Dr. Tonge was the governour, or one of the professors. Ned Bagshawe was supposed to have been another. The Doctor had an excellent school there, and followed precisely the Jesuites method of teaching: the boyes did profit wonderfully, as needes they must, by that method. He afterwards taught at Islington, at Sir Th. Fisher's house, where was a long gallery, and he had severell printed heads of Cæsars, &c. Verbes, under such a head, governed a datative case, under another an ablerative. The boys had it as ready as could be. I have been there. He invented (among other things) the way of teaching children to write a good hand in twenty days time, by writing over with black inke copies, printed from copper-plate, in red ink.

"The children, sc. about 8 or 9 ætatis, were to it four howers in the day; two howers or two halfe howers in the morning (as the boyes temper would endure it, without tyring him) at a time, and then play as long, and then to it again, to keep up the idea of the child fresh. Since his death a Mr. R. Moray (proprietor of the penny post) hath engraven plates printed off in red letters, by which means boyes learn to admiration, as aforesayd. His funerell sermon was preached in the church of St. Michael, Woodstreet; the church of St. Mary Stayning being burnt, and never to be redified, but both parishes put agether."

To the above account by Aubrey, I shall add that of the authors of the *Magna Britannia*, vol. vi. p. 440, which contains some particulars not previously mentioned.

"Tickhil, the native place of Israel Tongue, a person of a various fortune, viz. l. A School-master at Church-hill, near Chipping-Norton in Ox-

fordshire, being driven from Oxford by the siege; but returning upon the surrender of it to the parliament forces, and submitting to the visitors, was made, 2. Fellow of university college by them; but marrying within little more than a year, he became, by the resignation of his wife's father, 3. Minister of Pluckley in Kent; but being here troubled with factious parishioners, and quakers, he left that living, and got himself chosen, 4. A fellow of the new erected college at Durham; where teaching grammar in the Jesuits method, he brought on boys exceeding fast in learning. But that college being dissolved in 1660, he came to Islington near London; and, 5. Set up a school again, and not only wonderfully improved boys but girls; one of whom is said to be able to construe a Greek Chapter by that time she was fourteen years old. He first discovered to His Majesty, king Charles II. the Popish plot, being told of it by Dr. Oats. He wrote several books against the Papists, as *The Royal Martyr*; *The Jesuits unmasked*; *Jesuits Assassins*, &c. He died in 1680."

History of Trades and Manufactures.

CHAPTER V.

Different Processes employed in making Coke.

IT had long been usual, and in many cases the practice is still continued, for the manufacturers of iron to prepare their own coke, by making large piles of coals, and setting them on fire in different places at the same time; and when the mass appeared to be thoroughly lighted, then to cover up the whole heap with dust. In this state the combustion is continued till all the coal was converted into coke.

The progressive diffusion of chemical and scientific knowledge has, however, produced a complete change in the method of making this article. It has been fully ascertained that the quality of the coke employed in the blast furnace, materially affects that of the iron, and great attention is now paid not only to the selection of the coal best adapted for coking, but also to the improvement of the *ovens*, in which the process is now most generally carried forward. Those in the neighbourhood of Sheffield, belonging to the Duke of Norfolk, are thus described in Parkes's Chemical Catechism:

"At the Duke of Norfolk's colliery near Sheffield, several of these ovens are built on the side of the hill, occupying spaces formed within the bank. Each oven is a circular building, 10 feet in diameter within, and the floor laid with common brick set edgewise. The wall of the oven rises 19 inches perpendicular above the floor, and the whole is then covered with a brick arch which rises 3 feet 5 inches more, forming nearly a cone, whose base is 10 feet, and whose apex is 2 feet, if measured within. This open-

ing of 2 feet at the top, is left for the convenience of supplying the oven with coal, and to serve as a chimney during the process. The whole height of the building from the floor is five feet, and the wall, which is 18 inches in thickness, is built with good brick, and closely laid, that no air may get in through any part of the work.

“The floor is elevated three feet above the ground, for the convenience of placing a carriage under the door-way to receive the coke as it is raked from the oven. When the oven is thus finished, a strong perpendicular wall of common unhewn stone is thrown round it, of about 20 inches in thickness, and carried up the whole height of the oven, forming a complete square. The four corners between the circular building and these outward walls, are then filled with soil or rubbish, and well rammed to give greater firmness to the work, and the more effectually to exclude atmospheric air.

“When these ovens are once heated, the work goes on night and day, without interruption, and without any further expense of fuel. It is concluded thus:—Small refuse coal is thrown in at the circular opening on the top, sufficient to fill the oven up to the springing of the arch; it is then levelled with an iron rake, and the door-way built up with loose bricks. The heat which the oven acquires in the former operation is always sufficient of itself to light up the new charge; the combustion of which is accelerated by the atmospheric air that rushes in through the joints of the loose bricks in the door way.—In two or three hours the combustion gets to such a height, that they find it necessary to check the influx of atmospheric air; the door-way is therefore now plastered up with a mixture of wet soil and sand, except the top row of bricks, which is left unplastered all night. Next morning (when the charge has been in 24 hours) this is completely closed also; but the chimney remains open till the flame is gone, which is generally quite off in 12 hours more; a few loose stones are then laid on the top of the chimney, and closely covered up with a thick bed of sand or earth. All connection with the atmosphere is now cut off, and in this situation the whole remains for 12 hours, to complete the operation. The door-way is then opened, and the cokes are raked out into wheel-barrows, to be carted away. The whole takes up 48 hours; and as soon as the cokes are removed, the ovens are again filled with coal for another burning. About 2 tons of coals are put in for each charge. These cokes are ponderous, extremely hard, of a light-gray colour, and shine with metallic lustre.

“When coke is required to be more of the nature of charcoal, the process is conducted in a different manner. The small-coal is thrown into a large receptacle similar to a baker's oven, previously brought to a red heat. Here the door is constantly open, and the heat of the oven is sufficient to dissipate all the bitumen of the coals, the disengagement of which is promoted by frequently stirring with a long iron rake. The coak from these ovens, though made with the same kind of coal, is very different from that produced by the former operation; this being intensely black, very porous, and as light as pumice-stone.”

The same author, in his *Chemical Essays*, vol. ii. also gives an account

of another method recently adopted at an extensive iron-work in the neighbourhood of Chesterfield: "A substantial brick-chimney is built on an open space of ground. and the coal is piled round it. When the pile is constructed, instead of lighting it in different places on the outside of the heap, a quantity of ignited coal is thrown down this brick-chimney; which being built upon arches, the fire readily communicates through them to those parts of the pile which are immediately contiguous to the chimney, so that the fire commences in the *middle* instead of at the *outside* of the heap, and soon spreads through the whole mass. When sufficiently burnt, and partially cooled, the heap is broken into, and the whole is then quenched by water.

"The coke thus prepared is so much better than that which is produced in the common way, that a much less quantity is sufficient for making any specific quantity of iron.

"This enables the blast-furnace to hold an additional charge of iron-stone, and consequently the manufacturer can run considerably more pig-iron at every operation. The annual saving which this has occasioned is, I understand, far exceeding that which the proprietors themselves had expected; for, the quantity of the coke produced is much greater from a given measure of the coals, and, what is of still greater importance, the iron is of a much better quality.

"The proprietors of these works, who deem this new method of coking to be a most important improvement in their manufactory, consider the cause to be totally inexplicable.

"To hazard a conjecture, respecting the nature of this obvious improvement, I should certainly attribute all these advantages to the chimney, which from the nature of its construction occasions a constant draught of air through the whole body of the burning materials, and carries off all the gaseous products which would otherwise be absorbed by the coke, and impair its quality."

The internal figure of a blast-furnace has great influence upon its operation, requiring to be varied, according to the nature of the fuel and ore it is to be charged with. The furnace is not merely to be considered as a hearth for the fusion of the matters introduced into it, but as an extensive laboratory for separating the metal from its earthy mixtures. When first introduced, the ore becomes gradually heated. As it descends in the furnace by the consumption of the fuel beneath, it is roasted, and by contact of carbon supplied by the fuel. parts with its oxygen. The deficiency of carbon in pit-coal must be compensated by an additional period of cementation in the furnace; the operation requiring to be continued from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, more or less, as the ore employed is disposed to part with its oxygen, or agreeably to the height and internal diameter of the furnace.

[To be continued in our next.]

FURTHER ACCOUNT OF MULGRAVE CASTLE,

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To the Editors of the Northern Star.

GENTLEMEN,—On reading the Description of Mulgrave Castle, by your Correspondent G. W., inserted in No. 3. of your Miscellany, I was induced to refer to Camden's Britannia, published by Gibson, from which I have compiled the following succinct account of a Castle, that, I apprehend, will prove the identical one in question. The name by which G. W. denominates it, appears not to have been coeval with the Castle. Indeed *that*, to which I am alluding, has frequently changed its name. It was erected in the reign of Richard II. by one Peter de Malo-lacu, near Wadesgrave (the cemetery of Duke Wada) and, indicative of its "grace and beauty," was honoured with the French appellation Moul-grace, according to the historian Meaux. But it appears, that the name of this noble structure, once the object of admiration, and, until lately, venerable in its ruins, gave umbrage to some destined to reside near it. In consequence of which, and in compliance with an existing custom, those who felt aggrieved at the name it bore, were permitted the exercise of the privilege of the times, of changing a *single* letter, and by unanimous consent it was called Moulgrave. At a subsequent period, it was destined to bear the name of Moulgrave. When that name was converted into Mulgrave, does not appear by Camden's report. The erector of this ancient and most probably once magnificent Castle, Baron de Malo-lacu (vulgarly called Mauley, even in his life-time,) was born in Poicton, and, in the reign of Richard II, married the only daughter of Robert de Turnham, by whose right he came to a very valuable inheritance, which he graced with the said Castle. This rich inheritance, having been enjoyed by seven Peters Lords de Malo-lacu in succession, in consequence of the seventh Baron's dying without issue, devolved upon two surviving sisters, and by these co-heiresses, was divided between the "knightly families of the Salvains and Bigots."—

Here Camden's account of the said Castle, its original proprietor, and his pedigree, closes.

As Gibson's edition of Camden's work, that lies at my elbow, was published A. D. 1695, doubtless since that period the said Castle and its more fragile occupants have undergone several changes, interesting to the antiquarian and genealogist.

Happy shall I be to see the history of this time-demolished Castle continued; in some future pages of your entertaining Magazine by some abler Correspondent.

I am, Gentlemen, Yours respectfully,

Prescot, October 16, 1817.

W. T. P.

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STATE OF LITERATURE IN YORKSHIRE, IN THE EIGHTH CENTURY.

To the Editors of the Northern Star.

AS one part of your work is dedicated to the occasional insertion of selections and extracts from rare and valuable books, I send you the following account of the state of Literature in the county of York, in the eighth century, from Turner's valuable history of the Anglo-Saxons. If you think it worthy of a place in your work, it will probably be interesting to the lover of antiquities, and its insertion will oblige,

VERMICULUS.

Chesterfield, Oct. 20, 1817.

EGBERT, who was archbishop of York in 712, had celebrity in his day. He was descended from the royal family of Northumbria, and is highly extolled by Malmesbury as an armory of all the liberal arts. He founded a very noble library at York. Alcuin speaks with gratitude of this circumstance. "Give me (says he in a letter to Charlemagne) those exquisite books of erudition which I had in my own country by the good and devout industry of my master Egbert, the archbishop." To this Egbert, our Bede addresses a long letter which remains. We have one treatise of Egbert remaining. It is a series of answers to some ecclesiastical questions.

Wilfrid was another benefactor to Anglo-Saxon literature, by favouring the collection of books. He also ordered the four evangelists to be written, of purest gold, on purple-coloured parchments, for the benefit of his soul, and he had a case made for them of gold, adorned with precious stones.

We have a catalogue of the books in the library at York, collected chiefly by Egbert. They consisted of the following

Ancient Fathers :

Jerom,	Ambrosius,
Hilarius,	Austin,
Athanasius,	Chrisostom,
Gregory,	Lactantius,
Leo,	Euty chius,
Fulgentius,	Clemens,
Basil,	Paulinus.

Ancient Classics:

Aristotle,	Lucan,
Pliny,	Boetius,
Cicero,	Cassiodorus,
Virgil,	Orosius,
Statius,	Pompeius.

Ancient Grammarians and Scholians :

Probus,
Donatus,
Priscian,

Servius,
Pompeius,
Comminianus.

Other Poets :

Victorinus,
Sedulius,
Juvencus,

Fortunatus,
Prosper,
Arator.

This was the library which Alcuin calls the treasures of wisdom, which his beloved master Egbert left, and of which he says to Charlemagne, "If it shall please your wisdom, I will send some of our boys, who may copy from thence whatever is necessary, and carry back into France the flowers of Britain; that the garden may not be shut up in York, but the fruits of it may be placed in the Paradise of Tours."

The studies which were pursued at York may be also stated, as those which they who cultivated literature generally attended to.

They were, Grammar, Rhetoric, Poetry, Astronomy, and Natural Philosophy; which are thus described:—

"The harmony of the sky, the labour of the sun and moon, the five zones, the seven wandering planets. The laws, risings, and setting of the stars; and the aerial motions of the sea, earthquakes; the natures of man, cattle, birds, and wild beasts; their various species and figures. The sacred Scriptures."

These were the subjects of the scholastic education at York, in the eighth century.

ON THE CAUSES OF THE VARIETY OF FIGURE AND COMPLEXION AMONGST MANKIND.

"The proper study of mankind is man." Pope.

To the Editor of the Northern Star.

SIR,—My late study on "The Effects of Physical and Moral Causes on the Circumstances and Character of Nations" having met with the highest approbation from a number of literary men, I beg leave to submit to your judgment a short dissertation on a subject equally curious, and perhaps scarcely less interesting, which you may give to the public, if you think it worthy of a place in your valuable and much-esteemed Magazine.

There is scarcely any subject in natural history more curious and important, than the variety of complexion and figure amongst the different nations and tribes of mankind. Divine Revelation informs us, that all men are of one species, and descended from the same original stock; and even without the light which the Scriptures afford; reason, history, and experi-

ence furnish us with arguments sufficient to prove, with all the force of moral demonstration, the truth of this doctrine, which some writers, through ignorance of nature or prejudice against religion, or through a vain desire of appearing wiser than others, have endeavoured to controvert.

To bring forward in detail the arguments that might be adduced in support of a principle generally acknowledged, is here unnecessary, and by many readers would be considered as tedious. It will suffice to observe, that without admitting the unity of the human species, the science of Ethics would be an absurdity: the law of nature and of nations would be annihilated; and no principles of human conduct could exist; for human nature, originally various, and by the changes which have taken place in the world infinitely mixed, could not be comprehended in one system. The rules which would result from the study of our own nature, would not apply to the natives of other countries, who would be of a different species; perhaps not to two families in our own country, who might be sprung from species wholly dissimilar. Such principles would confound all moral science, and leave us in a state of uncertainty in all our dealings with mankind.

Since there cannot be any reason to doubt of all tribes and nations of men being sprung from the same original stock, the causes of that variety of complexion and figure which is seen amongst the human species, becomes a curious and interesting subject of inquiry: these causes will undoubtedly be found in the difference of climate and state of society; and they may be infinitely varied in their degrees and combinations.

It may here be necessary to premise, that every permanent and characteristic variety in human nature is effected by slow and almost imperceptible degrees and carried on through several generations. In this manner, minute causes, acting constantly through a long continuance of time, will create great and conspicuous differences amongst mankind in regard to external appearance as well as in respect of mental ideas and intellectual attainments. In regard to the formation of the mind, however, it is certain that moral causes will greatly preponderate over those of a physical nature; but in determining the colour of the skin, and the figure of the body, physical causes will have the most powerful effect.

In the first place, it will be proper to investigate the power of Climate on the human form.

Experience proves beyond contradiction, the effects of climate on the complexion. The heat of summer darkens it; but the cold of winter renders it fair, and excites a sanguine colour. In the temperate zones, these effects are alternate, and tend to correct each other.

But when either heat or cold greatly predominates in a country, it may be considered as a constant cause, to the action of which the human body is exposed; and it impresses a permanent and characteristic complexion. This cause will affect the nerves by tension or relaxation, by dilatation or contraction; it will affect the fluids by increasing or lessening the perspiration, and by altering the proportions of all the secretions; it will particularly affect the skin by the immediate operation of heat or cold upon its texture, every considerable difference in the degree of heat or

cold will therefore create a proportionate change in the human complexion. These effects are transient and interchangeable in countries where heat and cold succeed each other in nearly equal proportions. In such countries, they leave no lasting impression on the complexion. But where the climate constantly repeats one or other of these operations in any degree, there in proportion, a lasting effect is produced, and an habitual colour is formed. Colour and figure are created, not by great and sudden impressions, but by continual and almost imperceptible operations. Long in growing to maturity, national features, like national manners, become fixed only after a succession of ages.

Whatever may be the effect produced by any state of weather or of climate on the human form or countenance, it only requires repetition during a sufficient length of time to augment it, and impress it with a permanent character. The sanguine complexion will, therefore, predominate in the higher latitudes of the temperate zone, and we shall always find the swarthy, the olive, the tawny, and the black, as we advance towards the equator.

The same latitude, however, does not in every region, indicate the same temperature of climate. Other circumstances must be taken into the account, as correcting and limiting its influence. The elevation of the country, vicinity to the sea, the nature of the soil, the state of cultivation, the usual course of winds, and many other topographical circumstances enter into the view. It is well known that elevated and mountainous regions are much colder than countries consisting of plains, in the same latitudes. Even between the tropics, the Andes and several other mountains, are perpetually covered with snow. In the hottest regions of the globe the human complexion may therefore remain little influenced by proximity to the equator. This is observed in many parts of Spanish America, and in several other parts of the globe, where the inhabitants of the mountainous countries, have much fairer complexions, than those of the plains.

The vicinity of a country to the sea, will, in some degree, influence its climate. As the temperature of the ocean is more equable than that of the land, maritime countries have cooler summers, and warmer winters, than those which lie at a great distance from the sea, although in the same degree of latitude.

Climate also undergoes a considerable alteration from the nature of the soil. The sandy soils of the Arabian and African deserts, powerfully contribute to the intense heat of those countries.

Cultivation has also a very great influence on the climate of a country, greater indeed, than many people would suppose. Experience, however, has placed the reality of the fact beyond contradiction or doubt; and physical science finds no difficulty in the investigation of its causes. A country over-grown with forests, and covered with marshes, is always much colder than it will be, after it has undergone a degree of cultivation. In cultivated countries, the solar rays have a direct action on the surface of the ground, through the medium of which the atmosphere is principally heated. But in uncultivated countries, the rays of the sun communicate but little of their influence to the earth, being intercepted by the wood and the water that cover its surface.

The change which cultivation and drainage effect in the climate of a country, indeed, is almost beyond calculation. Before Britain was well cultivated, the rigour of its climate was the terror of the Roman soldiers. Every one is acquainted with the pleasant and genial climate of France: yet amongst the ancients, the severity, of a Gallic winter, was almost proverbial. In the time of Augustus Cæsar it was thought, as Strabo informs us, that grapes could not ripen to the North of the Cevennes, a mountainous tract in Languedoc, the southernmost province of France. At that period it would have seemed absurd, to suppose that the most excellent and highly esteemed wines of Europe, viz. those of Burgundy, Champagne, and the banks of the Rhine, wines with which, excepting that of Tokay in Hungary, no others can bear a comparison, should in after-ages be produced in countries, almost three hundred miles farther to the north, than the limits beyond which it was believed that the vine could not, by any mode of culture be brought to perfection. Similar changes have by cultivation, been produced in Germany and other countries. In various parts of North America, since the commencement of the last century, and even within the memory of many persons yet living, the winters are become far less severe; and it appears extremely probable, that in the lapse of a few centuries, the climate of that continent will, by cultivation and drainage, become as mild as that of Europe, under the same parallels of latitude. Perhaps the climate of no country, has yet arrived at a stationary point, as it may be considerably affected by the changes which take place in the neighbouring regions.

It is scarcely necessary to mention, that the term Climate is not here to be understood, in its strictly geographical sense, in which it designates a definite portion of the globe included between two parallels of latitude, and distinguished by the increase of half an hour in the length of the days, from the equator to the polar circles, and of a month, from thence to the poles. It is here used, only to express that general ratio of heat and cold, which admits of innumerable varieties, arising from infinite combinations of circumstances, and in popular language, is called Climate.

In this investigation of the effects of climate on the colour of the human body, it will be proper to begin by observing, that the skin, though extremely susceptible of impressions from external causes, is in other respects one of the least mutable parts of the body, not being liable to those alterations to which the flesh, the blood, and the whole vascular system, is subject. For this reason, all effects produced on the complexion, by whatever cause, are of long continuance. And if the causes of colour, have deeply penetrated the skin, it becomes perpetual. The action of the solar rays, not only changes the colour of the skin, but increases its thickness. The stimulus of heat, exciting a greater flux of humours to the skin has a constant tendency to incrassate its substance; and anatomists know that in people of colour, it is always thicker than in white persons, nearly in proportion to the deepness of the hue. Even in our climate, if the face or the hand be exposed to the weather during a whole summer, it will contract a colour of the darkest brown. In the countries between the tropics, the colour will be as much deeper as the ardour of the sun is both more intense and

more constant. And if we compare the dark hue which is sometimes formed in the complexion of Europeans by continual exposure, with the colour of the African, we shall find the difference not to be greater than is proportioned to the augmented and more constant heat of the climate.

It may here be objected that the solar heat can affect only such parts of the skin as are exposed to its influence; that few of the most swarthy tribes even of the negroes are wholly without clothing; and that, notwithstanding all the parts of their bodies are equally black, those which are covered as well as those that are left naked. In answer to this objection it will be sufficient to observe, that colour is not produced solely by the direct action of the sun upon the skin. Heat, especially when united with the putrid exhalations that generally impregnate the atmosphere in warm and ill-cultivated regions, such as are the greatest part of those between the tropics, augments the quantity of the bile, which in consequence becomes extravasated and shed throughout the whole mass of the body. This fluid at first tinges the skin with a yellow colour, which in process of time assumes a darker hue. It has been proved by eminent physicians, that in fervid climates the bile is augmented in proportion to the heat; and bile, when exposed to the action of the sun and air, is known to turn black. The bile therefore being circulated throughout the whole body, tinges those parts of the skin which are covered, as well as those which are exposed to the direct action of the sun.

The exhalations from stagnant waters, with which uncultivated regions abound, tend as well as heat, to augment the bile, as do also great hardships of every kind. For this reason savages, even in cold climates, will always be of a darker colour than civilised men. For although cold, when aided by nutritious aliment and by the comfortable lodging and clothing furnished in civilised society, propels the blood with force to the extremities, and clears the complexion; yet among savages under the arctic cold, who do not possess those comforts and conveniences, that by cherishing the body, assist the motion of the blood to the surface, the florid and sanguine principle is repelled, and the complexion is tinged by the bile, which becomes dark because the obstruction of the pores retains it long in the skin. Extreme cold is therefore productive of an effect similar in a certain degree, to that of extreme heat, as it evidently appears from the dark colour of the Laplanders, Samoiedes, &c.

The power of climate on the complexion appears evident from indisputable facts. From the Baltic to the Mediterranean, we trace the different latitudes by various shades of colour. From the same, or from nearly resembling nations, are descended the fair inhabitants of Northern Germany, the darker Frenchman, the swarthy Spaniard and Italian. The people in the south of Spain and Italy have darker complexions than those of the northern parts of those countries. The same observations are applicable to Turkey, Arabia, Persia, and China. The Turks of Constantinople, Bulgaria, Servia, &c. are much fairer than those of the Morea, of Syria, and of Egypt. The Persians, near the Caspian Sea, are fair; near the Gulph of Ormus, they are of a very dark complexion. The people of the stony

and desert Arabia are tawny, those of Arabia Felix are olive-coloured. The Chinese, at Peking, are fair; at Canton, their complexion is darker in proportion to the difference of latitude. These instances of the Arabians and Chinese are more decisive on the subject, because they are known to have continued from the remotest antiquity, unmixed with other nations. But no example can have greater weight in regard to this matter than that of the Jews. Descended from one stock, prohibited by their religious institutions from intermarrying with other nations, yet dispersed into almost every country of the earth, this one people is marked (as Buffon observes) with the colour of each climate, being fair in Britain and Holland, swarthy in Egypt and Asia Minor, tawny in Syria, Arabia, Egypt, and Morocco.

The inhabitants of the United States of America afford a striking instance of the power of climate. Sprung within a few years from the British, the Irish, and the German nations, who are the finest complexioned people in Europe, they are now spread over that continent from the thirty-first to the forty-fifth degree of northern latitude. And notwithstanding the shortness of the period since their first settling in America, notwithstanding the continual intermixture of emigrants from Europe with the natives of the country, notwithstanding the state of civilisation in which they were, when they established themselves in their new habitations, and the means which they possessed, of guarding against the influence of the climate, they have already undergone a visible change; and a sallow paleness of countenance strikes the eye of an Englishman the moment that he arrives on their shores. This effect is more conspicuous in the middle, and still more in the southern, than in the northern states. It is more observable in the low lands near the coast than towards the Alleghany or Appalachian mountains, and more among the lower and labouring classes than amongst the affluent, who possess the means and the inclination of protecting themselves against the effects of the climate. The change that has passed on the Anglo-Americans, furnishes the clearest evidence that if they were thrown, like the native Indians, into a savage state, they would in process of time completely assume the same colour. This change is prevented not only by the continual intermixture of emigrants from Europe, but still more by the modes of society and the arts of civilisation.

The degree of heat or cold (as already observed) is far from being exactly determined by latitude. The temperature of climate depends on a variety of circumstances, all of which display their influence on the complexion. In Asia the vast ranges of mountains, the Taurus, the Caucasus, and the Imaus, by interrupting the course of the northern winds, render the southern parts of that continent warmer than they would otherwise be. From the immense mountains of central Asia, that continent has a general slope towards the north; and its frigid zone is much wider than that of Europe. These causes render the northern countries of Asia considerably colder than those of Europe under the same parallels.

[To be continued in our next Number.]

ON THE CHARACTER OF A VERBAL CRITIC.



AS the great man and distinguished ornament of our country, of whose literary life we gave a sketch in our last number, shone chiefly as a Verbal Critic, possessing, in an eminent degree, all the attainments to qualify him to perform the offices of that character, we have thought it not inappropriate to annex an essay on the degree of merit attached to those who occupy their life in such pursuits.

While on the one hand, Ignorance loves to detract from the value of those stores which she does not possess, on the other, every man is inclined, perhaps unduly, to extol the merit of the peculiar talent he possesses, or of the acquisitions he has made. It is the consolation of Ignorance to fancy, that knowledge, of every kind, is not worth the labour that is necessary to obtain it; and, with this solace for her disgrace, she is also moved by envy to affect to despise the eminence she is not sufficiently industrious to reach. It is less necessary, but equally natural, for the man of learning to add to the consequence of his own efforts, by overrating the fruits of his industry—attaching a degree of importance to his pursuits, which, in relation to the circle of knowledge, they do not possess. Perhaps there is in these cases a species of retaliation, and for setting himself too high, his opponent tries to humble him far below his just degree of merit. It is not merely the illiterate who manifest this envious disposition to depreciate excellence, but the scholar is too often found undervaluing the attainments of science, and more frequently the votary of science indulges in unwarranted contempt of that scholarship, the attainment of which is almost incompatible with his habitual pursuits. These extremes of opinion have in no instance been manifested with more eager opposition, than in the case of a large class of learned men, whose attention has been eminently directed to philological pursuits. They have, indeed, exposed themselves fairly to a portion of ridicule, from the air of superiority which they have assumed, and the apparent contempt with which they have often treated not merely their opponents, but those who made no pretensions to attainments such as theirs. Scaliger, Bentley, and Wakefield, are notorious instances of eminent men indulging this excessive self-complacency. But against no one have the attempts to humble by depreciating merit, been more virulently tried, than against the Aristarchus of Pope's keen and bitter wit. In such a state of hostile opinions, it would be an useful exercise to weigh impartially the validity of every claim which literary eminence advances; to give at once its due merit; and to try to rouse activity in the pursuit of that honor, which awaits all industrious efforts of mental application.

Highest in the scale of literary eminence, undoubtedly stand those authors, to whom we are indebted for the sublime and useful productions which explore the world of fancy; which unfold the secrets of science; which develop and enforce moral truth and obligation. We might as well attempt to raise the rhapsodists of ancient times, to the level of the

poets whose works they repeated or expounded, as give to the critic, the eminence which is due only to the author of the work which has exercised his sagacity. But a simple statement of the qualifications of a verbal critic, exercising that faculty upon the works of the ancients, will serve to command a respectable niche in the temple of fame, for all who have distinguished themselves in that department of literary labour. It is well known that the works of the ancients have suffered considerably from the ravages of time; that many have entirely perished; and that those which survive, have reached us more or less, but all in some degree, injured and debased from that almost immaculate purity, to which it was the pride and glory of ancient times, to work up every thing they suffered to see the light. It is to the correction of the errors which have debased these noble writings, that the consummate scholar bends his greatest industry, skill, and care. Without great attainments, it would be ludicrous to attempt this important labour. The ordinary scholar, who may be able with ease to read, and generally to enjoy, an ancient author, is very far from the attainments necessary to qualify for this useful but dangerous work. He who is fully prepared to undertake it, must possess an accurate and extensive knowledge of the language, drawn from a skilful and laborious perusal of the works he wishes after to amend, and treasured in a memory at once capacious and ready to suggest. He must have traced the changes words have undergone in the progress of time, while the language was in common use, in their signification and inflexion. Of the Poets he must have discovered the laws of their versification, the principles which guided their harmonious numbers in their most varied songs—and this is an enquiry of great extent; he must have dived into the secrets of that peculiar manner, which constitutes each writer's respective style; he must know the laws, the customs, the manners, the history of the times; he must possess a judgment rigidly severe, in weighing the probability of every new reading which is proposed; he must be able to peruse the manuscripts with a knowledge of all their peculiarities, to judge of their age and value. And, when furnished with this clue to guide him through the labyrinth, he must take every step with the utmost caution, or he may break the delicate texture which directs his way, and be lost in error and perplexity.

If we may trace the steps by which any one must proceed to attain this eminence, it will increase our veneration for those who have persevered in this arduous and graceful course of intellectual progress, to the goal of their ambition. It is their duty to draw from the purest fountains, the knowledge they imbibe. The splendid deeds of times past, written with a skill and taste, adapted to immortalize the narrative, they studiously peruse. All that has been achieved by human energy and talent, in the most eventful periods of the world,—all that has marked the progress of the human intellect in developing the powers of the soul,—all that has charmed the refined ear of the most polished people of the world,—every thing that is interesting in event, every thing that is sublime in fancy, or profound in judgment, which was produced by nations now no more—so far as time has spared these precious documents—all this is subjected to

their delighted inspection, and becomes the object of their minute enquiry and laborious research. *The study of words*, to which they are accused of confining their attention, is inseparably connected with *the knowledge of things*: and the memory which can store up the niceties of phrase and style, must be fully competent to treasure the more facile recollections of prominent beauties, and striking events.

It would be easy for us to bring a multitude of proofs of the essential service rendered to the works of the most valuable ancient authors, by the ministry of persons thus eminently qualified. Under their magic touch "light has arisen out of darkness," order out of confusion, harmony out of harshest discord; and precious fragments, or whole works have been wrested from the oblivion from which nothing but their keen-eyed penetration could have drawn them. It is, in short, to this rare and gifted tribe we owe the very preservation of all that is to be admired in the perfect languages of Greece and Rome; and their principles, when fully developed, understood and applied, are of such universal application, that they will go on almost unto perfection, and ever continue to make a noble stand against the ravages of all-devouring time.

If therefore we consider our obligations to this class of society, or the talents and attainments necessary to the execution of their useful labours, we shall willingly pay the respect which is their due; and, what is of greater importance, the aspiring youth who has the opportunity of enlisting amongst this number, will feel animated to exertion, from his just estimate of the dignity of the service to which he devotes himself. To such a rising genius, many names might be mentioned, to rouse his emulation; but the most illustrious name, which our country can boast,—the one which the classical world has most admired, and now does most deeply regret,—removed too soon from this scene,—is the late Professor PORSON, whose every affection was absorbed by the love of truth, whose every faculty was devoted to the discovery, and eminently adapted for the elucidation of it: the rigid purity and accuracy of whose choice productions have formed a school, as eminent in the merits of its disciples as in the illustrious founder whom it reveres and imitates.

H. H. P.

To the Editors of the Northern Star.

GENTLEMEN:—I sent to you for insertion last month a communication relative to the ancient state of Doncaster, and some part of its neighbourhood, (which I purpose to continue), directed to Mr. Christopher Bentham, publisher of the "Northern Star," Sheffield, which, to my great surprise, made its appearance in a work bearing the same title, published by a Mr. Jewitt; but in consequence of the very partial circulation of that edition, and of my original intention, I have to beg you will give it a place in your next number, together with the additions which I have now made.

Doncaster, Sept. 7th. 1817.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE ANCIENT STATE OF DONCASTER AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.—*By an Inhabitant.*

DONCASTER is allowed by all who have the most ample means of judging, to be one of the most healthy and salubrious situations in the North, and perhaps, in the British Empire. Situated in the centre of a populous neighbourhood; surrounded on all sides by wood and fertile meadows; watered by a deep and rapid river, and possessing a genial atmosphere, it yields the palm of superiority to few places in his Majesty's dominions. It is also remarkable for the attention which is paid to its internal government and the management of its police. The town itself is uncommonly handsome, and its broad streets, well-paved and lighted, its public buildings and private houses, may vie with most out of the British Metropolis.

Doncaster has also some claim to an ancient origin. It is situated in that part of Britain, whose inhabitants were, by the native tribes, and our Roman ancestors, called the *Brigantes*; which division comprehended the counties of York, Lancaster, Westmoreland, Cumberland, and the bishopric of Durham;—but in the latter part of the Roman Government in this island, it was denominated *Valentia*, in honour of *Valentiana*, who at that time swayed the Roman sceptre. During the Roman ascendancy, it was also called *Maxima Cæsariensis*: and on the division of the kingdom, by its Saxon conquerors, the same part, with but little alteration, was called *Northumbria*, which name it bore, till the time of Alfred, in whose reign, England, for the more effectual administration of justice, again underwent a change, in its several divisions. From this time, it was known by the appellation of *Eurwicshire*, softened down by modern pronunciation, into *Yorkshire*, a name, in all probability, which is destined to run parallel with the duration of England itself.—From the time of the *Brigantes*, to the present period, this county seems to have had its boundaries, in this neighbourhood, and to have been determined, in its present extent southwards, by the ancient limits of the *Brigantes*, *Valentians* and *Northumbrians*.

Doncaster does not appear to have come under the immediate observation, either of Ptolemy or the anonymous Geographer of Ravenna; though some have maintained, that the *Abus Flu* of Ptolemy, was to be found here; but this is an undoubted error, as it is clearly proved, by the strongest arguments, brought forward by recent antiquarians, that the *Abus Flu* of Ptolemy, is the mouth of the river Humber. It is known in the Itinerary of Antoninus, by the name of *Danum*, as well as in the *Notitia*, which was written, during the conjoint reign of Arcadius and Honorius. It is known in *Nianius*, by the appellation of *Car Dava*, and in Saxon History, by that of *Dona-cercen*. The etymology of the names of ancient places, is often very obscure and doubtful; but that of Doncaster seems to have triumphed over the ruins of time, and come down to us, with almost undisputed authority; and by whatever name it is designated in historical or topographical narrative, it seems to have derived it from a Roman camp or station on the Don.

The *Notitia* expressly states, that a prefect of the *Crispian* horse, under the Duke of Britain, was stationed here. The "*Dux Britanniarum*," (according to the *Notitia*, edited by Panciroli,) is said to have been governor

of this part of the kingdom, called *Valentia*, and by some *Maxima Caesariensis*, and to have had several corps of horse, garrisoned in this neighbourhood; and more North, he had one at *Præsidium*, or *Prætorium*, (Broughton in Lincolnshire,) one at Templeborough *Morbium* (a place between Rotherham and Tinsley) and one at *Eboracum* (York). The other stations may be seen at large in Pancirolus' edition of "*Notitia utraque cam Orientis, tum Occidentis ultra Arcadii Honorique Cæsarum tempora*," a work well worthy the perusal of the curious in antiquities, and valuable in general to the man of letters.

A Roman vicinal way, also passes through this place, which is called by Camden, *Old Street*. It leaves the *Herman Street*, a little North of *Lindum*, (*Lincoln*) passes onward, to the Trent, which it crosses at *Angolocum* (*Littlebrough Ferry*) where its remains are yet grand and conspicuous. Thence it takes a north westerly direction, and in y, with some interruptions, be traced all the way to *Danum* (*Doncaster*) It appears to have crossed the brook a little below *Rossington Bridge*, keeping the higher ground as was the custom of the Romans, till it entered *Danum*, from the enclosures. The Antiquarian eye, may yet trace some remains on the common;—but in the enclosures, the plough has completely obliterated its vestiges, save in *Rossington Field*, where it is yet visible. But after it arrives at *Doncaster*, whether it serves as the basis of the present great North road, is a problem, of no easy solution, and beyond my ability, either to affirm or deny. Were I to hazard a conjecture, I should certainly lean to the negative side of the question, and should be inclined to think, that it proceeded up *St. Sepulchre's gate* to *Hexthorp*, where it might cross the river, and without hindrance or difficulty, continue its course on the high ground till it again unites with the present road, about five or six miles north of *Danum*. On *Scawsley-Leas*, it assumes an eminence which cannot but excite attention, though it is merely a bank of gravel, without that system of regular pavement which is the characteristic feature of some of the Roman roads.

It is probable that the Roman armies would not attempt to cross the river at this place, as at the west end of the town, it throws out an arm, which again joins it at the eastern end, and by that means, forms an island, which prior to the art of draining, must have rendered any attempt at crossing it abortive, equipped, as the legions generally were; and more especially, as by passing a mile up the river, they would have only one stream to pass, and firm, sure ground to tread upon. This circumstance, will in part, account for *Hexthorp* being of such eminence, as at a former period it is evident it was, from various grants, &c. made by the Conqueror to his Generals, after his successful invasion of this island, in 1066; and in more recent times, by his successors, and other individuals.

After the Roman highway passes through this place to *Legeolium*, (*Castleford*) it proceeds forward, till it forms a junction with that memorable way, called *Watling Street*, at *Calcaria*, which some suppose, to be the modern *Tadcaster*, while others, with greater probability, ascribe to *Newton Kyme*, the honour of being the *Calcaria*; which of these opinions is true, it is of no consequence now to enquire. After leaving *Calcaria*, it

soon reaches *Eboracum*, (York), and then after a third time of crossing the kingdom, the Watling Street arrives at the *vallum*, or wall of Hadrian; when, according to the second iter of Antoninus's Itinerary, it has run a course of no less than four hundred and eighty-one Roman miles.

We have no record of any battle or struggle of consequence, having taken place, in the immediate neighbourhood of Doncaster, during the Roman times, which may be partly attributed to the proximity of York, where the Roman power was generally concentrated. Indeed, it was also together so, in the latter periods of their ascendancy in this island.

The remains of Roman antiquities, coins, sculptures, &c. Doncaster cannot much boast of. One relic, however, has been discovered, to which only two that bear any resemblance, have ever been found in England:—(One at *Venovia*, or Binchester, in the county of Durham, and the other at *Cocinium*, in the county palatine of Lancaster, which we now call Ribchester). A votive altar was found six feet under ground, by some men who were digging in St. Sepulchre's Gate, and close to the way which I suppose the ancient road to have passed. It is supposed to have been dedicated to the mother goddess, in the year of Christ 134, and has now obtained the immense age of 1681 years. There are few towns, that can produce so rich a treat, as this ancient altar has afforded to the admirers of antiquarian relics.

As to coins, and other ancient curiosities, Doncaster, as I before observed, has not many to boast of. It does not appear to be a place which the Romans were accustomed to account of prime importance, but was rather what we may deem an inferior, or secondary station, which they occasionally found it necessary to occupy, in order, as we may suppose, to awe or intimidate the natives, by the solemnity of their march, an exhibition of their number, or a display of their superior tactics; or otherwise a station on the communicatory way, (if I may so express myself) which joins in an angle the two important ways of Watling and Herman Street, which form a junction at York.

The few remnants of Roman origin which the hand of all-devouring time has spared, and which accident has discovered, consist of a few coins, which were found buried in the Roman way, and which were discovered by the labourers, when either paving the street, or digging the *sough*, for the purpose of assisting the water to make its way to the river, without annoying the inhabitants of the place. As I am informed, they appear to be those of *Nero* and *Vespasian*.

There were also found by the men who were employed to widen and clean out the river Torn, a sword, two spear heads, a spur, and a stirrup, all of which seem to be of Roman manufacture. The sword appears to be of that description which was in use by the horse, and is much longer than those with which the foot soldiers were equipped, they being furnished with only one edge, straight and narrow. The foot soldier's weapon, on the contrary, carried a double edge, was straight, and from about twenty to twenty four inches long, and much broader; an instrument well calculated for the purpose of pushing into the bodies of their enemies. This system of warfare the Roman soldiers generally preferred to that of more open combat, which

in their opinion, too much exposed their bodies to their ever-watchful enemies. The spear heads are similar to the *halbert*, which modern warfare has rendered familiar to every observer; their shaft and head did not exceed six feet. These were only of secondary consideration with the Roman youths. I was, for some time, of opinion, that the spear heads were the remains of that ponderous and formidable instrument called the *pilum*, with which the Roman legions used to terrify both man and horse, and which, when flung by a firm and steady arm, dealt death, with dreadful havoc, amongst the ranks of the enemy; at the commencement of a battle it very frequently produced a confusion, little short of an actual flight; of this the Romans never failed to take immediate advantage, and were often indebted to it for their ultimate success.

The *spur* has nothing singular in its construction, save its want of a rowel, and though this, in the present day, presents a novel aspect, yet in point of utility to impel forward a horse, it is equal to those of a more modern manufacture. The *stirrup* is of rude workmanship, and seems scarcely capable of holding the foot. The whole of these are much decayed from the length of time they have lain, but yet, are in as perfect condition as we could have expected, when we call to mind that they have been deposited there for no less a period than fourteen hundred years. These articles were found near the place where, I suppose the Roman road to have crossed the Torn, and they are in the hands of Mr. Thomas Coulter, jun. of this place.

J. W.

COMPARISON OF VIRGIL AND THOMSON.

Nihil enim crescit sola imitatione.

Mr. Editor,

THE maxim which is contained in the motto I have prefixed to this paper, is certainly true: that no man can attain to eminence solely by imitating the excellencies of others. At the same time it must be confessed, that many of the most distinguished Poets have been imitators of their predecessors, and owe much of their excellence to this imitation. To *imitate* and to *copy* are, however, two different things; and if the latter, (which I understand by the "sola imitatione" of Quintilian) by restraining the sallies of genius, and preventing the noble and generous exercise of its powers, necessarily hinders us from attaining any degree of original excellence whatever; the former, under the direction of judgment and taste, frequently conduces to eminence. In proof of this observation, I might refer to the almost innumerable passages, in which Virgil has imitated Homer with success, in his *Æneid*, and Theocritus in his *Pastorals*; but I choose rather to illustrate the remark, by directing the attention of your literary readers to a striking instance of that liberal kind of imitation, of which I am now speaking, in one of the standard Poets of our own language. In reading over "The Seasons," (which I usually do once in the year) I have been often struck with the strong resemblance which

many parts of that beautiful poem bear to the *Georgics*; and if any of your readers think it worth their while to attend to the following examination, I have no doubt that they will be convinced, that *Thomson* has not only been an imitator, but a successful imitator, of *Virgil*.

The first passage I shall notice, if it does not amount exactly to an imitation, bears so strong a resemblance to the one which occurs immediately after the exordium to the first *Georgic*, that it at least seems to have been suggested by it. I shall give the passage, in this and in most of the other examples that will hereafter be introduced, first in the language of *Virgil*, and then in that of *Dryden*, who, in my opinion, is upon the whole his best translator. I must, however, premise, that in some places, the resemblance between *Thomson* and *Virgil* cannot always be traced in the translation, which, however excellent and admirable, is sometimes so loose and free, that the particular expressions in the original, in which the similarity consists, are not preserved.

Vere novo, gelidus caenis quum montibus humor
Liquitur, et Zephyro putris se gleba resolvit.

While yet the spring is young, while earth unblinds
Her frozen bosom to the western winds;

While mountain snows dissolve against the sun,
And streams, yet new, from precipices run:—*Georgic* i. 43, 44.

While softer gales succeed, at whose kind touch
Dissolving snows in livid torrents lost,

The mountains lift their green heads to the sky.—*Spring*, 15—17.

In this description of the opening of spring, the last line of the English Poet contains one original idea, which renders it far more beautiful and expressive, than either of the two in the passage which probably suggested it. The mountains lifting their green heads to the sky, is itself a complete and beautiful image, and at once brings to our recollection, (I had almost said to our sight) the living verdure which delights us on the opening of spring with its vivid hues, when the streams melt, and the snows dissolve, and nature throws off her wintry robes.

A more close and striking resemblance will be found between the following passages, in which the plaintive grief of the nightingale, on the loss of her young, is described.

Qualis populeâ mœrens Philomela sub umbra
Amisos queritur fetus; quos durus arator
Observans nido inplumes detraxit: at illa
Flet noctem, ramoque sedens miserabile carmen
Integral, et mœstia late loca questibus inplet.

So, close in poplar shades, her children gone,
The mother-nightingale laments alone,
Whose nest some prying churl hath found, and thence,
By stealth, convey'd the unfeather'd innocence.
But she supplies the night with mournful strains;
And melancholy music fills the plains.—*Georgic* iv. 512.—15.

Oft when returning with her loaded bill,
 The astonish'd mother finds a vacant nest,
 By the hard hand of unrelenting clown
 Robb'd, to the ground the vain provision falls;
 Her pinions ruffle, and low drooping, scarce
 Can bear the mourner to the poplar shade;
 Where, all abandon'd in despair, she sings
 Her sorrows through the night; and on the bough,
 Sole sitting, still at every dying fall,
 Takes up again her lamentable strain
 Of winding woe: till, wide around, the woods
 Sigh to her song, and with her wail resound. *Spring* 714—28.

These lines of Thomson are almost a literal rendering of the passage in the *Georgics*, which has been cited above, and are much more happy (with the exception of one line, "By stealth convey'd the unfeather'd innocence,") than the translation of Dryden. "By the hard hand of unrelenting clown robb'd," answers exactly to the "quos durus arator detraxit" of Virgil. "Flet noctem" could not be more happily expressed, than in the words of Thomson, "she sings her sorrows through the night;" and the lines "On the bough sole sitting, still at every dying fall takes up the lamentable strain," are almost an exact rendering of the Latin, "ramoque sedens miserabile carmen integrat:" need I add, "mœstis late loca questibus inplet," is expressed with great felicity by "Till wide around the woods sigh to her song, and with her wail resound"! In this passage Thomson has excelled his master, by introducing into his description a few diminutive, but very expressive beauties, which Virgil has omitted. How characteristic of the grief of the unhappy bird, is the expression "her pinions ruffle"! With what taste and feeling is the "durus arator" changed in the page of Thomson, into "The hard hand of unrelenting clown"! What expression is there in the addition of *sole* to the *sedens* of Virgil—"sole sitting;" sitting alone without any companion in her grief, and in that solitary despair, which nothing can soothe or comfort. And again, how very beautiful is the close of the passage, in which the woods, which in the description of the Latin poet are only represented as being filled with her lamentable complaints; are made to sigh to her song, as if they were sensible of her sorrows, and participated in them!

There is a great resemblance between the description which Virgil has drawn of the effects of love on the animal world, in the third book of the *Georgics*, and that of Thomson on the same subject, in the first book of the *Seasons*. I shall now put down those lines and expressions, which appear to me the most alike.

— Nec nemorum patitur meminisse nec herbæ.

Is joyless of the grove, and spurns the growing grass. *Georg.*

Of pasture sick, and negligent of food. *Spring.*

Et tentat sese, atque irasci in cornua discit,
 Arboris obnixus trunco.

Y y

His horns yet sore he tries against a tree,
 And meditates his absent enemy. *Georg.*
 And oft in jealous mad'ning fury wrapt,
 He seeks the fight: and, idly butting, feigns
 His rival, gor'd in every knotty trunk. *Spring.*

—sparsâ ad pugnam proludit arenâ.

—To the hollow'd earth. *Georg.*

Whence the sand flies they mutter bloody deeds. *Spring.*

Versaque in obnixos urgentur cornua vasto
Cum gemitu.

They fend, they push, and pushing loudly roar, *Georg.*

And *groaning deep* the impetuous battle mix. *Spring.*

Dulcibus illa quidem inlecebris et sæpe superbos
 Cornibus inter se subigit decernere amantes.

The soft seducer, with enticing looks,
 The bellowing rivals to the fight provokes. *Georg.*

While the fair heifer, balmy breathing, near,
 Stands kindling up their rage. *Spring.*

Ac neque eos jam frena virum, neque verbera sæva, &c.

Nor bits nor bridles can his rage sustain. *Georg.*

Nor heeds the rein, nor hears the sounding thong. *Spring.*

Non scopuli, rupesque cavæ, atque objecta retardant
 Flumina.

He makes his way o'er mountains, and contemns
 Unruly torrents and unforded streams. *Georg.*

O'er rocks, and woods, and craggy mountains flies. *Spring.*

Ore omnes versæ in Zephyrum stant rupibus altis,
 Exceptantque leves auras:

The mares to cliffs of rugged rocks repair,
 And with wide nostrils snuff the western air. *Georg.*

And neighing on the aerial summit takes
 Th' exciting gale. *Spring.*

Sævior erravit campis: *Georg.*

They roam amid the fury of their heart,
 The far resounding waste. *Spring.*

In furias ignemque ruunt. *Georg.*

Rush furious into flame and fierce desire. *Spring.*

I have now noticed all the passages in *Spring*, in which I have discovered any resemblance between Thomson and Virgil: in the other Seasons the similarity is more striking, and the passages of greater length: but I reserve the notice of these to a future opportunity.

From the passages that have been already adduced, it will be evident, that if Thomson has imitated Virgil, he has imitated him with success; he has imbibed the spirit of the passages he has copied, as well as preserved whatever is beautiful in them: so that, as the classical reader on perusing them, immediately discovers the strong resemblance they bear to the descriptions of the Roman Poet, yet that resemblance is so happily preserved, there is so much freedom, and grace, in the execution of it, and so many little additional beauties of colouring, and ornament introduced, that he will not unfrequently prefer the copy to the original. Whatever, indeed, Thomson copies, he improves.—his hand, like that of Nature, his great model, was endowed with a plastic power, which enabled him to mould every thing he handled, exactly into that form and shape which it ought to possess. What was said of an ancient orator is true, when applied to the descriptions of this poet, that nothing can be added to them, or taken from them, without injury. His images are at once luxuriant and correct, and his page, pure as the surface of the water, in which the face of heaven is reflected, may be justly entitled the Mirror of Nature, in which, though diminished in size, you see the most accurate representation of her form and beauty.

J. B.

ALFRED, KING OF NORTHUMBRIA.

To the Editors of the Northern Star.

I noticed in page 254, of your last number, an account of the Tomb of Alfred the Great, in the church of Little Driffield, and am induced to send you the following account, chiefly with a view of correcting the mistake, into which your correspondent R. has fallen. The burial-place in question, is not that of Alfred the Great, but of Alfred King of Northumbria, the son of Oswy, who in 655, defeated and slew Penda, who had for many years been a scourge to the Anglo-Saxons.

On the death of Oswy, in the year 670, his son Ecgfrid succeeded to the throne of Northumbria; Alfred being rejected on account of his illegitimacy. During the reign of this monarch, Northumbria lost that preponderance, which his predecessor had acquired. Unwisely attending to the dictates of ambition, he invaded the territories of his neighbours, and in the year 684 was defeated and lost his life, in an attack upon Ireland.

On the death of Ecgfrid Northumbria appears, for two years, to have been in a very unsettled state, after which Alfred was called to the government, for which his education and acquirements had admirably fitted him. Under his father he had held the government of Deira, and was a principal means of establishing Christianity in Mercia, then under the dominion of Penda, whose sister he married.

“Rejected by a faction of the great, from the crown of his father, he never raised the sword of military competition against his brother; noble objects attracted and rewarded his intelligent moderation. He devoted

himself to piety and literature, and voluntarily retired into Ireland, that he might pursue his unambitious studies. For fifteen years he enjoyed a life of philosophic tranquility and progressive improvement. The books revered by Christians engrossed so much of his studies, that one of the epithets applied to him was, Most learned in the Scriptures.

"He exhibited to the world this example of contented privacy, till the death of Ecgfrid raised him to the throne without a crime. He governed the kingdom with the same virtue with which he had resigned it; he derived his happiness from the peace and enjoyments of his people; he encouraged literature, received the Asiatic travels of Arculfus, written by Adamnan, with kindness, liberally rewarded the author, and by his bounty caused the composition to be imparted to others. Northumbria was blessed with his superintendance for nineteen years."* And this is the Alfred who died in the year 705, and was interred at Driffield; Alfred the Great, *King of England*, died on the 26th day of October, in the year 900 or 901. C.

Sheffield, October 2, 1817.

* Turner's History of the Anglo-Saxons.

FURTHER OBSERVATIONS

On the Proposition for examining into the qualifications of Teachers.



To the Editors of the Northern Star.

ON reading, in page 255, of your Magazine, the communication of your correspondent D, a few observations occurred to me, which, if properly arranged and enlarged upon, might tend to remove some of the objections presented by him, against instituting an enquiry into the qualifications of those employed in the education of youth.

It would have been better, had the *Propositionist* to whom he refers, in the third number of the Northern Star, explained himself more fully; perhaps the subject was not sufficiently clear before him, or he left the proposal of a plan to abler heads than his own. As the way is left open for remark, I would therefore suggest, that committees be formed in districts, to meet at stated times: the extent of the district to depend on the number of the population. The members of the committee to be men respectable by their situation in life, estimable by their religion, integrity, and general philanthropy, and honourable by their knowledge, deeply versed in the principles of nature, the general routine of a good education, and possessing a considerable knowledge of the Latin, Greek, and French languages. When such committees are formed, let every one, intending to take upon himself the responsible task, either in public boarding schools, day schools, or private families, apply to some of the members of the committee in the district in which he resides, and state what branches of school education he purposes to teach. Of course the committee would examine

him particularly in those parts of instruction he would have immediately under his care, and give him credentials accordingly, should they find him equal to his profession; if he failed, let him not be discouraged, but place himself in an inferior office in a school; and in his leisure hours by exerting every nerve with persevering diligence, he would soon surmount obstacles which, when viewed at a distance, through the magnifying eye of Ignorance, appear herculean. I would not subject him to a second examination. Let the committee, two or three in company, visit the schools in the district, once in the year, not only to observe the progress of the children and to stimulate them to renewed efforts in ascending the hill of science; but to carefully watch the masters, and see that they relax not in their duty. The preceptor is not to be considered infallible, because he has received a testimonial of his capability of teaching, he may become negligent of his charges, and they may in consequence suffer more, than if placed under the superintendance of inadequate instructors; yet, were an annual visit paid, he would consider himself continually responsible; he would exert himself with increased zeal, and his pupils animated with the same laudable desire for improvement, would make rapid steps in that thorny way which is strewn with flowers, doubly fragrant because they not only retain their sweetness when their bloom is withered, but shed a balmy influence on the hoary head in the decline of years, and solace many an hour which would otherwise hang heavy on the hand.

At these visits let such teachers as have made a further proficiency in learning, communicate with the committee and receive their sanction for promotion. This might be done without any embarrassment to the teacher, because the station and character of the committee, would be such as to entitle them to the epithets of fathers and friends.

The committee should not make the powers of those employed in the great business of education, a subject of conversation; it would detract considerably from the honor and respect due to their office, for their abilities to be canvassed in companies where perhaps the extent of knowledge is bounded by the skill in forming the different figures of a Chinese puzzle, or the skilfully handling of a pack of cards.

Do not suppose that, because religion and morality are not mentioned, they are considered of minor importance. No, they must form the groundwork of knowledge, or the superstructure will soon totter and fall.

If some of your correspondents would unite these ideas in a plan calculated for general adoption, they would not only confer an inestimable benefit on the rising generation, but transmit their names to posterity as philanthropists the most eminent, the most honourable, above the shafts of envy and beyond the reach of praise.

The following extract from Mitchell's Tour in Belgium, Holland, along the Banks of the Rhine, &c. will prove that the proposed plan is not entirely new, but has been advantageously adopted in a neighbouring country.

"There is a regulation in the Netherlands with regard to private individuals, who wish to adopt the profession of schoolmasters, which is of the utmost advantage to the community, and which I do not despair, the

good sense of the English government will one day introduce among ourselves. Before a man can obtain his patent, or licence from government to be a schoolmaster, without which he dares not commence, he must appear before a commission, of which there are one or two in every province, and he must be examined, and found qualified for those branches which he professes to teach. In Holland, the gradations of qualifications are four, and a man who has only passed for the lowest, must not presume to attempt the branches which require he should pass for the second, third, or fourth. There is however, no bar put to his honourable advancement; for should he conceive from his studies and application, and instructions he may have received, that he has made himself master of the higher branches, he is at full liberty to apply for an examination, and if found competent, he has full permission to profess and teach accordingly: and he has this satisfaction, that the decision of the commission establishes his character, that he is no impostor. This regulation is of no injury whatever to the really deserving teacher; on the contrary, it is of great benefit to him, as it cuts off the competition of numerous ignorant impostors."

ANCIENT CUSTOM AT EDALE,

To the Editors of the Northern Star.

IN the course of a tour in Derbyshire some time back, I visited the little hamlet of Edale, whose inhabitants secluded in a great measure from the world by the lofty mountains of the Peak, appear to have retained many of those customs, which the refinement of modern manners has banished from the larger and more polished, though, perhaps, less innocent and happy circles of society.

In the village-church, I observed several chaplets of white paper, cut in the shape of flowers, which, I was informed, were usually placed there at the funerals of those who died young. This tribute of sorrow and regret, paid by survivors to their departed friends and companions, a tribute which has in it something inexpressibly pleasing and affecting, is not a custom peculiar to the inhabitants of Edale but prevalent in many other parts of England as well as Wales, with this difference, that instead of garlands hung in the church, the graves of the deceased are planted with evergreens and flowers, and not only the burial places of the young but also of the aged are thus decorated by the hands of piety and affection.

It is pleasing to enquire into the origin even of those customs which exist only in remembrance; but much more so, when they still prevail. The one I have noticed, together with that of strewing flowers over the mansions of the dead, may be traced back through a long period of years. Our great Poet has frequent allusions to it, particularly in that beautiful scene of Cymbeline, where Arviragus mourns over the body of Imogen.

“ With fairest flowers,
Whilst summer lasts, and I live here, Fidele,

I'll sweeten thy sad grave : Thou shalt not lack
 The flower, that's like thy face, pale primrose ; nor
 The asur'd hare-bell, like thy veins ; no, nor
 The leaf of eglantine, whom not to slander,
 Out-sweeten'd not thy breath."—*Act 4th.*

So also Gray, in one of the rejected stanzas of his elegy,
 " There scatter'd oft, the earliest of the year,
 By hands unseen, are show'rs of violets found."

But the proofs of its antiquity, go still further, and establish it as a ceremony, never omitted at the Roman and Grecian funerals. Tibullus, in the third book of his Elegies, has this line,

" Shall place an annual Chaplet on the tomb."

Whilst Virgil, in the sixth *Æneid*, of which the beauties and spirit must suffer by any translation, makes this obvious reference to it,—

————— Manibus date lilla plenis :
 Purpureos spargam flores, animamque nepotes
 Hissaltem adcnmulem donis, et fungar Inani
 Munere*.

Æn. VI. 684—7.

The Greek poets also, have every where allusions to this custom, but, fearing I may fatigue your readers, by the number of my quotations, I shall only make one more extract, and that from an Epigram of Strato, in the Greek Anthology,

" With rosy garlands let us crown our head,
 Nor leave them to be scatter'd o'er the dead."

Garlands being usually worn during the times of festivity and mirth, may probably have been used on this occasion as emblematical of that pleasure which the deceased were to enjoy, when removed from the troubles and vexations of the world.

In selecting flowers and herbs to compose these garlands, great judgment was thought necessary: Rosemary, parsley, the rose, the amaranth and the lily were all used for this purpose; but of these the two last were most esteemed, the amaranth from its supposed power of keeping the thoughts fixed upon one beloved object; the lily, as indicative of that purity and beauty which the soul possesses, when disengaged from its earthy habitation.

The pious offices, which ended with depositing the chaplet on the tomb were called *ἀρωγὴ* (*tributes of love and affection*), a name perhaps at this day no less appropriate to the sorrow of an English rustic, than it formerly was expressive of a Grecian mourner's piety.

* " Full canisters of fragrant lilies bring,
 Mix'd with the purple roses of the spring ;
 Let me with fun'ral flowers his body strow :
 The gifts which parents to their children owe. }
 This unavailing gift at least I may bestow.

Dryden, line 1222.

It is to be lamented that ceremonies so innocent and interesting should fall even into partial disuse, and though fully sensible of the improvements made both in men and manners, yet I must still regret many good customs now forgotten and neglected, especially some, which, like the present, have antiquity for their authority and affectionate remembrance for their aim.

I am your obedient servant,

S. I. LAW

Wakefield 6th. Oct. 1817.

To the Editors of the Northern Star.

IF the following remarks, on some prevailing features of English Manners, be consistent with the plan of your work, you may place them in some corner, where they may possibly serve to amuse, (if not to improve) some of your readers, for an idle half hour.

It is impossible to arrive at the middle period of life, in this changeable world, without having witnessed its infinite variations. Its physical appearances scarcely exhibit the same phenomena, for a couple of minutes together. Its politics undergo everlasting vicissitudes: its religion varies as much as one countenance differs from another; while the dress of its inhabitants is as changeable as the climate in which they live. In the former part of my life, the prevailing attention, and incessant toil of the *fair sex*, were devoted to obtain, by various species of mechanical means, *small waists*:—And, at that period, the great standard of beauty and real symmetry consisted in being nearly cut through the middle like *wasps*. This unnatural propensity, this false and morbid notion of beauty, did not last for many years, and the *narrow waists* were entirely superseded by waists unreasonably long. Beauty here, as, alas! in too many instances, palled upon the sense, and lost its charm; and the elongated trunk dwindled into *no waist at all*. Nature rejoiced at the respite she had received, and at the deliverance that was granted her, and for a short time enjoyed the luxury of loose and easy habiliments. She exerted her energies, unmolested, to swell into beauty and loveliness, parts, that had been cramped by bandages, twitched and flattened by compresses, secured with incasements of the most stubborn materials; that had been bound together by *tapes and cords* of indisputable and never-failing strength.* False taste, and the love of change, did not long suffer the benign operations of unassisted nature to proceed in their course. Tailors and mantua-makers were

* During these barbarous times, I am told that the operation of dressing required the aid of an athletic assistant, and that to have the *VISCERA* properly compressed, the footman or house-maid were always introduced to tighten the *tapes*, and when the *thoracic* and *abdominal parts* were compressed to a degree that the fashionable female could neither stoop, breathe, nor digest her food, she became a perfect model of symmetry and beauty.

engaged to devise means for the suppression of her unerring and beauteous movements, and she was again fettered in *stays* and *bandages*,—the result of bad taste and pernicious caprice. Vigour of constitution, agility and strength of body, were no longer admired; limbs, fashioned and formed by the unrestrained exertion of this active and unerring principle, lost their charms; while delicacy, effeminacy, and weakness, became the standard of *feminine beauty*.

Twitching above, and expansion below, now became the rage of the day: and compresses *before*, and cushions *behind*, were invented by the ingenuity of the mantua-maker, who established a standard of perfection in the magnitude of projecting *hips*. At present, Mr. Editor, the case is quite different; the lower parts of the body, in alliance with the trunk, have undergone the force of compressibility, and beauty's standard is now placed in the very opposite extreme.

I am not cynic enough, Mr. Editor, to satirise with fastidious nicety or rigid moroseness, the follies and fashions of dress. I reconcile myself to *bare shoulders*, to *elbows* and *arms uncovered*: through the thin and delicate texture of their floating garments, my eyes never penetrate: Since their tapering legs have been so well and beautifully covered with half-boots, the shortness of their garments has left but little anxiety about the warmth of their lower extremities. And, after all, I would much rather correct impropriety, than exhibit spleen: and, were I allowed to give an opinion, I should exclaim with an elegant Essayist.—“That the female habit ought neither to be so light as to give the wearer the appearance of a paper kite, subject to be carried away by every sudden gust; nor so warm as to remind us of the climate of Russia and Lapland. Simplicity of dress is, like modesty of manners, the hand-maid of grace.

“Gorgeous ornaments distract the imagination of the observer, and the wearer, like the silk-worm, is hid amid her own magnificence. But a decent garb, adjusted to the elegant contour of the female form, concealing those beauties that would obtrusively force themselves upon our observation, and harmonising with a virtuous mind,—this is the dress that should recommend the fair sex; and which, combined with a modest demeanour, is more attractive than the *cestus* of *Venus*; can render even beauty more amiable, impress the idea of angelic perfection and innocence on the mind of the beholder, and compel us to adore virtue thus personified in woman.”

Were it not, Mr. Editor, for the pernicious consequences resulting from practices so ridiculous, and customs so preposterous, as those to which I have alluded, it would be impossible to treat the subject with a grave countenance. Independent of the want of taste and correct notions of beauty; this bracing and fettering with *stays* and *bandages* is fraught with effects of the most deleterious nature. Tight pressure, upon organs of vital importance, produces disease; and, if not directly, yet slowly and insidiously injures the health. What piece of mechanism, however simple, can perform its intended function, even where the separate parts are properly adjusted, unless they have space allowed them to perform their vibratory and revolutionary motions. If the analogy has any simi-

litude, what must be the effects of impeding the important functions of a living machine? The Author of our being has provided each individual with a beautiful system of organs, of the most exquisite workmanship and delicate texture; each has its distinct function to perform; and, that the end might be fulfilled, a sufficient space is allotted to each, compatible with the admirable and healthy movement of the whole. The lungs supply the animal with air and vital heat. The heart propels forward a column of blood, with amazing velocity, to every part of the body. The stomach digests our food. The liver, (if I may be allowed the expression) manufactures bile. The bowels, with their appendages, separate the nutritious from the excrementitious part of our aliment, the former of which is distributed throughout the system. The kidneys,—the bladder,—and various other organs contained in the thoracic and abdominal cavities, are of equal importance to the animal economy; each organ depending upon its fellow, and each requiring room sufficient for the performance of its functions, that the end for which they were created, might be fully attained. Impediments to the regular performance of these various and complicated operations, is a perversion of an established law of nature, and may be a question of right or wrong, sinful or otherwise, upon which our theologians may decide; but where nothing is obtained but painful unbending stiffness, in lieu of flexibility, agility, and ease; where delicacy is substituted for robustness of constitution, and beauty is exiled by the supremacy of deformity, it appears absurdity ridiculous in the extreme.

Loose and easy dresses are calculated to impart those happy proportions in male and female conformation, so eminently displayed in the statues of Greece and Rome, which will ever remain as models for English artists, while our fair females disfigure themselves by the present existing custom. The Gothic shackles, the variety of ligatures and bandages, that are daily employed in compressing our bodies, were unknown to the Greeks. Their women were not encumbered with whalebone stays, or other impediments in dress; their limbs and bodies were suffered to expand under the guidance of nature, and acquired that symmetry and beauty whose models in succeeding ages have been so much admired. The universality of this uncouth and pernicious practice, in this and other neighbouring countries, must ultimately degenerate the species, and to sensible and unprejudiced minds will ever demonstrate a glaring instance of bad taste.

A beautiful shape, like the limbs, must have its due proportions, and the smallest departure from that proportion, detracts from the beauty of the whole, and becomes a defect. That which is deformity in a naked figure cannot be beauty in one that is dressed. That which lays nature under a restraint, is physically pernicious. "Gracefulness cannot subsist without ease; delicacy is not debility; nor must a woman be sick in order to please."

I am, Mr. Editor,

A FRIEND TO EASY AND SIMPLE DRESS.

Sheffield, Oct. 17, 1817.

ACCOUNT OF THE SHEFFIELD SOCIETY FOR BETTERING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.

[Continued from page 189.]

THE principle of this Institution, inducing an anxious feeling with regard to whatever affects the welfare of the Poor, the Society could not but observe, with concern, even from a very short time after its commencement, some very distressing effects, produced by a system, at that time in action, for the recovery of small debts: the law-process was exceedingly expensive, and numbers of poor persons, when once they had become subject to the demands of those employed, continued entangled and embarrassed, by a succession of difficulties of this kind, from year to year. Many affecting appeals were made respecting this system, both in the debtors' prison, and in the dwellings of the poor. The subject was repeatedly considered in the meetings of this Society, and an appointment was made, to confer with some persons of influence in the town respecting it. It was however, after some time, concluded to be too formidable a business for the Society to enter upon officially at so early a period from its establishment, and the minute on the book was on that account dismissed. At the close of the annual meeting of 1807, a subscriber remarked, that the present plan of recovering small debts, which was so general a cause of complaint in the town, as bearing extremely hard upon the poor, had now been under the consideration of the meetings of this Society, occasionally for the last two years; and that, he conceived, it would be best "to bring it to a point," by some of the present company engaging to take measures to obtain a public meeting, to consider the subject, in the course of the ensuing week; this, he proposed, should be done without the Society's introducing the matter again on their minutes, or taking any official part in the proposed meeting. The proposition was agreed to, and a public meeting on the subject in question was held at the time suggested. Unanimity of sentiment prevailed in the meeting, as to the desirableness of obtaining a more lenient method for recovering small debts, by the institution of a *Court of Equity, or Court of Requests*. An appointment was made, for obtaining adequate information on the subject; application was presented to those in power for the removal of the existing plan; and the proposed improved system was very shortly brought into effect. The new Court consists of a hundred voluntary Commissioners, acting in succession, with the assistance of one respectable attorney. The law-expences are very moderate, and the Court has now been conducted for ten years on a plan very satisfactory and respectable.

On several occasions, this Society with additional assistants appointed for the time, have been kindly intrusted with the disposal of sums of money, from public Committees in the town, formed for the relief of temporary distress, particularly in the years 1809, 1812, and in the ever memorable season of suffering, scarcely yet passed by, of 1816 and 1817.

In thus becoming agents in administering the bounty of the public, the visitors have had the satisfaction to unite in their testimony to the grateful disposition in which this voluntary aid has been received by the poor.

Visitors have repeatedly remarked,—“I have wondered to hear it said, that the poor were ungrateful: I have not found it so, but very much otherwise.”

This Society having witnessed, with deep concern, the pernicious effect of vagrancy and common begging, as cherishing habits of idleness, and leading often to much vice and misery, conceived it very desirable, that some measures should be adopted for the suppression of these practices; convinced that the habit of giving indiscriminate alms, at the doors or in the streets, tends but to perpetuate the distress and degradation which it professes to relieve.

The Society's Committee, together with the official agents of several public bodies in the town, obtained a public meeting on this subject, in the year 1814. The design had the sanction and concurrence of the Magistrates, and it was agreed that certain measures should be adopted for the suppression of mendicity, the leading points of which are as follow:—

That the practice of common begging is pernicious in its tendency, and calculated to deprive, in a great measure, “the modest and really deserving poor, of that relief which the humanity of the more affluent would gladly afford them;” and that a plan therefore be adopted “somewhat similar to one instituted at Bath, Bristol, and some other places, for detecting imposition, and relieving the truly deserving, by furnishing the public with tickets at a low price, to be given instead of money to applicants of every description, which tickets will entitle the holders of them to such relief as their cases, after minute investigation, shall seem to require and admit of.”

“That the establishment and conducting of the plan proposed, be committed to the “Society for Bettering the Condition of the Poor.”

“That the Magistrates be respectfully requested to use all proper and practicable means, for discouraging and sending away vagrants, and other suspicious characters, not belonging to the parish; and to assist, in any way they may think right, the exertions of the Society.”

“That the Town's Trustees be respectfully requested to give directions to their beadle, to take before the Magistrates all strangers, guilty of acts of vagrancy; and to give notice to all *lodging-houses*, not again to harbour those, who have once been expelled as vagrants.”

“That the Overseers of the Poor be respectfully requested to attend to the recommendations of the Society, in affording fresh or additional relief, to such objects as may be mentioned to them for that purpose by the Society.”

“That the public in general be respectfully, but most earnestly, requested, firmly and steadily to aid the efforts of the Society in carrying the object of the meeting into full and complete effect.”

“That it is by no means intended, or wished, to prevent individuals from affording relief, in any way which they may think best, to such poor people as they may well know; but, in all cases, it appears desirable, that the relief should be afforded, as much as possible, to them at their own houses.”

The tickets (which are sold for sixpence a dozen, and given at the doors instead of money) refer the receivers of them to the Town-hall, at

a stated hour, mentioned on the ticket, when a Sub-committee from the Visitors of this Society attend to record the names, residences, and situations of the applicants, who, in cases of great distress, are often visited on the day in which their application is received; and all, who have their names recorded, are expected to be visited in the course of the week. The Female Visitors are at liberty to refer any difficult cases to the Men's Committee. The weekly meetings at the Town-hall are not at all confined to the receipt of tickets: they are open as a medium for presenting to the attention of Visitors the cases of any poor persons whose situations claim attention, and who are always heard, whether with or without tickets.

Within a short time after the public meeting, a number of travelling beggars were brought before the Magistrates on acts of vagrancy, and not being able to give any good account of their way of living, &c. were sent to their own settlements; and some who, after having been thus sent away, returned to the town, were committed for a certain time to prison.

Though much complaint had been made, previous to the public meeting, as to the prevalence of common begging, not only by strangers, but by settled residents, and especially *children*; yet such was the effect produced by the adoption of the proposed plan, that, in the course of about six months, the Committee remarked a considerable diminution in the number of "strangers and travellers," and that they had of late seen but very few of the residents employed in begging, and not one of their children. This circumstance alone, of withdrawing the *children* from this pernicious occupation, was worth more than all the labour occasioned by the measures adopted; which yet, in addition to this, have had many advantages. The plan of receiving applications, weekly, at the Town-hall, has opened the way for an extensive knowledge of the situation of the really necessitous; the meetings being well known as a channel for the communication of any cases of distress among the poor.

Some remarks appear in the Report of the present year, on the practice of begging having again become more prevalent in the town during the late time of distress, yet, there appears reason to believe that with regard to the resident inhabitants, this has only arisen from the extreme pressure of temporary circumstances, and, it is hoped, will not be continued.—The plan of visiting the parents of children who are sent to beg, and prevailing with them to give up this practice, and to send their children to the public schools, has already been attended with very good effects.

But if it is right wholly to discourage a practice so degrading and prejudicial as mendicancy, it is right also, *on all occasions*, to open the ear and the heart to representations of real distress, and in the spirit of sincere sympathy liberally to administer to the relief of retired suffering; entering into a consideration and feeling of the various wants of those who are depressed and in affliction, and endeavouring to meet their distresses, if possible, with efficient help.

It is a happy circumstance in the plan of this Institution, that there is generally the opportunity of administering suitable relief to the cases of extreme distress which sometimes present themselves; either from the

funds of the Society, or (on the representation of Visitors) it may be obtained from the Poor's Rate, or, if necessary, from both these sources; but keeping in view, that the assisted parties are to take their own share in endeavouring to provide for themselves, except when afflicted and disabled by sickness. Yet the Society do not by any means profess to retrieve at once,† circumstances of distress brought on by *neglect*, as when goods are to be sold for rent, &c. but considerable efforts are made to *prevent* such distress, by inducing habits of economy and forethought; and even amidst the grievous depression of the present year, these means of prevention have been willingly embraced by the poor, and the plan thus attended with a success, beyond what the Visitors had at all expected.

It is not only in the grateful acknowledgments of the poor, that the Committee of this Society have had satisfaction; they have enjoyed the still higher gratification of seeing many families evidently improving in general appearance, and in their domestic situations and habits. The orderly practice, encouraged by the Society, of making weekly deposits for clothing, and other useful purposes, appears to have had the effect of leading persons into habits of economy and industry in other respects; and there has been very evidently in many, an increased solicitude to fulfil the interesting duties of their station as wives and as mothers.

Yet one lamentable cause of great and continued distress in some families, is, the fathers frequenting public-houses, and there expending that money which should be disposed of for the support of their wives and their children, and for the general purposes of domestic and social comfort. We are glad to hear that this subject has, of late, much engaged the attention of the Magistrates in this neighbourhood, and that some additional regulations, with respect to public-houses, are likely to be adopted.

In the year 1813, a valuable present of books was received from the London Society for Bettering the Condition of the Poor, some of them adapted for the use of the Committee, containing accounts of schools and other benevolent institutions; and some, also, for the use of the poor.

Tract Libraries, selected by a part of the Committee from the publications of the Religious Tract Society, and from several other sources, have some time ago been formed, to lend in the Young Women's School; also, to the poor people in the Work-house, who are occasionally visited by some of the Society's Committee. These tracts are put together, mostly two or three, according to their size, and bound up in covers which are made sufficiently strong for books so small, yet without much expense. An extension of these libraries intended for the use of depositors and others, is noticed in the Report of this year, which will conclude this account.

At the late annual meeting, the following resolution was adopted, and it is hoped will be put into effect, though the means for promoting the desired object have not yet been fixed upon.

“This Meeting, deeply lamenting the prevalence of juvenile delinquency in this neighbourhood, intreat the benevolent inhabitants, particularly those engaged in the support of daily or Sunday schools for the children of the poor, to adopt any measures that may be practicable for the moral and re-

ligious improvement of youth, particularly boys from the age of thirteen years and upward, during the most critical period of human life."

Believing that the principle and plan of this Institution are calculated to be instrumental to much good, both in the usual state of society and in times of the most extreme depression, it appears very desirable that similar Societies should be generally instituted, and especially in large manufacturing towns. The plan of giving premiums on weekly deposits would, with suitable restrictions, (as by limiting the receipt of premiums to one or two years, or to any stated time,) be an excellent introduction to the more general and extensive object of the Provident Banks. These valuable Institutions should be every where encouraged, that the labourer may have a facility in securing for his future wants, and for those of his family, such sums as he can only spare by a little at once, and which cannot generally be expected to be deposited any where, with so much satisfaction and security, as with committees of efficient and responsible persons in banks of that description.

We are enjoined by indisputable authority to "look, not every man on his own things" only, "but every man also on the things of others," and the Christian principle, wherever it prevails must necessarily lead to this benevolent, this social feeling—this regard for others, as for ourselves. Acknowledging that we have nothing ourselves that we have not "received," we should be disposed gratefully to feel the blessings we enjoy, and be ready willingly to encounter some difficulties, to engage in some labours, to make some sacrifices, so that we may but be instrumental of good to our fellow-travellers through this scene of probation.

The labouring class possess strong claims on the sympathy of those in other ranks of the community, entering, as they do, upon the out-posts of fatigue and danger, in procuring the comforts and conveniences of life for society at large.

The writer of this account cannot but look forward, with earnest hope, to the effect which may be produced, through the extensive introduction of suitable Tracts into the dwellings of the poor, which may form an entertaining and useful employment both for reading and conversation, in their domestic circles, especially during some of the evenings of winter. The examples of piety, and the counsels of the pious, which are found in these Tracts, may be instrumental, through the Divine blessing, in engaging the hearts of both the children and their parents. One or two individuals have already entered upon the plan of lending tracts regularly once a week, and have been favoured with very interesting success. The greatest changes have been witnessed, even in the outward condition of families, when the parents have become thoughtful and serious: the temper has been ameliorated, and the conduct turned as from darkness to light; discord and misery have given place to affection and grateful enjoyment; the heart has been led to rejoice in the goodness of God, and to rest in the consciousness of His Infinite Power.

(To be concluded in our next.)

COLLECTIONS AND RECOLLECTIONS,

*Dinner at Sheffield.*

The following account of a dinner which was given at the Castle of Sheffield, after the interment of the body of Francis Earl of Shrewsbury, on the 21st day of October, 1560, will shew the custom of that time with respect to funerals —

“ At the Castle was prepared a great dinner, (that is to say) there were served from the dressors, besides my Lord's services from his own board, which were nine messes of meat, CCCXX mess to all manner of people who seemed honest ; having to every mess eight dishes, that is to say, two boyl'd mess, four roast, and two baked ; whereof one was venison, for there were killed for the same feast 50 does and 29 red deer. And after the dinner the reversion of all the said meat was given to the poor, with a dole of two-pence a piece, with bread and drink great plenty. And after the same dinner every man was honourably contented for his pains.”

Ancient Custom in Sheffield.

“ Be it remembered, that the late Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, was wont every yeare on a certayne day, to have many bucks lodged in a meadow, near the town side, about a mile in compass ; to which place repaired almost all the apron men of the parish, and had liberty to kill and carry away as many as they could, with their hands ; and did kill sometymes twenty ; and had money given them for wine by the Earle.”

Marriages of the Czars of Russia.

The Czars of Russia, says Voltaire, had never intermarried with foreign states since the year 1490. From the time they became masters of Casan and Astracan, they followed the Asiatic customs in almost every thing, and especially that of marrying only among their own subjects.

This conformity to the ancient customs of Asia was still more conspicuous at the ceremonies observed at the marriage of a czar. A number of the most beautiful women in the province were sent for to court, where they were received by the grand governante of the court, who provided apartments for them in her own house, where they all ate together. The Czar paid them visits, sometimes incognito, and sometimes in his real character. The wedding-day was fixed, without its being declared on whom the choice had fallen. At the appointed time, the happy fair was presented with a rich wedding-suit, and other dresses were given to the rest of the fair candidates, who then returned home. In this manner was Michael Romanow espoused to Eudocia, the daughter of a poor gentleman, named Strechnen. He was employed in ploughing in the ground, with his servants, when the lords of the bedchamber came to him with presents from the czar, and to acquaint him that his daughter was placed on the throne. There have been four instances of these marriages.

Remarkable effects of Musto.

The following singular coincidence between nature and a musical expression of it, is given by Tartine:—"In an Opera performed at Ancona, there was, in the beginning of the third act, a line of the recitative, accompanied with no other instrument than a bass, which excited not only in the hearers, but in us who were professors, such and so great an emotion of mind, that on account of the visible change of colour we all looked at one another in the face. The effect produced was not tears—I remember extremely well the words were expressive of wrath—but a certain coldness and freezing of the blood, which actually threw the mind into disorder. Thirteen times the piece was represented, and there followed universally the same effect, of which the profound silence, wherewith the whole audience prepared themselves to enjoy the impression, was a signal that went before. I was too young to have so much thought as to preserve a copy, and now I am grieved for it."

Extraordinary Remains.

Mr. Bakewell relates, that in sinking for lead in a mountain near Wirksworth, in Derbyshire, in 1663, a cavern was unexpectedly discovered, in which was found the entire skeleton of an elephant; its skull was so large, that it is stated to have held four bushels of corn. There can be little doubt that this cavern had once been open, and was afterwards closed by the deposition of calcareous earth forming stalactites, instances of which are common in Derbyshire. Into this cave it is probable that the animal had retired to die, at a period long after the existence of the marine animals which are imbedded in the surrounding rock.

Sympathetic Stone.

In Desagnier's translation of Ozanam's *Recreations*, is a description of an "artificial stone, which is said to be imported from Goa, and is called by the Portuguese *Capellos de Colubras*, the Snake-stone, as being made of the bones of certain snakes, which being made up with another drug that few people know, composes that marvellous stone which draws poison out of wounds made by the biting of venomous creatures."

The collector has had the important privilege of seeing and handling one of these sympathetic curiosities. It was the property formerly of a surgeon, who, when living, resided in a market-town in the north-east of Lincolnshire. It was about the size of a pigeon's egg, and weighed 1½ oz. had much the same appearance as very tenacious clay would, when hardened by long exposure to a dry air, and was stained with a light green: it was labelled, *Lap è Goá*, in the hand-writing of the surgeon, and is now esteemed as a valuable acquisition to the family chest of *simple medicines*.

Hindoo Superstition.

The Ganges, as the largest, has always been considered as the most holy river in Hindostan. Those who bathe in it, are peculiarly sanctified ever after; and as a type of it, are marked on the forehead with a yel-

low mixture. The water itself is sent in jars, sealed by the Brahmims, all over the peninsula of India, and sold at an enormous price. Hindoo princes, living at many thousand miles distance, will drink no other, though the carriage of it costs them prodigious sums of money.

The most extraordinary instance, however, of senseless superstition in the Hindoos, relative to this element, is in that monstrous, that inhuman custom, of exposing their sick by the sides of rivers, there to die. It is not uncommon for them even to stuff the mouths and nostrils of the diseased with the mud of the banks, that a speedier period may be put to their existence. But can any thing be more barbarous? Conceive an aged, or infirm being, borne down to low-water mark on a pallet, probably not bereft of sense or reason, and there left to be washed away by the return of the tide, or to be destroyed by the first ravenous crocodile or tiger!—*Sullivan.*

Steam-Engine.

The steam engine is one of the most curious and perhaps most useful machines that owe their origin to the discoveries of philosophy. We have to boast of this grand machine being invented, as well as perfected, in our own country. Captain Savery is said to have first discovered the method of raising water by the pressure of air, in consequence of the condensation of steam; or at least he was the first person that put any method of this sort into practice. He obtained a patent, in the year 1698, for a machine constructed in the following manner:—The air was expelled from a vessel by steam, and the steam condensed by the admission of cold water, which causing a vacuum; the pressure of the atmosphere forced the water to ascend into the steam-vessel through a pipe twenty-four or twenty-six feet high; by dense steam brought from the boiler, the water in the steam-vessel was elevated to the requisite height. This construction, however, did not answer, because very strong vessels were wanted to resist the expansive violence of the steam, an enormous quantity of which was, besides, condensed by coming in contact with the cold water in the steam-vessel. The danger of bursting the vessels was avoided, soon afterwards, by the invention of Messrs. Newcomer and Cawley, of Dartmouth. These gentlemen employed for the steam-vessel a hollow cylinder, shut at the bottom and open at the top, and furnished with a piston sliding easily up and down in it, but made tight by oakum or hemp, and covered with water. The piston was suspended by chains from one end of a beam moveable on an axis in the middle of its length; to the other end of the beam hung the pump-rods. Some imperfections still remained; but the most important were at length wholly removed by the discoveries of Mr. Watt; and the construction made use of by that gentleman and Mr. Bolton (of Soho near Birmingham), who obtained a patent for 25 years in addition to the term granted to Mr. Watt alone, in the year 1768. —(*Mason's Observations on the Western Counties.*) A modern writer, speaking of this wonderful invention, says,—“To examine the wonders which chemistry and mechanics had accomplished amongst them would almost demand the skill that gave them birth. They had discovered a power I am quite unable to describe,

which, though when left at large insensibly mixes itself with the air and scarcely lifts a feather in its ascent, would when imprisoned unhinge a world for its freedom. Over this subtle and almost omnipotent agent they gained a complete dominion, and by a limited and wisely adjusted compression, to give it a safe direction, had obtained a momentum for their most ponderous engines, which neither wind nor water nor any combinations of matter could have produced."

Constantine the Great.

Constantine, receiving intelligence of the sickness of Constantius Chlorus, his father, took his journey, or rather made his escape, from Nicomedia, where he then resided with Galerius, and, travelling with extraordinary speed, arrived at York just in time to close the eyes of his dying parent, and to receive his last instructions, in which he is said to have exhorted him to rule with justice and clemency, and to have particularly recommended to his protection the injured and oppressed Christians. Constantius being dead, Constantine was immediately proclaimed Emperor by the soldiery at York; where, having received the imperial purple, and performed the funeral rites, and the apotheosis of his deceased father, according to the Pagan custom, he set out for Gaul—*Bigland.*

Roman Exhibitions.

In the year 502 of Rome, one hundred and forty-two elephants that were taken in Sicily from the Carthaginians, were brought to the circus and afforded the people a public exhibition in seeing these animals destroy each other. Augustus, in a single day caused five hundred wild beasts to fight in like manner; and Severus introduced a sea-horse and five hundred crocodiles.

The Emperor Proclus exhibited 1000 ostriches, 1000 stags, 1000 wild boars, 1000 deer, 1000 hinds, and 1000 rams; afterwards 100 Syriat lions, 100 lionesses, and 300 bears. Sylla had given before him 100 lions, Pompey 315, and Cæsar 400.—*European Mag.* 1786.

Pyroligneous Acid Tar, a Preservative of Wood.

For every kind of wood fence, (says Mr Parkes in his *Chemical Essays*) Pyroligneous Acid Tar is the best preservative of any thing that can be applied. It should be gently heated in an iron pot, and put on with a brush. When first put on, it gets so completely into the wood, that many who have tried it have supposed that it could be of little use. It soaks in, and seems to leave no body, as the artists express it: but if the work thus treated be examined after it has been exposed for some days to the sun, its surface and the texture of the wood will evidently be much altered; for it will now be found so impervious and hard, that it will be very difficult to make any impression upon it.

If a second, and especially if a third coat of this tar be put upon wood, it will then bear out, as the painters call it, sufficiently well; and I have reason to believe that it will preserve all outside wood-work much more

effectually than it can be by any other expedient that has hitherto been contrived for this very important purpose.

For ornamental paling, and indeed for all good outside work, a first, or perhaps a first and second coat of this tar might be used with great advantage; and when these shall be completely dry, the work might be finished with white lead and oil, as usual.

Besides the extreme hardness which this article imparts to wood, it has also the advantage of effectually preserving it from worms and from all other insects. Even where wood has become worm-eaten, I have observed that this tar will stop the progress of the decay; and I am inclined to think, from what I have seen, that a paling of worm-eaten deal, if it be not absolutely rotten, will last longer when covered with this article, than a similar fence made with new deal without such treatment.

To those persons to whom a little additional expense would be no object of consideration, the following preparations are recommended. They will be found to improve the appearance of the application very considerably:—1 gallon of the tar, 1 oz. tallow, and 2 oz. pulverized rosin, melted together and put on warm; or 1 gallon of the tar and 2 oz. of pulverized sulphate of iron, to be used in the same manner as the foregoing mixture.

The first of these prescriptions looks the best, but the latter has been proved, and has lasted good for twenty years. How much longer it would be an effectual preservative for the wood, time only can discover.

At different times I have made many other trials of the tar from pyroligneous acid, and I find it useful as a varnish for a variety of goods made of rolled iron, or of cast iron. A more beautiful varnish for these purposes may be prepared by the following process:—1 gallon of the wood tar, half a pint of rectified spirits of wine, intimately mixed by a gentle heat. If this be laid on hot and properly hardened, it will prove a beautiful and durable black varnish.

ON COUNTY PHILOSOPHICAL AND LITERARY SOCIETIES.

“**M**EN deficient in learning shine not, although they may be possessed of youth and beauty, and of a noble race. A fool, too, may shine in the assembly, dressed in fine garments; but the fool shineth no longer than he holdeth his tongue.”

The above is the opinion delivered on the necessity of learning, by one of the greatest Hindoo sages, Veeshnoo Sarma: an opinion in which every one who indulges in pleasures derived from reflection must fully acquiesce. I was absorbed in this train of thinking, when a friend presented me with proposals for establishing a Literary and Philosophical Society in Yorkshire, and which had not met with the encouragement, of which it was deserv-

ing. Convinced, however, of the justness of the proposer's remarks on the benefit of such Societies, I am induced to transmit you their circular letter, in hopes that it may rouse some superior spirit to procure its adoption.

SIR,

May, 1810.

IMPRESSED with the advantages of Philosophical Societies, we have taken the liberty to hand you our thoughts on the necessity of forming one in this neighbourhood. Should our views meet your approbation, we request your answer before the that a meeting may be convened at to take into consideration, measures proper for the organization of an institution of this nature.

The Baroness STARR, DE HOLSTEIN, when speaking of the advantages of literature to a country, says, that "The establishment of new institutions must create a new spirit in countries that aspire to be free:" and "the dissemination of knowledge and of the light that has been produced in Europe, by the destruction of slavery and the discovery of printing, must lead to an unlimited melioration of things." "If the analyzing search of the philosopher ascended to the true principle of social institutions, it would add a new degree of strength to the truths it may have preserved."

So perfectly true are these assertions, that we need only to refer to the transactions of the various Philosophical Societies, most of which originated from the meetings of a few individuals, yet can now boast of having enrolled among their members, men of the most excellent talents. Many of those great men that have adorned the various walks of life were once in obscure stations, and would probably have remained so to the hour of their death, had not some stimulus roused them from their lethargy and brought their latent faculties into action. We ask, is there a greater stimulus to literary industry than such associations? We presume your answer will be,—No; and doubt not but you will be convinced of the necessity and advantage of having one in this neighbourhood: if so, we request your support, and submit these crude outlines to your inspection.

RULES, &c.

I. That this Society be called the *Yorkshire Literary and Philosophical Society*.

II. That, in this Society, all subjects shall be discussed, political, and religious excepted.

III. That after the Society is once organized, any person, desirous of becoming a member, must be first proposed by three members, and then balloted for: and, on his admission, pay two guineas, and one guinea annually.

IV. That the Society meet once a month for the purpose of discussing literary and philosophical subjects, and reading papers presented by the members. And that the Society also meet on annually.

V. That all members resident within ten miles of the place where the Society is held, shall attend once a month, or be fined for non-attendance.

VI. That all members, resident within twenty miles, and beyond ten, attend once

in three months, or be fined for non-attendance.

VII. That all members resident within thirty and beyond twenty miles, attend at the annual meeting, or be fined for non-attendance.

VIII. That all members resident beyond thirty miles, be considered as corresponding members; that their attendance be optional; and that such papers as they wish to have read in the Society, be transmitted to the President.

IX. That certain distinguished literary and philosophical characters be presented with an honorary diploma.

The Form of the Diploma.

* * * * *

X. That, at the annual meeting, the papers which have been read be re-examined, and such as are found worthy, published in a volume of the *Society's Transactions*,

under the superintendance of the President That the funds of the Society be then examined by a Committee, and their reports read to the Society. And that such other business as may be found necessary be then transacted.

XI. That a President, Vice President,

Secretary, &c. be annually chosen by ballot.

XII. That, as soon as the funds of the Society will admit, a library be formed.

XIII. That two medals be presented annually to the authors of the best papers on two given subjects,

Having candidly presented you with our thoughts, and such rules, &c. as have occurred to us, we doubt not of receiving your ideas with like candour. We have already communicated the above proposals to several gentlemen, and their ideas fully accorded with our own.

Shewing the above proposals to any gentleman in the circle of your acquaintance, whom you may think proper, will be esteemed a favor,

By, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

A. B.—C. D.

I understand a great number of the above were circulated among the professional gentlemen in the West Riding of Yorkshire, some few of whom honoured the proposers with an answer, but the far greater part took no notice of it; so little did they wish to encourage an institution pregnant with the most flattering advantages.

In Dr Franklin's Memoirs, we are informed, he instituted a society of a similar nature, which had the most happy consequences. I cannot but admire the queries put to the candidates for admission, by way of test, and which indicated the liberal and philanthropic spirit of the founder:

“Do you sincerely declare that you love mankind in general, of what profession or religion soever?”

“Do you think any person ought to be harmed in his body, name, or goods, for mere speculative opinions, or its external way of worship?”

“Do you love truth for truth's sake; and will you endeavour to find and receive it yourself, and communicate it to others?”

Dr. Franklin says, when speaking of this Society, “Our questions, which were read a week previous to their discussion, induced us to peruse attentively such books as had been written on the subjects proposed, that we might be able to speak on them more pertinently. We thus acquired the habit of conversing more agreeably; every subject being discussed conformably to regulations, and in a manner which prevented dissatisfaction.”

From a love of literature, and a conviction of the advantages of mental improvement in promoting the amelioration of mankind, I lay the above observations before the public, to stimulate the literati who are alike impressed, to form societies of a similar nature throughout the British empire.

I look forward with pleasure to the day, when the first characters in each county will unite to promote its adoption. I call upon the literary gentlemen of Yorkshire to set the example: a county in which I hope there are many patriotic and learned men to be found, who will glory in being the first to take proper measures for carrying the same into effect. When that day shall arrive, it will be my supreme pleasure to promote the same to the utmost of my power.

X.

FURTHER REMARKS ON THE TOMB OF ALFRED.*

To the Editors of the Northern Star.

I BEG leave to correct a most important error which your correspondent R. has fallen into, respecting the tomb of King Alfred at Little Driffield. He refers to history, and ascertains that Alfred the Great died in 901, but if he consult a few of the previous pages, he will find that there was also an Alfred, King of Northumberland, and it is this king who lies buried at Little Driffield, as the inscription which he refers to plainly indicates, and not King Alfred the Great.

In the year 685, Egfrid King of Northumberland invaded Scotland, and penetrated as far as Galloway, with a numerous body of forces, consisting of Picts and Northumbrians; but Eugenius, King of Scotland, finding means to detach the Picts from his alliance, attacked him so furiously, that his army was routed, and himself so dangerously wounded that it was with great difficulty he escaped into his own dominions. In the following year, to chastise the Picts for their treachery, he advanced into the country, and being drawn by a feigned retreat into ambush at Nectan's Mere, was slain, together with the greater part of his forces.

The Northumbrians now conferred on Alfred the undivided succession of his deceased brother. Alfred was a learned prince, having lived a voluntary exile from his country to study in the Scottish Isles, where he was at the time when St. Cathbert and the Queen-dowager invited him to accept the crown. Having reigned nineteen years, after his return from exile, he was succeeded by his son-Ofred, then an infant.

Alfred succeeded to the throne of his brother in the year 686, and after a reign of nineteen years, according to history, his death would be in 705, which corresponds with the inscription on the stone in the church of Little Driffield. This proves the identity of the tomb of Alfred, King of Northumbria.

Upon a hill, above the villa of the Hotham family, at Eberston near Scarborough, is a small cave in a rock, called by the country people Alfred's (Alfred's) Hole: in this, as tradition reports, the Northumbrian king of that name, flying wounded from his pursuers; took shelter, and remaining here one night; was next day conveyed to Driffield, where he died. This cave is now almost filled up by the falling in of the rock, but

* Our correspondent C., in page 347 of the present number, makes Egfrid to die in 684 in a struggle with Ireland. Turner mentions his attack upon Ireland in this year, but informs us that he died the following year; with the greater number of his troops as at Dunmechtan in an unsuccessful attack upon the Picts, while the letter before us fixes the date of his invading Scotland in 685, and makes him march to chastise the Picts; in 686.—Let the reader judge between T. S.'s account, and that furnished by Turner, which, taking 19 years as the duration of Alfred's reign, supposing he ascended the throne in the year after his brother Egfrid died, will bring the time of his death to 705, according to the inscription on his tomb.

several of the old people of the village, remember when it would have contained eight or ten persons. The following inscription upon a stone over the cave, and afterwards painted upon wood when the stone decayed, is recollected by some of the ancient inhabitants:—

Alfred, King of Northumberland, was wounded in a bloody battle near this place, and was removed to Little Driffield, where he lies buried; hard-by his intrenchments may be seen.

An inclosure at the west end of Eberston, adjoining the Pickering road, now known by the name of Bloody Close, strongly indicates that a battle has been fought there; but the story states that Alfred was wounded in a battle within the lines of Scamridge (either Six Dykes or Oswy's Dykes), near this place.

Sir Charles Hotham, about the year 1790, erected a plain building of rude stones in memory of this king, on the summit of the hill, within twenty yards of the cave. It is of a circular form, the top terminating in a dome, with a narrow entrance to the inside, and might contain nearly twenty persons. The whole is surrounded by a dwarf wall.

Little Driffield was in the time of the Saxon kings of Northumbria, a royal residence, though but little of its former grandeur now remains. It is much to be wished that some of my more intelligent neighbours would give you a more copious history of Driffields *ambo*.* The vicinity abounds with antiquities.

I am, Sirs, your obedient Servant,
T. S.

Great Driffield, Oct. 13th, 1817.

* We cordially hope that some gentleman of competent abilities and information, will attend to this suggestion. If we may judge from appearances, we think T. S. very capable of such an undertaking.

ON THE EMPLOYMENT OF MACHINERY FOR SAVING MANUAL LABOUR.



THE severe distress recently prevailing amongst the population of our island, has naturally directed the attention of many minds to the causes which produced it. In the present state of knowledge, it is astonishing, that amongst these causes a principal rank should have been assigned to the increase of machinery in our manufactories. Not only the lower classes who are perpetually mistaking the connection of events, but even the well-informed and well-educated have joined in the opinion; thus proving how liable men are to err, when they forsake the steady light of general principles, and commit themselves to the guidance of temporary impressions, or when they take up notions which a first glance may appear to confirm, without stopping to examine their correctness. Such an error is the more to be regretted in the present instance, because, amongst the poor, these mistaken conceptions have led to the most lamentable practical conse-

quences, and

should not therefore be encouraged, on slight grounds, by those who have the means of better information.

The objection against machinery, briefly stated, is this: That, by performing operations formerly effected by manual labour, it deprives many workmen of employment; and that, were it abolished, there would be occupation for numbers, who are now condemned to idleness and poverty. On that cursory view which mankind in general content themselves with taking, of a subject of this nature, the objection is not without plausibility. Seeing a considerable demand for a certain kind of goods, and observing at the same time, many workmen destitute of employment, they conclude, that if the machinery made use of in the fabrication of the goods, were destroyed, these men would be necessarily set to work in order to supply the demand,

They forget, however, that if the machinery were discarded, and men employed in its place, the price of the article would be enhanced in proportion to the number of additional hands; that, as the consumers of the article would have only the same money to expend upon it, the demand would be lessened in proportion to the enhancement of the price; or, that if they continued to purchase an equal quantity, they must proportionably diminish their consumption of other commodities, and the employment of labour in other branches of industry. But perhaps it may not be useless to enter more into the detail of the argument.

Let us suppose a machine suddenly invented, by which woollen cloth of all kinds could be manufactured with the assistance of just half the number of hands at present required; and, as it will not affect the general truth of our reasoning, while it may render the case less complex, let us leave out of consideration, the value of the raw material, or in other words, estimate it at nothing. The consequence would be, that cloth would fall to one half its present price. The purchaser of cloth, who had been accustomed to lay out annually fifty pounds for the clothing of himself and family, would now have it in his power to buy the same quantity for twenty-five pounds. He would in consequence act in one of the three following ways:—He would either lay out the whole fifty pounds in cloth as usual, that is, buy double the quantity; or buy the same quantity for twenty-five pounds; or buy more than his usual quantity, but not to the amount of fifty pounds. As an individual consumer of cloth would act in one of these three ways, so also would the aggregate of the consumers. In the first case, it is evident, that double the quantity being consumed, the invention of this machinery, would not deprive a single workman of employment; because the manufacture would be enlarged to the extent of the demand, and since the demand would be doubled, all the original hands would be requisite.

In the second case, only the same quantity of cloth being consumed, no more than half the workmen would be necessary to manufacture it, and the other half would lose their employment: but half the money which a consumer had been accustomed to expend in cloth, is left in his hands. If he before expended fifty pounds, he has still twenty five to expend, and if he do not expend it in cloth, he will in something else. The

demand for that other commodity, will be increased in proportion, and employment furnished to as many additional hands, as were deprived of it, in the manufacture of cloth. In the third case here supposed, and by much the most likely to happen, a part of the hands would be thrown out of employ, corresponding to the diminution of the sum expended in cloth, but an equivalent demand for labour would be created in other branches of industry.

It appears, then, that the only possible disadvantage which could arise to the community from a sudden improvement in machinery, would be the temporary inconvenience felt by a limited number of workmen, in transferring their labour from an accustomed employment, to some other, with which they were not familiar. In so far, there is an evil; but when we recollect the gradual manner in which improvements in machinery are made, the invariableness with which a diminution of employment, by their means, in one branch, is followed by an augmentation in some other; and that frequently the number of hands is adjusted to the new circumstances of the manufacture, rather by a pause in the creation of new ones, than by the dismissal of those already engaged in it; we cannot but conclude, that the evil is utterly inadequate to account for national distress, and even too slight to enter at all as an element into the composition, of its causes.

But though the evil is slight and temporary, the advantage flowing to society from our supposed case of improvement in machinery, is great and permanent. Every member of it will now be able to dress twice as well as before, or continue his usual style of clothing at half the expense, and lay out the surplus in any other article of convenience or luxury, which may contribute to his enjoyment. If we confine our view to only one commodity, this may seem no great benefit; but when we reflect that by similar means more of almost every article is brought within our reach, we shall be able to estimate the importance of the instrument.

Having shown the effects of a sudden invention to supersede manual labour, let us attempt to trace the effects which would ensue from the sudden annihilation of one of them. This we may do by merely reversing our former case. Let us suppose the instantaneous destruction of a piece of machinery, used in the manufacture of cloth, and which did the work of two thousand men, with only one thousand. This, say the opposers of machinery, would be a most fortunate circumstance, since employment would be immediately given to a thousand poor men, who are now subsisting in idleness and misery.

The event, however, would be very wide of such expectations. The value of cloth being determined by the quantity of labour bestowed upon it, the price would inevitably rise. Cloth manufactured by two thousand hands, instead of one thousand, would be double the price, leaving out of the question as before the value of the raw material. As the consumers of it, would have only the same sum as usual to lay out, they could only purchase half the quantity: the manufacturer, therefore, instead of employing two thousand hands, could only employ the usual number, one thousand.

While, therefore, not a single man more would be employed, the community at large would have to give the same sum, in exchange for half the quantity of cloth ; or if they chose to go as well dressed as usual, they must relinquish some other comfort, convenience, or luxury. Such would be the effect of the abolition of machinery, and thus it appears, that although a slight, evanescent inconvenience sometimes attends the abrupt introduction of machinery, not the smallest advantage would attend its destruction.

The utility of machinery stands, in fact, on the same ground as the utility of the division of labour. In a rude state of society, almost every individual is dependent on his own exertions for food, clothing, and shelter, which are consequently of the most miserable description. In process of time, one man is found more expert than his neighbours at hunting, another at making the usual coverings for the body, and a third at erecting houses. It therefore becomes the interest of these, that each should devote his time to the pursuit in which he excels ; for thus they would be able to procure, on the whole, more of the necessaries and conveniences of life. In this way comes to be established the division of labour, by which, every man confining himself to one operation or one set of operations, and thus improving his dexterity at it, the greatest possible quantity of commodities is eventually produced. Where this separation of employments does not exist, there must be a great waste of time, in passing from one kind of labour to another, and a much inferior degree of skill in every one of them ; and less application and less skill inevitably produce a less valuable result. Now machinery, which abridges manual operations, has precisely the same effect as the division of labour. The division of labour operates beneficially by making the same time and trouble produce much greater effects, or, what is the same thing, by enabling fewer men to accomplish any given work, and frequently to accomplish it in a superior manner. Machinery operates in a similar way. It enables men to do more work with an equal number of hands, or an equal quantity of work with fewer hands. Every objection, therefore, raised against machinery, is equally applicable to the division of labour, and its opponents are virtually, though perhaps unknowingly, endeavouring to replunge society into that state of barbarism, from which the division of labour has been the grand instrument of raising it. For it is unquestionably this which is at the bottom of all the great improvements of social life. Without it, every individual would have the same occupations ; no arts would be cultivated, no science attained. Men might indeed be employed, but with all their efforts would scarcely succeed in procuring a scanty and wretched subsistence.

Our national distresses might, with as much justice, be imputed to the celerity with which a mechanic performs his labours, as to the employment of machinery. The steps of the reasoning would be the same. If he were not so rapid in his operations, he would do less work ; there would consequently be some left for his neighbour, who is destitute : his celerity therefore is inimical to national prosperity. Why do the enemies of machinery stop short ? Why not pass a law, prohibiting undue manual

dexterity, or requiring the mechanic to regulate the motions of his muscles to a given speed per hour?

Where, too, would they draw the line of prohibition? is it whatever supersedes manual labour that they contend against, or is their disapprobation directed only against the larger combinations of mechanical means? Would they proscribe the saw, the plough, and the loom, or do they limit their hostility to lace-frames and steam-engines?

Surely every man must see at a glance, that the utility of the plough and that of the lace-frame, alike consist in the circumstance of saving manual labour.

If the opinions here maintained are correct, it follows as a necessary consequence, that a nation employing machinery will abound with the comforts and conveniences of existence; and that in England they must be far more generally diffused in the present day, than at any former period. On this point a confident appeal may be made to the pages of history. As we trace century after century, we shall find the condition of all ranks keeping pace with the progress of improvement in the mechanical arts; and on comparing at last the present style of living with that prevalent in the days of our Henries and our Edwards, we shall be struck with the wonderful change. The unavoidable conclusion will be forced on the mind, that the division of labour, and the consequent improvement in the tools of labour or machinery, have produced a total and beneficial revolution in the circumstances of all classes, enabling the residence of the modern mechanic to vie, in point of accommodation, with the castle of the feudal baron, and the inhabitant of it to enjoy comforts, which the nobility of those days had seldom in their reach.

As the multiplication of machinery has been unexampled during the last fifty years, we ought also to find a commensurate effect produced within that period. Let an appeal then be made to the personal experience of the aged amongst us. Let us ask, whether they cannot remember the poor in general to have been worse clothed and sheltered, and enjoying a scantier share of useful commodities. If there is any one too, who, after a long residence abroad, has returned to his native country, let us inquire whether he has not remarked in the lower classes a striking change for the better, as to dress, furniture, the comfort of their dwellings, and the general appearance of their condition.

If we would detect the sources of national distress, we must look to other causes: we must look, not to what is the necessary result of the progress of civilization, but to what impedes that progress; to what fetters and cramps and interrupts the regular occupations of mankind, and we shall find room to wonder, that, amidst all the convulsions and vicissitudes which are the abundant fruits of war and political mismanagement, the industry and ingenuity of man should be able to keep society in a state of tolerable ease, order, and plenty.

Sheffield, October 14, 1817.

QUIVIS.

Biography, Anecdotes, &c.

[We have received a memoir of the Rev. John Balguy, who, about one hundred years since, was for a short time master of the Free Grammar-School, Sheffield; but as some other articles have swelled to an unexpected length, we have not room to insert it this month; in lieu of which the two following extracts may not prove uninteresting.]

ABOUT the year 1802, a dignitary of the church, preaching before His Majesty, quoted a passage (on the government of the passions, we believe) with which the royal hearer was particularly pleased, and requested to know the name of the author quoted. This was given; and it was added that he was a dissenting minister in Yorkshire, of the Baptist denomination. His Majesty wrote to the author, and the book was sent, accompanied by a modest and respectful letter. The King read the whole with great pleasure, and expressed to Mr Fawcett, (afterwards Dr. Fawcett) his wish to serve him in any way that might be agreeable. The author, being a dissenter, rested satisfied with expressing the high sense he entertained of the honour done him, without soliciting further favours. Some time after this however, the son of one of Mr. Fawcett's members, was convicted of forgery, and, sympathising with the afflicted parent, Mr. Fawcett determined to avail himself of his interest with the King, and wrote a very pathetic letter, requesting the life of the young man. A reprieve was granted, to the great surprise of all who did not know the previous circumstances; but the full particulars of the event Dr. Fawcett considered himself bound by delicacy to conceal during the life of his benefactor.

The following circumstances connected with the "Dispensary," a poem published by Garth, (a native of Yorkshire, and translator of Ovid), are recorded by his Biographers:—

The College of Physicians, in July, 1687, published an edict, requiring all the fellows, candidates, and licentiates to give gratuitous advice to the neighbouring poor. This edict was sent to the court of aldermen; and a question being made to whom the appellation of the *poor* should be extended, the College answered, that it should be sufficient to bring a testimonial from the clergyman officiating in the parish where the patient resided.

After a year's experience, the physicians found their charity frustrated by some malignant opposition, and made to a great degree vain by the high price of physic; they therefore voted, in August, 1688, that the laboratory of the College should be accommodated to the preparation of medicines, and another room prepared for their reception; and that the contributors to the expense should manage the charity.

It was now expected, that the apothecaries would have undertaken the care of providing medicines; but they took another course. Thinking the whole design pernicious to their interest, they endeavoured to raise a faction against it in the College, and found some physicians mean enough to solicit their patronage, by betraying to them the counsels of the College. The greater part, however, enforced, by a new edict in 1694, the former order of 1687, and sent it to the mayor and aldermen, who appointed a committee to treat with the College, and settle the mode of administering the charity.

It was desired by the aldermen, that the testimonials of church wardens and overseers should be admitted; and that all hired servants, and all apprentices to handicraftsmen, should be considered as *poor*. This likewise was granted by the College.

It was then considered who should distribute the medicines, and who should settle their prices. The physicians procured some apothecaries to undertake the dispensation, and offered that the warden and company of the apothecaries should adjust the price. This offer was rejected; and the apothecaries who had engaged to assist the charity were considered as traitors to the company, threatened with the imposition of troublesome offices, and deterred from the performance of their engagements. The apothecaries ventured upon public opposition, and presented a kind of remonstrance against the design to the committee of the city, which the physicians condescended to confute; and at last the traders seem to have prevailed among the sons of trade; for the proposals of the College having been considered, a paper of approbation was drawn up, but postponed and forgotten.

The physicians still persisted; and in 1696 a subscription was raised by themselves, according to an agreement prefixed to the Dispensary. About the time of this subscription begins the action of *The Dispensary*. The poem, as its subject was present and popular, co-operated with the passions and prejudices then prevalent, and, with such auxiliaries to its intrinsic merit, was universally and liberally applauded. It was on the side of charity against the intrigues of interest, and of regular learning against licentious usurpation of medical authority, and was therefore naturally favoured by those who read and can judge of poetry.

Original Poetry.

A NIGHT-PIECE.

THE balm of the evening was spreading
around,

As softly from sweet-scented woodlands it
flew;

And, gently to cherish its motherly ground,
The leaves of the coppice arrested the dew:
As slowly ascending my wearisome way,
Reflecting what troubles, what toils inter-
vene

I turn'd with delight on the work of the day,
And cancel'd the labour by viewing the
scene.

Far, far to the west, where the mountains
extending

Display their blue columns majestic and
high,

The monarch of day in his circle descending,
With dignified splendor illumin'd the sky:

The vallies, with plentiful verdure be-
strew'd,

Unfolded their robes so romantic and wild;
That methought, as I halted and pleasingly
view'd,

The beautiful theatre gratefully smil'd!

I could hear from the cottage the pastoral
lay,—

I could follow its echoes and fathom the
strain,—

I could fancy what now the fond shepherd
would say, [plain.

That thus to his lover could wildly com-
Now night was approaching, and doubtful
my road,

I sought my direction—alas! I had none—
I saw with regret I had wander'd abroad,
Mongst bleak desolation—forsaken, alone:

Around me, the picture of horrible gloom,
As far as my dim-stretching senses could see,
Abandon'd, deserted, nor comfort, nor home,
Nor cheering companion was destin'd for
me!

Ah, why should the shadowy mantle of
night
Such heavy sensations impress on my soul!
Ah, why should the wilderness mountains
affright,
When the feeling of Providence orders the
whole?

I listen'd, and softly the breezes convey'd
The sound of the streamlet that wander'd
along:—

I listen'd—but breezes and murmurs were
stay'd,

Exhausted Creation suspended her tongue.
High burnish'd with glory the Prince of
the Stars

Revolv'd in his orb with the Planets above,
His lustre imperial the ev'ning declares,
The mighty, the splendid, the terrible
JOVE.

The bright Borealis discover'd her rays
In wanton vagary along the thin air,
And drown'd in his zone, with a frolicsome
blaze,

The glittering orbs of the wide-spreading
Bear:

Like pageant enjoyment that glistens to-
day,

Alas! and to-morrow for ever is gone,
This fleeting Aurora thus sicken'd away,
And left on my senses the moral alone.

Hail, solitude awful! hail, beauty sublime!
Ye matchless, ye countless, ye wonderful
pow'rs!

To mortals, the due regulation of time,
The order of transient and labouring
hours:—

To me, all that Nature can fix on the soul,
Enchantment, divinity, wonder, and fear;
Whilst I see the big Planets in majesty
roll,

And the bright Constellations rejoice in
their sphere!

Methought to some region of fanciful plea-
sure

My soul, so elated, had wander'd afar;
So near to their circles, methought I could
measure

The nice regulation of every star:
Or, towering aloft to the firmament's height,
Philosophy's laws would my reason in-
spire—

Thy pardon, Philosophy, such was the
sight, [mire.

I stumbled on Science—'twas mine to ad-
The morning now ventur'd to colour the
sky,

The stars in succession retreated apace;
Orion and Lucifer stole from the eye,
And the Light of Creation discover'd his
face.

The fluttering woodcock extended his wing,
The sheep from their coverts forth wander'd
the while,

The mountains in rustic confusion did sing,
And desolate nature consented to smile.

I hasten'd my journey, I mounted the brow;
To the visions of midnight, I whisper'd,
adieu!

And oh! with what joy I discover'd below
The glories of Autumn enriching my view,
With shady plantations and sweet-gliding
streams, [abound,

And plains that with rich vegetation
And villages hailing those fostering beams
That spread the bright image of morning
around.

I leave to the foxes the wild and the moun-
tain,
Who know no society, freedom, nor ease,
And to those that take pleasure in stream-
let or fountain,

I leave the refreshing enjoyment of these;
To him, who inherits these bountiful fields,
Whose labours have till'd and industriously
sown,

I leave what the season promiscuously yields—
But the landscape, the landscape is surely
my own.

ANGUS.

— near Halifax, 23d Sept. 1817.

SONNET.

'Tis sweet, when evening gilds the west-
ern sky,
In solemn mood to wander o'er the dead
Of some lone village, and the verse decry,
Where age and youth sleep in their lowly
bed,
Where, whilst long shadows of the sainted
pile
And distant landscape catch my aching
sight,
The silver-sounding carflew, in the aisle,
Proclaims the near approach of silent night.
Each slow successive vibratory swell
We fondly note, and dread its final close,
Till less and less each dying note we tall
And mingling murmurs sink into repose.
O, may these scenes uniting, softly blend,
And to my troubled soul their soothing in-
fluence lend.

C.

TRANSLATIONS FROM PETRARCH.

SONETTO XLVII.

BENEDETTO sia 'l giorno, e 'l mese, e l'
anno,

E la stagione, e 'l tempo, e l'ora, e 'l punto,
E 'l bel paese, e 'l loco ov' io fui giunto
Da duob'ugli occhi, che legato m' hanno.

E benedetto il primo dolce affanno
Ch' i' abbi ad esser con Amor congiunto;
E l'arco, e le saette ond' i' fui punto,
E le piaghe ch' infu' ai cor mi vanno.

Benedette le voci tante ch' io
Chiamando il nome di mia Donna ho sparte,
E i sospiri, e le lagrime, e 'l desio:

E benedettesien tutte le carte
Ov' io fama le acquisto; e 'l pensier mio,
Ch' è sol di lei, sicch' altra non v' ha parte.

Blest be the day, and blest the month,
the year,

The spring, the hour, the very moment
blest;

The lovely scene, the spot, where first
opprest

I sunk, of two bright eyes the prisoner:
And blest the first soft pang, to me most dear,
Which thrill'd my heart, when love be-
came its guest;

And blest the bow, the shafts which
pierced my breast,
And e'en the wound, which bosom'd thence
I bear.

Blest too the strains, which, pour'd through
glades and grove,
Have made the woodlands echo with her
name;

The sighs, the tears, the languishment, the
love—

And blest those sonnets, sources of my fame;
And blest that thought—oh! never to re-
move,

Which turns to her alone, from her alone
which came.

F. R. S.

SONETTO CLI.

AMOR, natura, e la bell'alma umile,
Ov' ogni alta virtute alberga e regna,
Contra me son giurati, Amor e' ingogna,
Ch' i' mora affatto, e 'n ciò segue suo stile.

Natura tien costei d' un sì gentile
Laccio, che nullo sforzo è che sostegna;
Ella, è sì schiva, ch' abitar non degna
Più nella vita faticosa e vile.

Così lo spirito d' or in or vien meno
A quelle belle care membra oneste,
Che specchio eran di vera leggiadria;
E s' a Morte pietà non stringe il freno,
Lasso, ben veggio in che stato son queste
Vane speranze ond' io viver solia.

Love, nature, Laura's gentle self combines,
Even she in whom each lofty virtue reigns,
Against my peace. To pierce with mortal
pains

Love toils—such ever are his stern designs.
Nature by bonds so slight to earth confines
Her slender form, a breath may break its
chains:

And she, so much her heart the world dis-
dains,

[pines—
Linger 'to tread life's wearying round re-
Hence still in her sweet frame we view decay
All that to earth can joy and radiance lend,
Or serve as mirror to this laggard age;
And, fate's dread purpose should not pity stay
Too well I see where all those hopes must
end,

[pilgrimage—
With which I fondly sooth'd my lingering.

F. R. S.

SONNET TO A POPPY.

Poets have emblem'd Vanity in thee ;
 Feign'd thee a gay, and worthless flaunting
 flower,
 The proud Sultana of the summer bower.
 Before the breeze, I ween thy charms may
 flee,
 But when they're fled, a capsule green
 remains,
 With juices narcotic rich.—By chymic art
 The essenced drug express'd, allays the
 smart
 And lulls in easy trance, beguiling pains,

The woe-worn heir of life; ah! stupor
 sweet !
 That helps the wretch, of wretchedness
 to cheat
 An hour.—I would not rather yield my
 breath,
 Lull'd 'midst the poppied atmosphere of
 death :
 But who can tell!—Such thought my soul
 refrains—
 Yet, flower of injur'd fame! thy worth
 induc'd my strains.

AMICUS.

Analytical Catalogue.

LETTERS on the Study and Use of Ancient and Modern History: containing Observations and Reflections on the Causes and Consequences of those Events which have produced important Changes in the Aspect of the World, and general State of Human Affairs. By *John Bigland*, Author of "Reflections on the Resurrection and Ascension,"—"Letters on the Political State of Europe," &c. pp. 610, price 10s. Longman & Co. 1806.

"THE most rational entertainment, as well as the most solid instruction, afforded by the study of history, arises from the opportunity it gives of contemplating the gradual improvement of the human mind, the origin, progress, and influence of arts and sciences, literature and commerce, of systems and opinions, the general state of mankind in different ages and in different countries, and the progressive advancement of man from a savage life in woods and wildernesses to the highest pitch of learning and civilization, displayed in cities, colleges, courts, and senates. These are subjects which furnish an inexhaustible fund of rational entertainment and interesting information to an enquiring and philosophical mind; and, on this account, every reader of history ought, in a particular manner, to remark those important events which form an epoch in human affairs, which operate a lasting change in the condition of mankind, and from which a new order of things appears to have originated."

The object and plan of the work before us are thus developed in Mr. Bigland's own words: "To facilitate the acquisition and remembrance of the most important, the most interesting and indeed the only essential part of historical knowledge, is the design of the following letters. A summary of the leading facts of Ancient and Modern History is brought forward in chronological order, divided into ten distinct periods, of which the first includes the whole space of time from the earliest records to the subversion of the Babylonian monarchy; the second contains the space between the establishment of the Persian empire, by Cyrus, and its overthrow by Alexander; the third comprises the time which

elapsed from the reign of Alexander to the coming of Christ; and the fourth begins at the Christian era, and ends at the elevation of Constantine to the sovereignty of the Roman empire; the reign of that prince, on account of its singular importance and conspicuous effects, is distinctly considered as the fifth period; from the death of Constantine to the final subversion of the empire, constitutes the sixth period; the seventh begins at the subversion of the Roman empire, and continues to the reign of Charlemagne; the eighth begins at the death of Charlemagne, and continues till the fifteenth century, which was peculiarly characterized by the revival of letters, the invention of printing, the discovery of America, the extension of commerce, &c.; the ninth comprehends that age of enterprise and adventure which begins at the middle of the fifteenth, and continues to near the end of the sixteenth century; and the tenth period commences from that important era, and exhibits a general view of modern times. The historical basis of the work is founded on the authority of the most intelligent historians.— Among the moderns, Drs. Ruel and Robertson, the Abbe Raynal, Messrs. Gibbon, Meunier, Du Cange, and Montesquien, besides a great number of others, have been consulted; and nothing of an unauthenticated nature is advanced. Reflections, rather than details of facts, constitute the work, the historical summary serving only as a necessary basis for observation. The intention of the author has been to render it conducive to the information of those who are but little acquainted with historical reading, and who have neither leisure nor inclination to peruse the numerous and prolix treatises which constitute the mass of historical information, as well as to make it an useful remembrancer to those who are conversant in history and have perused more circumstantial details of those things which are here exhibited in a general representation. The whole design is to exhibit a concentrated view of the history of mankind, to delineate the state of the human mind, under all its various modifications, arising from external and adventitious causes.”

These Letters are twenty-three in number. The first six are taken up with enlarging on the importance, uses, tendency, and study of history. The seventh commences with a general view of history, touches upon the Scripture history, notices some conjectures on the creation, and shews the Mosaic account of it to be not only incomparably more rational than the absurd cosmogonies of the Greeks, but, when analysed, to be strictly philosophical. Letter ninth, takes a general view of the state of learning, commerce, &c. of the Jews, Egyptians, Tyrians; glances at the Assyrian and Babylonish history; brings us down to the destruction of the latter power, and describes the general aspect of the world at the foundation of Rome, in the following language:—

“The Persian empire, founded on the ruins of the Babylonian greatness, uniting the richest, the most populous, and best cultivated parts of the world under its dominions; the Greek republics considerably advanced in the knowledge of legislature, civil government, and the military art; Rome, in its infancy, under a regal government, but as yet scarcely emerged from barbarism, little known and holding no conspicuous rank in the scale of nations; and all the rest of Europe in a state similar to that of the savage tribes of America, when first discovered by the Spaniards.”

Letter tenth, enters on the history of Persia and Greece, and traces the progress of the arts, sciences, and literature among the Persians, Egyptians, Jews, and Greeks: In the next letter, we view the establishment of the Greek kingdom of Egypt by Ptolemy Lagus; witness the gradual but slow advancement, and complete establishment of the Roman

power. The progress of the art of eloquence and the influence which it always commanded, is thus noticed by Mr. Bigland :—

“All the citizens of Rome, who had any expectation of advancement in public life, completed their studies in the schools of philosophy and rhetoric at Athens, or other cities of Greece. No Roman of rank or opulence could be found who did not possess the advantages of a learned education; and Rome soon rivalled Athens itself in the different departments of literature. Rhetoric was the favourite study of the Romans, and had indeed, ever since the establishment of the republican government, been considered as the most important part of a Roman education. As all the offices of the republic were elective, and as every public affair, after having been debated in the Senate, was proposed to the people whose decision was final, eloquence of speech was essentially necessary to those who desired to qualify themselves for offices in the state, or indeed to acquire any kind of distinction. To shine in the senate by a dazzling and brilliant eloquence, and to excite the passions and command the suffrages of the people by bold, persuasive, and energetic harangues, was the great object of literary exertion, and the summit of perfection among the Romans. After the flowers of Grecian rhetoric had been engrafted on the simple and manly energy of Roman eloquence, the oratorial art had attained to its *se plus ultra* of perfection. This was in the time of Cicero, who, together with Julius Cæsar, Marc Antony, and many others, formed such a constellation of eloquent orators, as had never before adorned the senate or the rostrum. Greece and Rome were the native soil of eloquence, where it was first cultivated, and where it was carried to the ultimate point of perfection. The popular form of their government rendered it absolutely necessary. Splendid rhetoric and military talents were the high roads to wealth and honor among both the Greeks and Romans: and it is observable, that although the experience and researches of the moderns have made many great discoveries in physical, mathematical, and mechanical knowledge, yet none have excelled them in elegant writing, and it is questionable whether any have equalled them in the art of speaking. In the modern governments, where every thing is more regulated by fixed principles, rhetoric is not so necessary to a person in public life as it was under the popular systems of Greece and Rome.”

Shortly after, we come to a most important era in the history of the world. The following is the picture which our author gives of its moral state and condition on the introduction of Christianity :—

“In the age immediately preceding the coming of Christ, the philosophy of Epicurus had gained the ascendancy at Rome. It was of an easy and accommodating kind, and suited the libertinism of a polite but immoral age. Corruption of manners, and religious scepticism, were at their full height; and most of the greatest and most learned men wavered between the theistical and atheistical systems; among whom may be reckoned the illustrious Cicero, although he seems to incline to the former. Man, left to himself, without a guide, had lost himself in the labyrinth of speculation, and the imagination had launched out into all the extravagances of which it is capable, when reason, overpowered, leaves it to run into wild exuberance.”

Having given this minute and particular account of the first half of this interesting volume, we shall only select a few extracts from the remainder, as specimens of the manner in which historical facts are related, and applied to purposes of improvement as well as entertainment. The account generally received of the destruction of the famous Alexandrian Library, by Amrø, after the capture of that city, appears from our author's account to be somewhat doubtful :—

“Eutychius, patriarch of Alexandria, who wrote a circumstantial narrative of the Saracen conquest, does not mention the conflagration of the Alexandrian library; and some good modern critics say, that Abulpharagius, who composed his history six hundred years after the event, and at the distance of six hundred miles from the place where it happened, was the only author of the story. It is, however, impossible to ascertain the documents from which this author compiled his narrative; and the silence of Eutychius, who was prior to Abulpharagius, although it may weaken, does not completely invalidate the testimony of the latter. An author may sometimes, through forgetfulness, inattention, or from some other cause, omit in his relation an important circumstance, which is not the less true on account of such omission. The authenticity of the universally known, and generally believed, story of the conflagration of the Alexandrian library, by the Saracens, cannot now be either ascertained or invalidated; but it is very certain that this celebrated collection of human knowledge had been much diminished long before that time. In the time of the Ptolemies, it is said by some to have consisted of 500,000 and by others of 700,000 volumes. It was, at that time, the greatest repository of literature and science existing in the world, and probably contained a vast collection of the learning of the ancient Egyptians. It is now impossible to trace the causes which occasioned its decline, but it is certain that many of the volumes of ancient learning perished in the time of Cæsar’s Alexandrian war, when they could no more be restored.”

Columbus, as the discoverer of the *new world*, deservedly holds a conspicuous place in the historical records of the later ages of the world. Mr. B. says,—“In estimating his character, we cannot hesitate to pronounce him one of the greatest of men. He was certainly endowed with a capacity to conceive, and a courage to execute the greatest designs. A patient perseverance, which no disappointments could tire out; a dauntless courage, which no dangers could intimidate, and a calm composure, which no difficulties could disconcert, were the distinguishing characteristics of his firm and steady mind. If we compare his achievements with the exploits of most of the heroes mentioned in history, we must allow to his merit a decided pre-eminence. His enterprises were planned for the improvement of knowledge and the extension of commerce, and not for the destruction of mankind; and tended to explore, not to depopulate, the globe. If his discoveries have been followed by consequences destructive to the human species, it was what he did not intend, and could not foresee. When we compare the undertaking of Columbus with the voyages of our modern circumnavigators, we must confess that, after an impartial examination and estimate, his performances will hold the higher place in the scale of comparison. Succeeding discoverers have had his footsteps for their guidance. None of them, like him, launched into an unknown world; none of them, like him, ventured to traverse an immense ocean, of which the boundaries were totally unknown. The navigation across the vast Pacific Ocean, first performed by the Spaniards, was a great attempt; but when this was undertaken, the longitude of Acapulco and Manilla were already known, and consequently the distance from the oriental islands to the western coast of Mexico ascertained by astronomical observations. These fixed principles were wanting to Columbus. The age in which he lived did not afford him those lights. Geographical knowledge, as far as it could with certainty be depended on, was confined within narrow limits, and all beyond that contracted circle was mere conjecture and ideal representation. The art of navigation was yet in a very imperfect state, when compared to that degree of perfection to which it is carried by modern improvements and experience; so that, without depreciating the merit, or detracting in any degree from the praise of our modern discoverers and

circumnavigators, on whom too great encomiums most certainly cannot be bestowed, candour will oblige us to confess, that, considering the superior geographical and nautical knowledge of the present age, as well as their superior equipment, none of their performances are characterised by that daring spirit of adventurous enterprise, which distinguishes the expedition of Columbus; to which posterity is indebted for the discovery of a new world, and the production of a new commercial and political system, as well as a multiplicity of new modes and arrangements in almost every department of society."

But we must draw to a conclusion, as we have given our readers, we trust, a fair opportunity of judging of this work, produced by a man whose literary history and exertions reflect the highest honour on the county to which we are proud to acknowledge we belong. "In taking a retrospective view," observes Mr. Bigland, "of the long revolution of ages, filled by the successive generations of mankind, and contemplating the variegated scene of human existence, the mind is astonished at the wonderful exhibition, and cannot refrain from making serious reflections on the transitory state of all sublunary things. When we contemplate the subversion of empires, the fall of conquerors, the extinction of their families, and the inefficacy of all their projects and performances, we perceive the short-lived nature of all the objects of human ambition. The kings, the heroes, and conquerors of antiquity, are no more; their very bones are long ago reduced to dust, and their names, which are all that is left of them in this world, are only an empty sound. Their posterity is either long since extinct, or their descendants are mixed with the great mass of the vulgar, undistinguished and unknown. Many lineal descendants of the most celebrated personages of antiquity are among the number of poor labourers and mechanics of the present day; and while their progenitors bore rule over mankind, the ancestors of the princes, the philosophers and literati of the modern world, were leading a wandering and savage life in the immense wilderness of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Poland, and Germany,—countries which were all in a state of barbarism, while Greece and Rome were flourishing in arts and arms, and in the meridian of their glory. So completely has all human power been overturned, that one of the most celebrated writers of the last century says, that not one family can be found, either in Rome, or any other part of Italy, which can with certainty trace its genealogy from the ancient Romans. Such are the vicissitudes of this ever-changing scene, exhibited on the moral theatre of the world."

A WREATH from the Wilderness; being a Selection from the Metrical Arrangements of *Accola Montis Ameni*. Longman & Co. 8vo. pp. 150.

As we are not aware that these poems, (written, we understand, by a native of our county,) have before been publicly noticed, we feel considerable gratification that it has fallen to our lot more widely to diffuse their merits. *Accola Montis Ameni* may modestly conceal himself in his pleasant retreat, and evade the curiosity of his admirers, but the purity of sentiment, correct and classical taste, energy and harmony which are to be found in his numbers, can never fail to excite an ardent wish that the possessor of such qualities would break from his obscurity, and stand forth in his native dignity.—In a concise but neat Preface we are told, that the motive which urged the author to print this selection of his unpublished poems was, a desire to vindicate his name from those careless and incorrect transcribers that had been made from the manuscripts with which he had favoured some of his friends—an amiable ambition, and such an every honourable mind may justifiably indulge. We proceed, however, to confirm the

high opinion which we do not hesitate to pronounce on this little work, confident we shall have the suffrage of every polished and susceptible reader.

The first poem is entitled "Ackworth School,"—an Institution well-known, and the extensive and beneficial effects of which, seem well worthy of the muse which has sung them. After touching upon the infant helplessness of the human species, and the important trust which devolves upon parents in the nurture and education of their children, he thus apostrophizes that most wretched class who are doomed to arrive at maturity unblest with the cheering sympathy of either father or mother :

" Oh, doom'd the tauntings of the world to prove,
Ye hapless issues of forbidden love !
Who hail the wide world with a feeble cry,
And, much too often, only hail to die !
'Tis your's to profit by no father's care,
No mother's fond solicitude to share ;
Not yet a wife, she bears a mother's name,
But quits the mother, to conceal her shame.
Yet see ! compassion every loss supplies,
And Britain feeds you with a mother's eyes ;
Her daily care your daily food provides.
Her bosom bears you, and her finger guides ;
Where dark Augusta* spreads her utmost bound,
Spacious for you, the princely dome is found,
Where every Foundling may that milk receive
A mother's bosom would no longer give."

The scene and aspect of Ackworth are sketched with much spirit in the following lines :—

" Where Pomfret's towers in feudal grandeur stood,
Conscious of midnight wrong, and dark with blood,
Now Crocus† purples o'er th' autumnal fields,
And juice balsamic Glycyrrhizat‡ yields.
South-west from hence, what a short league may seem,
Where the broad garden drinks the noon-day beam,
There Ackworth rises : whose firm walls display
No ornament which taste could wish away ;
Convenience, chiefly, was the builder's aim,
Yet, at his bidding, strength with beauty came.
Ackworth ! no longer bends thine ample bow
In vasant elegance, and idle show,
Since to thy courts another race is given,
A vow'd by chastity, the care of heaven,
Free from reproach, from every blemish free,
Untainted scions from the nuptial tree."

* These lines were written more than thirty years ago, ere London had, as yet, enclosed the Foundling Hospital within her wide embrace. It then stood upon the verge of the city.

† "Crocus Officinalis, or the Autumnal Crocus, grows wild, and the Liquorice Plant is much cultivated for sale in this neighbourhood ; each of these plants indicates a deep and rich soil."

"Ye tender hands! new to the world's storms,
 Now Ackworth spreads for you her matron arms,
 Bids innocence your early steps await,
 And safely keep from you her guarded gate.
 But when, the shielded years of childhood o'er,
 Ackworth shall bear you on her breast no more,
 The world and its allurement's you shall find
 To burst, a torrent, on the unpractised mind:
 O! in that hour, with strong temptation fraught,
 Remember Ackworth, and what Ackworth taught,
 Look to that GOD who gave your morning light,
 So may He guide your mid-day steps aright,
 So may He lead, through life's precarious way,
 To the bright evening of a well-spent day."

The next piece which arrests our attention is "*The Anticipations of a Bachelor*," and here we somewhat reluctantly consent to disturb the beauty of the whole by only giving detached parts, but our limits allow us no other alternative. We shall therefore select two or three parts, assuring the younger portion of our readers, the remainder of the poem is of the same interesting character.

"I sing thee, WEDDED LOVE! hail to thy name!
 High are thy honors, perfect is thy fame.
 They, who the jewell'd hours of youth employ
 In the wild wastings of unhallow'd joy,
 Free but to err, a phantom they pursue,
 And scoff thy blessing which they never knew.
 Through every age of men, in every clime,
 Thy praise resounded on the ear of Time;
 The Wise, the Good, have knelt before thy shrine,
 And own'd thy progress, like thy birth, divine.
 Imparadised 'mid Eden's blissful bow'rs,
 Unceasing fruitage and unfading flow'rs,
 The First of Men, in new-created state,
 Saw wolves, saw tigers, at his levee wait;
 Saw kites with doves, saw lambs with lions, play,
 And nature triumph in primeval day;
 Yet, vapid were the fruits, the flow'rs unfair,
 And void of fragrance breath'd the balmy air,
 Unfelt, the glorious sun-beams fill'd his eye,
 And, unregarded, flow'd Euphrates by;
 Till Wedlock, prime of social blessings, came
 To fill his breast with an empyreal flame;
 He had the roses breathe, the lilies wear,
 A breath more fragrant and a robe more fair,
 When his first daughter, born from Adam's side,
 Whom Joy, whom Virtue clad, a lovely bride,
 Had chased the solitude-begotten sigh,
 And couch'd that film which hung on Adam's eye.

" Daughters of Eve ! mine artless homage take,
 Till bards, more worthy of the theme, awake ;
 Though no sincerer bard can homage pay ;
 Than he who chants for you his humble lay,
 Whate'er your titles,—mother, maid, or wife,—
 Great is your influence on domestic life ;
 And you must every tongue of men confess,
 In youth to love you, and in age to bless ;
 Your's is the privilege, from early day,
 To rule with secret, but despotic sway,
 To bend the pride of monarchs at your will,
 And bid the mental hurricane, " be still."

" Ah, Bachelor ! thy hapless lot deplore,
 And tread thy lone, sequester'd path no more ;
 Come the dull eve, or wake the vacant morn,
 Thy hearth is cheerless, and thy board forlorn ;
 No kind adieus thy morning steps await,
 No evening welcomes greet thee at the gate.
 For thy return no kindred bosoms beat,
 None list the trampling of thy horse's feet,
 No cheerful sound, nor sight awaiteth thee,
 'Tis silence all, and blank vacuity.
 When see Celibacy, forsake her charms,
 Her snow-cold bosom, and her icy arms ;
 Her couch, ungenial and unblest, forego,
 And seek thy happier lot in life to know ;
 By mutual virtues, mutual love allied,
 Bind with soft bands a not unwilling bride,
 So may with sacred fire Love's altar burn,
 May purest nectar fill th' hymeneal urn.

" Yet, hope not thou with purpose too sublime,
 To meet perfection in the walks of time,
 Search every record, search the world around,
 Nor perfect worth, nor perfect bliss are found.
 On no frail bark hath Providence bestow'd
 Seas ever smooth, and skies without a cloud ;
 He thinks amiss, who ever thinks to find
 A course unbroken, an unvarying wind.
 The Sister-pow'rs who, when the sun began
 The year to circle, sought the race of man,
 Associate still, alternate rule employ,
 And Sorrow hangs upon the arm of Joy.
 On every lot ordain'd beneath the skies.
 Of grief, of care, some certain portion lies,
 Dark with the traits Celibacy is seen,
 Nor always is the married brow serene."

The smaller pieces which ensue bear on them the stamp of the poet's genius ; and the volume concludes with a poem entitled "Biblos ; or The Book," in six elegies, chiefly sketching, in energetic verse, the illustrious characters which adorn the history of the Old and New Testament, from Moses to the appearance of our Saviour ; as a specimen of the strain of which we offer the following stanzas, from the commencement of the fifth Elegy :—

LET others stray on Grecia's classic lands,
 Let others loiter on the Latian shore ;
 Since, from one book supplied, my soul demands
 Nor Grecian eloquence, nor Latian lore.

The boast of Persia, of Arabia's plain,
 Without a sigh the Christian can resign ;
 Their harps delight him not, their songs are vain,
 While sweeter songs, Jerusalem, are thine !

Whate'er hath blossom'd on poetic ground ;
 Whate'er the Grove, the Portico, assign'd
 Of axiom sure, or demonstration sound,
 Fair on thy pages, best of books, I find !

Rays of pure light thy precious leaves adorn ;
 Thine ample treasures more enrich a land,
 Than all the gold from bleak Potosi torn,
 Than all the gems that blaze in Samarcand.

The moon had phased to years, th' unrested sun
 Cycle on cycle had revolved away ;
 And but for thee, blest deeds and wonders done
 Had slept amid the wreck of yesterday.

Arts, Sciences, Literature, &c.

A Narrative is printing of Discoveries in Africa by Mr. *Burkhardt*. He has for several years been travelling in the countries south of Egypt, in the disguise of an Arab, under the auspices of the African Association. He is still, it is said, prosecuting his discoveries, and entertains sanguine hopes of being able to reach Tombuctoo from the east, and proceed from that city to the western coast. This would perfect the geography of northern Africa.

A Narrative of a Residence in Japan, in the years 1811, 1812, and 1813, with observations on the manners and customs of the inhabitants, by Captain H. Golownin, of the Russian navy, is printing in London.

A work on Meteorology is promised from the pen of Mr. Luke Howard.

The Rev. Charles Clarke is about to publish a description of One Hundred Wonders of the Modern World. It will be printed in a cheap form, adapted to general circulation, and be rendered additionally attractive by nearly eighty engravings, representing the wonderful objects described.

It is proposed to publish immediately after Christmas, and continue annually, a volume containing *the Chronology of the last Fifty Years*. The first edition will include all events from 1768 to Christmas 1817 inclusive ; and in every subsequent volume the first year will be dropped, and

the past year added. A contemporaneous chronology will thus be kept up of events which are interesting to the whole living generation of men, or which can be operative in their effects upon passing and rising events. It will form a red-book, and serve as a companion to the Court Calendar, Entick's Dictionary, Watkin's Portable Cyclopaedia, and other similar books of useful reference.

Nearly ready for publication, the Diary of JOHN EVELYN, Esq. printed from the original MSS. in the library at Wotton: embracing the greatest portion of the life of the celebrated author of "The Sylva, a Discourse of Forest Trees," and other works of long established celebrity.

Dr. Robertson, who has resided some years in the Ionian Islands, is printing a concise Grammar of the Romaic or Modern Greek Language, with phrases and dialogues on familiar subjects.

A case which lately occurred in the Royal Dispensary for the diseases of the Ear, where a boy born deaf and dumb was restored to the use of both hearing and speech, will shew the rapid improvement in the medical practice of the present day. The pathology of the ear, neglected till of late, has now attained a vast importance by the institution of a dispensary for its diseases; and the subject of deafness being now taken up by the Royal College of Surgeons as the theme of their annual prize, will tend to throw additional light on this interesting malady.

Proposals have been issued for publishing by subscription, a History of the Town of Nantwich in Cheshire, by a gentleman of that place.

Diving Bell.—The Plymouth Telegraph says, that the Diving Bell is now brought to such perfection, as to enable the clerk of the works, and the people employed in the dock wall, to descend in the morning with their provisions, and remain till late in the afternoon.

Mr. Thomas Yates has constructed a variation chart of all the navigable oceans and seas between latitude 60° north and south, from accurate documents obtained of Spanish surveys in the Pacific Ocean; journals at the Hydrographical Office, Admiralty; and at the East India House; collated with tables of the variation recently formed from the observations of different navigators. This chart is delineated on a new plan, all the magnetic meridians being drawn upon it throughout, for every change of one degree in the variation; and it will be elucidated with explanatory notes, and

a brief statement of the late discovery of an aberration in the variation, resulting from the deviation or change of a ship's head from the magnetic meridian, accompanied by the rules invented by the late Captain Flinders, for correcting the same.

An apothecary of Amiens has just obtained a new and very lucrative product from potatoes, by burning the stalks and leaves of the plant, and extracting the potash which they contain in abundance.—Just when the flower begins to go off, at which time the stalk is in full vigour, the plants are cut with a sharp instrument about five inches from the ground. The stumps soon throw out fresh shoots which suffice to bring the root to maturity. The plants after being cut are left eight days in the field to dry. They are then burned in the same manner as soda-manufacturers burn kail, in a hole five feet in diameter, and two feet deep. The ashes are washed and the ley evaporated. By this process 2500 pounds weight of the salt is obtained per acre. The author of it calculates that the potatoes grown upon an acre will produce 224 francs, over and above the expense of cultivation; and that the salt from the same area, deducting the cost of making, will be worth 816 francs, making a total of 1041 francs, upwards of £48 sterling.

Uncommon Phenomenon.—On Friday night, the 26th ult. between the hours of ten and eleven, that uncommon phenomenon a Lunar Rainbow, was observed at Kuarebrough. It appeared stretching pretty nearly due north, with a small low arch scarcely exceeding 20 degrees in altitude, by perhaps 2 deg. in breadth, that is to say, between the upper and lower borders. The primitive colours were but imperfectly developed; the red the most distinctly: the blue the next in degree. This Iris continued visible for nearly half an hour, fading first on the eastern limb. The moon was upon the wane, having passed the full by 36 hours: and the night was stormy and cold, the wind blowing very hard from the S. W. with hasty showers of rain. The barometer was at 28.75, and had experienced a very rapid fall of an inch and a quarter, in less than 48 hours.—On the following evening, about eight o'clock, this curious phenomenon again occurred, and remained apparent, at intervals for four hours, with an extremely well-defined arch, less tilted indeed with the primary colours, but far superior in extent, having 40 degrees of height, and consequently equalling the Solar Iris. It bore N. W., was

frequently obscured by swiftly passing clouds, driven along by a strong S. W. gale, attended, as on the preceding night, with smart hasty showers. The barometer had risen to 29, and the moon had passed the full nearly 60 hours. The extraordinary circumstance of the recurrence of a Lunar Rainbow at the same place, on two successive nights, and the unusual duration of the second, are, we believe, almost unprecedented in the history of these beautiful meteors.

Natural Antiquity.—At Fortingall, in Perthshire, the traveller is shewn one of the greatest natural antiquities which Scotland can boast, viz. a Yew Tree, 58 feet in circumference. Its age cannot be ascertained, but from appearances and tradition it must be no less than 700 or 800 years old. It is now in a decayed state, and the proprietor's burial-ground lies beside it; and through the decayed part of the trunk the funeral processions pass. Its branches are still green. Many tra-

vellers carry off pieces of the wood to foreign countries, as relics of this venerable tree.

Number of Plants.—The number of Plants yet unknown, amounts, according to the calculation of Baron von Humboldt to 44,000, of which 6000 are agamous, that is, of no sex, such as champignons, liceens, &c. Of the remainder there are found

In Europe	7000
In the temperature regions of Asia	1500
In Equinoxial Asia and the adjacent Islands	4500
In Africa	3000
In the temperate regions of North and South America	4000
In Equinoxial America	13,000
In New Holland and the Islands of the Pacific Ocean	5000
	39,000

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Monthly Chronicle.

FOREIGN EVENTS.

THE chief feature under this head for the early part of the month, relates to the Spanish Colonies, the papers from France, Holland, and Germany containing few facts or comments that are of any peculiar interest. While Spain is exerting every nerve to recover her transatlantic possessions, the Insurgents seem equally persevering in asserting their liberties. As may naturally be supposed, from the immense distance at which these transactions are going on, the accounts of their progress are very conflicting. Some arrivals have reported their affairs as having a gloomy and almost desponding aspect; other accounts have stated them as generally successful. In Buenos Ayres and Chili they are confidently said to have gained great advantages, though in Venezuela and Caraccas to have suffered some slight reverses. Aided, however, as they are reported to be, by England, France, and the United States, in stores, men, and especially in experienced officers, their ultimate success must soon cease to be problematical. The resources of the mother-country are doubtless great, but her moral energies are too much relaxed to enable her to call them into action. The interest, however, which now attaches to South America, will be soon swallowed up in events much nearer home, if what has just reached us may prove to be correct.—Intelligence has arrived that the Spaniards have invaded Portugal in three divisions of 15,000 each. Such an occurrence as this will at once be decisive of the independence of South America. The motives for this unexpected movement are variously stated; some suggesting it as the consequence of a treaty concluded with the court of Brazil, and others that it may be reprisals upon the Portuguese for the seizure of Monte Video.

The threatening aspect which a short time ago Russia seemed to hold out towards Turkey, is somewhat lowered by the fact of the Emperor having forbidden his army to be this year recruited; but the order that six men of war and some frigates should quit the Baltic, has given rise to much conjecture. Many are of opinion that this fleet is connected with a view of chastising the Barbary States, whose lawless depredations have been long known and severely felt by every state in Europe.

In France the new trial of the assassins of M. Fualdes, and the appearance of a mysterious character, the *pretended Dauphin*, furnish matter of sufficient interest to the public mind. Some hints by Madame Manson may throw considerable light on the former event, while in the *Memoirs of the Dauphin*, (written by himself,) the number of incidents which are detailed, will in all likelihood soon lead to a detection of the imposture.

War in India.—Captain Hall states, that he had been sent out with dispatches from the Marquis of Hastings, at Calcutta; but upon touching at Madras, he was stopped by Mr. Elliott, the Governor of Madras, and informed that war had broken out in the province of Calcutta, and in the dominions of the Peishwa; and that the communication from Calcutta to Madras had been interrupted twenty-one days.

A revolution has broken out at Algiers; the Dey has been murdered by his own soldiers, and another appointed in his stead.

The Burgomaster of the city of Berlin has published a notification, requiring all young men, from 20 to 25, who have not performed the military service imposed by an edict of September 3, 1814, to appear at the Town-House for inspection and enrolment, on pain of punishment according to law.

In Germany, discussions of a warm nature are said to subsist with Holland, on account of her claims to the navigation of the Rhine. The Germanic commission established at Mentz, for regulating every thing connected with that navigation, insists that the provision of the Acts of Progress relative thereto shall be executed. That provision states, that "the navigation of the Rhine shall be free from the point where the river becomes navigable until it falls into the sea."

Domestic Occurrences.

LONDON.

Shipping Interests.—The annual General Meeting of Ship Owners was held, Sept: 24th, at the City of London Tavern, to receive the Report of their Committee engaged in the investigation of their affairs. At one, Mr. Buckle took the chair, and a motion having been made for the purpose the report was read at length, which stated the progress the Committee had made in the various matters to which its attention had been drawn; among these were the heavy rate of pilotage, quarantine duties, the charges for Mediterranean passes, and the inconvenience arising from the existing system respecting them, the inconveniences and delays arising from the mode of transacting business at the Custom-House, in London, and the heavy charges on shipping frequenting the river Thames. —It appears that the Committee had addressed memorials to the several public departments on such subjects as could be effected without the aid of Parliament, and in consequence, the Lords of the Treasury were pleased to issue an order to withdraw the quarantine duty on vessels under particular circumstances. With respect to the delays at the Custom-House, the report mentions several cases where the ceremonies have been done away. In November a correspondence was opened with Earl Bathurst, on the subject of the indulgencies granted to foreign vessels by the Governor of the Mauritius, the result of which, the Committee state, has been the most satisfactory, as they had an assurance from Government, that the colonial laws will be rigidly maintained. In allusion to the rates of pilotage, the Committee entertain a confident hope that in the next Session of Parliament these rates will be put on a satisfactory footing. The difficulties attending the conduct of business at the East India Docks has been made a subject of memorial to the Lords of the

Treasury, but the Committee as yet had obtained no reply.

The report then adverts to the material reduction of the West India Dock rates, and the Committee express their regret that the Directors of the East India Docks should have refused to make any reduction from the heavy rates upon private vessels.

The Committee next proceed to state what particular subjects they are at present engaged in:—among them are, to obtain an amendment of the Registry Laws and a dispensation from smuggling bonds, to remove the number of Custom-House bonds, to obtain for ship-owners, in all cases of seizure, an immediate declaration of the cause of detention; and in conclusion, the Report states, the desire of the Committee to continue to devote their time to the furtherance of the general interest of ship-owners, but this could not be done, unless adequate funds were provided to pursue the important objects to a successful issue.

The Report of the Committee was then received by an unanimous vote, and eight members were nominated for a new Committee.

From the Diocesan Returns for 1815, it appears that of the Beneficed Clergy there are—

Resident Incumbents.....	5847
Non Resident	3856
Sinecures, Vacancies, Sequestrations, and others who make no return.....	798
Total beneficed Clergy.....	10501

Election of Lord Mayor.—On Monday, Sept. 29, a common hall was convened for electing a fit and proper person to fill the civic chair for the year ensuing.—The Lord Mayor, and Alderman Smith, Atkins, and Goodbehere were put in nomination by their respective friends, and each supported with all that vehemence

of party-spirit which is usually displayed on such occasions. A poll was demanded, and kept open the usual time, when there appeared a decided majority for Mr. Alderman Smith, who will of course succeed to the honours of the office.

The Secretary of State for the Home Department, from some information alleged to have been received by government, ordered, on 15th inst. detachments of the first regiment of guards to be stationed in the neighbourhood of the principal granaries and breweries in the metropolis and its vicinity. Some of these pickets were admitted into the buildings, which, in the event of danger, they were sent to protect, and remained there for three days, when they were recalled.—The measure, we apprehend, is one of precaution, arising not so much from any actual information of concerted tumult, as the suggested probability of its occurrence from the continued high price of grain.—In this opinion, we are more confirmed, from understanding that the measure will occasionally be resorted to during the whole of the ensuing winter.

Oct. 7, the Old Bailey Sessions closed, having been declared by the Recorder the longest within his recollection. Judgment of death was pronounced upon 37 persons for forgery, house-breaking, horse-stealing, highway robbery, and stealing from dwelling-houses: 4 were ordered to be transported for life, 1 for 14 years, and 32 for 7 years; 66 were sentenced to different periods of confinement at home, either in Newgate or the House of Correction, accompanied in many cases with the infliction of whipping and hard labour. The whole number tried was 877, of whom 101 only were acquitted; 12 trials were deferred and 87 were discharged without trial.

From an official return of the number of criminals transported from the beginning of 1812, it appears that the total number of males was 3958, of females 980; among whom (including both sexes) were upwards of 350 not exceeding 17 years of age.

Fire.—On the 11th inst. between one and two o'clock, the paper-work belonging to Messrs. Pinter and Son, 10, Baldwin's-place, Baldwin's-Gardens, Gray's-Inn-Lane, was discovered to be on fire, which in a few minutes was burnt down, before any of the engines arrived; fortunately no person slept on the premises, for if they had, they must have perished. It is supposed the fire communicated from the iron flue of a

stove in the drying-room to some paper. The rear of Mr. Clark's small-beer brewery was considerably damaged.

Miseries of Seduction.—On the night of October 8th, a woman who has been well known in St. Saviour's parish as a person of abandoned character, was found about eleven o'clock, lying on the pavement in Kent-street, Borough, in a state of insensibility. She was taken to the watch-house, and put in the lock-up house. On the following morning she was found dead. She was very thin, weak, and emaciated. Some years ago the deceased was a Miss —, and lived in the Borough with her friends. She was seduced by an Officer. When he was tired of her, she became an inmate of a house of ill fame of the first style. She was then a woman possessing some claims to beauty. She left her lodgings in debt, was arrested, and found a friend in the sponging-house, who kept her for some time. She then became a woman common to the town; and, having robbed a young fellow, she was tried for the offence and imprisoned. She afterwards became a prostitute of the lowest description; and vice, disease, and want brought her to a lamentable and miserable end.

Curious Information.—On occasion of the examination of some pickpockets yesterday at the Mansion-House, the Lord Mayor stated, that there were very extensive arrangements now making for the purpose of awakening industrious habits amongst those charged with crimes, as well as those convicted. He had lately ordered, too, that the allowance of bread in the Compter should be augmented two ounces per diem.

An officer said, His Lordship's order about the bread had been already made known to the *kiddies* out of doors through the medium of a *morning sneaker*, (a woman who steals mats at hall-doors at an early hour,) who had been in prison late enough to receive the improved size and quality of allowance. The consequence was, that it was determined on the part of the pick-pockets to vote the thanks of the body to His Lordship, for making up for all his past severities to them by giving them a little comfort.

The Lord Mayor.—*Lazy habits in prison* have done more in confirming vicious pursuits than even the example of desperate acts, however romantic. I feel all the respect I ought for the good wishes of those numerous visitors, and I must tell

them that their labour in prison will be proportioned to the number of calls they make upon me. Sixteen shall be employed, from morning to night in grinding corn, and others shall bake.

The Officers told His Lordship, that the thieves would be much disappointed at finding their indolent habits meddled with. There are some, however, who would be industrious, but for the women of the town, who brought to them in prison the fruits of their theft and prostitution.

The Lord Mayor said he would endeavour to remedy that, as well as many other evils, before he went out of office.

GENERAL.

Emigration—Number of Emigrants that have sailed from the port of Belfast for America from the 17th of March to the 21st of August inclusive:—

For Philadelphia.....	252
New York.....	331
Norfolk.....	40
Baltimore.....	251
St. Andrew's.....	253
Quebec.....	1,023

Total.....2,150

A most melancholy accident happened on the 17th ult. in the family of Sir J. T. Stanley, Bart. of Alderley, in Cheshire.—Three of the maids had the charge of bathing Sir John's youngest daughter, and at the time of high water they repaired to the bathing place, where it seems they all bathed, and (shocking to relate) the four were found drowned. All means to restore life were tried ineffectually for four or five hours, by Dr. Parry and Dr. Roberts; Lady Stanley was from home when the accident happened, and it is easier to conceive than to describe the overwhelming distress that was visible at her first interview with Sir John, who had witnessed the vain attempts to restore animation. The sufferers were Alice Wicher, aged 33; Eliz. Jackson, aged 21; Charlotte Andrews, aged 20; and Miss Elfrida Susannah Stanley, aged 3 years and 8 months.

A whale, 36 feet long, lately got on the sands of Solway Frith, where it died in great apparent agony. Another, 66 feet long, came on shore between Stacigo and Wick, where it was killed and cut up, but before it was secured, part of the carcase was carried to sea.

The Lord Bishop of Winchester has appointed a Barrister of that city to the office of Judge of the Cheney Court—a court of great antiquity, from the time of the Druids, and of extensive jurisdiction coe-

val with the diocese; and in which court actions at law of every kind can be brought, and go on to a conclusion, with great rapidity and small comparative expence to the parties.

Poor Rates.—The poor rates collected in the parish of Lewton Linford, in Leicestershire, for one year, at the beginning of last century, amounted only to three pounds twelve shillings and eight-pence.—among the items in the account of the disposal of this sum are—"Paid Constable for attending quarterly meetings, 6d. Paid Betty Dobson, to enter into a line of business, 1s. 7½d." The poor rates for the above parish last year exceeded £4000.

Small Pox.—An extraordinary circumstance lately occurred at Homerton, in Northamptonshire. Mrs. Oldham, an old lady, 105 years of age, and the mother of a very large family, expired after a most violent attack of the small-pox. It is worthy of remark, that every member of her family had been affected by it in the natural course, and it had visited the place of her residence no less than six times within her own recollection; and though never restrained in her intercourse with the inhabitants or her neighbours, she did not take the least infection.

Lunatics.—By the returns from the Scotch parochial clergy, it appears that the number of lunatics in that part of the kingdom, in different classes, are as follows:—At large, 2840; confined, 649:—male, 1648; female, 1761:—adult, 3769; non adult, 576:—furious, 622; fatuous, 2488:—maintained by parish, 523; partly by parish, 944; wholly by relations, 1020.—Total, 3486.

Carlisle Canal Meeting.—On the 2nd of October a public meeting was held in the town-hall, in Carlisle, for the purpose of taking into consideration "the propriety of cutting a canal between the city of Carlisle and the West Sea." Soon after eleven o'clock, the Right Hon. the Earl of Lonsdale, Lord Lieutenant of the county, took the chair. The meeting was most respectable, and so numerous, that the town-hall scarcely sufficed to contain all that were present. Only one feeling seemed to pervade the numerous assemblage, and each of the speakers received the most gratifying applause. A great number of gentlemen immediately subscribed five guineas each, and the survey will be immediately carried into execution. The manner of forming the committee is most unexceptionable, as it admits any one who is inclined to support the measure.

Horrible Murders!—To the almost daily and alarming perpetration of these dreadful crimes, in all their dark and detestable varieties, we have now to add two instances of atrocity, never exceeded, and hardly to be equalled.

In the night of Tuesday the 7th of October instant, Thomas Hall, aged about 70 years, and Mary Grant, his housekeeper, of about the same age, who had many years resided by themselves in a very lonely cottage, in Theddlethorpe, about 12 miles from Louth, in Lincolnshire, were most inhumanly murdered by some diabolical monster, or monsters, in human shape, who entered the back walls of the house, by a breach made therein for the bloody purpose. The dead bodies of these unfortunate victims were first discovered about three o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday the 8th instant, by some labourers who expected Hall to meet them at a previous hour, to assist in some work at a drain, near his house, and who, after waiting beyond the time appointed for his attendance, proceeded to ascertain the cause of his absence by calling upon him, when, after observing large quantities of blood, which had streamed through the floors of the upper rooms upon the floors and furniture of those below, they advanced up stairs into the two bed-chambers, in one of which they beheld the appalling spectacle of the mangled corpse of the housekeeper, placed in a sitting posture upon the floor, with her back against the wall, having on her stays and under-petticoat; and, in the other, the still more terrific object of her dead master, lying with his face upon the floor, and having on no apparel but his shirt.

Upon the arrival of the Coroner and Jury to view this shocking scene of carnage, on the 9th instant, the bodies, but more particularly that of Mr. Hall, exhibited almost every conceivable mark of the most sanguinary barbarity. Many savage blows had been inflicted upon his head and face; an attempt had been made to cut his throat, in defending which, he was deeply stabbed in various parts of both arms, and one of his fingers was nearly severed by a cut; in his shoulders, legs, and thighs, he had also many deep stabs, but the most furious attack appears to have been upon the trunk of his body, where four deep wounds were discovered, one large enough to admit three or four fingers quite through into the stomach, another on the left side of the navel, and two more (the fatal wounds) which pe-

netrated between the ribs, on the left side, through the left lobe of the lungs into the left ventricle of the heart. The various stabs in the bodies seemed to have been inflicted by such a knife as butchers generally use in slaughtering cattle; and, from some circumstances, it is supposed that when the murders had been completed, the delinquents proceeded to rummage the house, in search of money and other valuables, as there were found upon the bed where Hall had slept, a tea-pot containing two ten-pound notes, and just by the tea-pot one other ten-pound note, and, scattered upon the floor, near the body, seven guineas in gold, and several silver and table spoons; but that, suddenly alarmed by the songs and shouts of some persons who were returning by Hall's house, from a harvest supper, between 11 and 12 o'clock in the night, the barbarians instantly extinguished their light, and decamped without their plunder.

An inquest having been held over the above bodies, a verdict of *Wilful Murder* was returned against John Baithby, late of Theddlethorpe Saint Helen's, labourer, who was personally present during the whole of the inquiry, and was thereupon committed by the Coroner to the Castle of Lincoln.

The annals of Superstition have hardly ever recorded a more extravagant instance of folly than the *Sacrifice of the Black Pig*, by the *Southcottians*, which we extract from the *Philanthropic Gazette*. A correspondent to that respectable paper (an eye-witness of the fact) writes to the following effect:—That on Tuesday, the 14th instant, above one hundred persons (men and women) of that deluded class assembled in the wood at Forest-Hill, near Sydenham. After forming a circle, they commenced their rites by singing and praying; this preliminary form concluded, a small *live Black Pig* was introduced, and the poor animal was immediately attacked with choppers and sticks, till every symptom of life had entirely disappeared, each female giving nine distinct blows on the head with the former instrument, while the men belaboured the little beast with the latter. It was now bound in an iron chain, and suspended over a large fire, where it remained till it was reduced to ashes, which they scattered over their heads, and trampled under their feet. This done, they then proceeded to pray and sing again. The spectator of this barbarous ceremony, anxious to

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know its meaning, was induced to approach the principal speaker (apparently a blacksmith), and express his fears that they must be labouring under some unhappy delusion. He was informed that their doctrine of worship was founded on Scripture authority. The types and shadows used in the Mosaic dispensation, they said, were figures of the promised Redeemer; and his miracles were types of the Shiloh they are all looking for; the burning of the Pig, therefore, was explained to be the binding and burning of Satan, "and intended the miracle in the 9th of Luke, so that that morning their prophet had cast out the evil spirit out of each of their hearts, and it had entered the swine." When he would have endeavoured to convince them of these absurdities, they only laughed; so with branches in their hands, and bows of ribands on their breasts, they turned towards London, triumphing in their folly. They all consisted of poor working men, and the man they called their prophet, or the shadow of the Shiloh, was apparently a discharged seaman.—"How true is the remark often made, that men will believe any thing sooner than the Gospel!"

YORKSHIRE.

Beverley. We extract, with feelings of considerable regret, the following paragraph from the Doncaster Paper of the 17th: "The humane lovers of bull-baiting in Beverley, and its vicinity, enjoyed a treat of their favourite amusements on the 13th inst. on the swearing in of the New Mayor; on which occasion the *worst* are treated with a bull, by one of the representatives for that borough. Much doubt was at first expressed that the animal was too gentle to afford good sport; but after lacerating his back with knives, and in that state pouring upon it aquafortis and spirits of turpentine, to give him a proper degree of irritation, he caused his friends great diversion for some time, which would have been prolonged, had not the false horns with which they had furnished him (his own being too short) unfortunately come off when he had killed only three dogs and dimbled a few more. After all he was not so much exhausted but what with continual and severe beating, and making a fire occasionally under him to force him to move, he was got from the place of exhibition to that appointed for his receiving the *coup de grace*. The inhabitants were also greatly annoyed in the evening by squibs, crackers, and the discharge of fire arms. One young woman was

frightened nearly into fits by a brass young man firing a pistol close to her head. Another had her dress burnt by a cracker; and several passengers narrowly escaped accidents from their horses taking fright at the above, and at a burning barrel, in the market-place.—The Mayor and Corporation gave a treat on the occasion of the election, to the principal inhabitants of the place, nearly sixty of whom partook of an elegant and sumptuous dinner at the Tiger."

It would give us great pleasure to be enabled in our next number to contradict the above statement, which, if true, reflects so great disgrace on the county in general and the above town in particular. Surely the inauguration of a magistrate ought not to be celebrated by scenes which it is his duty to prevent, and though in some cases of this kind custom may be pleaded in extenuation of the offence, yet we must observe such customs are "more honour'd in the breach than the observance," and though the magistrate who breaks through them, may receive the curses of those who delight in such disgraceful exhibitions, yet he will be honoured with the approbation of every benevolent and feeling individual.

The second anniversary of the Malton District Committee of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, was held there on the 2d inst. From the report of the Select Committee, it appears the number of bibles, testaments, prayer books, and other books and tracts, issued from the depository at Malton, in two years since the establishment of the district committee, amount to four thousand nine hundred and sixty-two volumes.

Saving Banks.—It gives us pleasure to communicate to the public, any circumstance connected with these useful institutions. In less than a week upwards of £900. have been invested in the newly established Saving Bank at Harewood. A similar institution has been established at Knaresbro', with branches at Wetherby, and other places. Lord Lascelles, who takes a lively interest in these establishments, has been chosen President. The meeting was attended by the most distinguished characters in the neighbourhood.

October 23. A meeting was held at the Town-hall, Doncaster, Earl Fitzwilliam, in the Chair, and at which Lord Milton, and several of the neighbouring gentlemen were present, when it was resolved to establish a Saving Bank in that place.

Monthly Register.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 8. At the chapel of His Excellency the British Ambassador in Paris, Robert Baxter, Esq. of Bombay, to Louisa Elizabeth, youngest daughter of John George Parkhurst, Esq. and the late dowager Lady Boynton, of Bridlington.

19. At the Friends' Meeting House, Warwick, Mr. J. Mason, jun. of York, to Miss C. Smart, of the former place. 21. At Huddersfield, Mr. W. Hanson to Sarah, youngest daughter of Mr. Edw. Thorpe. 22. At Bakewell, Mr. E. Young, of Scandal, to Grace, third daughter of Mr. F. Housely, of Wakefield. 23. At Whitby, J. Wardale, jun. Esq. solicitor, to Dorothy, second daughter of Mr. Barry. — At Middleham, Mr. T. Thompson, solicitor, Hull, to Jane, second daughter of S. Spence, Esq. of the former place. — At Thrimfield, Mr. Thos. Rhodes, of Thragumbold, to Miss Knapton. — William Broadhurst, jun. Esq. of Mansfield, to Esther, only daughter of Bernard Lucas, Esq. of Chesterfield. — At Kendal, Edw. Dawson, Esq. of Aldcliffe Hall, near Lancaster, to Ann, eldest daughter of Christ. Wilson, Esq. of Abbot Hall, Kendal. 24. At Ripon, Mr. J. Nicholson, of Newton-upon-Ouse, to Miss Ellen Burkett. 26. Mr. Joseph Towndrow to Miss Mary Furness, both of Sheffield. 27. At Galeshead, Mr. Wm. Armstrong to Miss Lumb. 29. At Kirkelthorpe, near Wakefield, the Rev. Wm. Fox, to Lucy, eldest daughter of the late Geo. Uppley, Esq. of Barrow House, Cheshire. 30. At Ripon, Mr. C. Greenwell, of Lanchester, in the county of Durham, to Mary, daughter of the late W. Askwith, Esq. of the former place. — At Dewsbury, Mr. H. Robinson, woolstapler, Wakefield, to Miss Sykes, of Tootle Grange. — Mr. Smith, draper, of Doncaster, to Miss Barton, of the same place.

Oct. 1. At the chapel of Bolton-upon-Swale, in this county, John Deleval, Earl of Tyrconnel, to Sarah, only child of Robert Crowe, Esq. of Kiplin, near Catterick. 2. Mr. Joseph Unwin, of Charneck Hall, to Miss Mackenzie, of Sheffield. — At Glossop, John Jessop, Esq. of Healey House, near Huddersfield, to Mary Ann, second daughter of E. Diekens, Esq. of Milton House, near Chapel-en-le-Frith. 6. Mr. Elwell, of Shelf, near Bradford,

merchant, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Ward, of Leeds. — At Mirfield, Mr. R. Peitty, of Manchester, to Miss S. Lawrenson, of the former place. — At Ainderberry Steeple, Mr. John Carter, of Knarebrough, to Dorothy, second daughter of James Appleton, Esq. of Lark Hall. 7. At Little Ouseburn, the Rev. Charles Thorp, rector of Ryton, in Durham, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late E. Robinson, Esq. of Thorp Green. — In London, Capt. John Bastard, R. N. of Sharpam, in Devonshire, M. P. for Dartmouth, to Frances, eldest daughter and co-heiress of the late B. Wade, Esq. of New Grange, in this county.

8. At Hertford, Mr. S. Newbould, jun. merchant, of Sheffield, to Hannah, youngest daughter of F. C. Searancke, Esq. of the former place. — At Sutton, in Holderness, John Cross, Esq. of Hull, to Charlotte, daughter of the late Mr. Richardson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 10. At Whitby, David, son of David Veasey, Esq. of Huntington, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Ingram Chapman, Esq. of the former place. 12. W. Smith, Esq. of Burton-upon-Trent, to Mrs. Metcalfe, relict of Dr. Metcalfe, of Brigg. 13. At Leeds, Mr. John Burton, woolstapler, to Miss E. Musgrave. 14. At Pocklington, Mr. C. Stocks, linen draper, to Miss Holtby. 15. At Kirby Sigston, the Rev. John Fox, rector of that place, to Miss S. Walker. 16. At South Hambro', Hants, Thomas M. Wayne, Esq. of that place, and of Ann Grove Hall, in this county, to Frances, eldest daughter of Wm. Bowyer, Esq. of London. — Col. D'Arcy of the royal artillery to Lady C. G. West, daughter of the late, and sister to the present, Earl de Lauwarr. — Rear Admiral Sir Philip Chs. Durham, K. C. B. to Anne Isabella, only child of Sir John Henderson, Bart. — Capt. Joseph Hume, of the Argo, Hull and Berwick trader, to Miss E. Lewens, of Hull. Mr. W. Perks, of Hitchin, surgeon, to Mary, second daughter of the Rev. W. Tapp, of South Cave. — 20. Mr. Joseph Heighington, of Leeds, porter-merchant, to Grace, the youngest daughter of Mr. Joseph Walker, of Hunstlet; all of the society of Friends. — Mr. George Elam, of Birstall, to Miss Tutlay of Leeds. — At Manchester, Mr. George Bentham, of Lan-

caster, to Jane, third daughter of Mr. Robert Hunter, of the former place.—Mr. John Beard to Miss Mary Shepherd, both of Sheffield.

DEATHS.

Sept. 18. At the house of Capt. Cumby, Highbington, the Rev. W. Hassal, 41 years lecturer of the parish of Teignmouth.

19. Mrs. Brown, aged 63, wife of Mr. John Brown, of Sheepscar.—At Wakefield, in the prime of life, Mr. W. Barff, second son of Mr. Barff, of that place.—At Carlisle, M. Lewthwait, Esq. aged 42. His servant went to call him in the morning, but not answering, she entered and found him speechless, labouring under an apoplectic fit, of which he soon died.

20. At Kuckelm, in the 61st year of his age, Duke Louis of Wirtemberg, uncle to the King of Wirtemberg.

21. At St. Petersburg, the Duke de Polignac, well known for the favour with which he was honoured by Louis XVI.—At Leeds, after a few hours' illness, aged 55, Mr. G. Ireland, hat-manufacturer.—At the same place, aged 53, Mrs. Blake, of Upperthorp, near Sheffield.

23. Very suddenly, Mr. Richard Leaver, of Mansfield, one of the society of Friends. He had just arrived to witness the annual meeting of a Bible Society in Greasby Church, and his unexpected decease rendered the occasion peculiarly impressive. He was a most exemplary character.—At Halifax, Miss R. Ramsden, in the 30th year of her age.

24. Mrs. Home, relict of the late Col. Home, of the 25th regt.—Mrs. Margaret Wheelhouse, of Knarabro', aged 76, and her brother, Mr. James Wheelhouse, of Hinsby, near Ripley, aged 85.—Mrs. Loft-house, relict of Francis Loft-house, Esq. of York.

27. At Rochdale, aged 64, the Rev. Thomas Littlewood, 32 years minister of the Baptist congregation in that place.—At Birstall, in her 29th year, Mrs. Battye, wife of Mr. Battye, Attorney at Law.—Mrs. Boddington, wife of the Rev. T. Boddington, officiating minister at St. James's, Leeds.—At his house in Beaumont-street, London, Richd. Walker, Esq. of Rydings, in this county, and one of the Justices for the West Riding.—Mr. Kershaw, aged 60, Master of Thornhill Grammar-School.

30. Sir James Earle, Knt. F.R.S. Master of the Royal College of Surgeons, many years senior surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and surgeon extraordinary to His Majesty.—Mrs. Bramhall,

wife of Mr. T. Bramhall, of Whitehouse, near Sheffield.—At Hull, aged 76, Mrs. Hall; relict of the late T. Hall, Esq.—In Manchester, aged 75 years, Mr. John Thorpe, many years a minister in the society of Friends. He was a man of most exemplary conduct, abounding in true Christian charity, and affectionately beloved by all who knew him.

Oct. 1. At Penistone, aged 67, John Hardy, Esq. formerly a surgeon, but retired from practice.—In her 30th year, Miss Eliza Rodgers, second daughter of Mr. Rodgers, of Treeton, near Sheffield.

2. After a short illness, aged 16, Ann, third daughter of Mr. Barlow, of Sheffield.—In the 83th year of his age, Dr. Monro, Professor of Medicine, Surgery, and Anatomy, in the University of Edinburgh.

3. Wm. Holt, Esq. of Whitby.—Mr. John Bowes, many years master of the Rodney, of Whitby.

4. Suddenly, at Skelton Castle, the seat of John Wharton, Esq. M. P. Mr. Bland, of Surry-street, London.—At Sheffield, in her 17th year, Sarah, daughter of Mr. Lewis Thomas.

5. At Leybourn, near Louth, of a typhus fever, Mr. Wm. Sharpe.—At Halifax, in his 35th year, Mr. John Smith, attorney at Law.

7. At Pickering Marshes, Mr. R. Bower aged 91... After a painful and lingering illness, Mr. T. France, aged 81, overlooker of the late Dr. Brown's lead-works at Sheffield, which situation he filled forty years with honesty and integrity.

8. At Brompton, near London, in his 70th year, John Philpot Curran, Esq. He was one of those men whose merit raised him from a low origin to a high degree of fortune and celebrity. All that his parents had to bestow upon him, were the rudiments of a classical education, which he completed in Trinity College, Dublin. The law was the profession he made choice of, and his splendid talents soon brought him into notice, and procured for him a silk gown. In 1784 we find him seated in the Irish House of Commons, a strenuous advocate for the liberties of his country. In the vicereignty of the Duke of Bedford he was made Master of the Rolls, which situation he resigned to Sir Wm. M'Mahon, the present Master; for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, he had settled on him a pension of £3,000 per annum.

9. At Halifax, Mrs. Milne, wife of Mr. Milne, woollen draper.

10. At Grimsby, in his 90th year, Simon Spenceley, the oldest freeman of that borough.—Charles Silver Oliver, Esq. formerly M.P. for the county of Limerick... Mr. Wm. Cooke, aged 52, of the firm of Cooke and Walmsley, of Hull, grocers.

12. Mr. T. W. Winter, of Hull, aged 62.

13. At Whitby, in the 61st year of his age, Cornelius Clark, Esq.

14. At Hull, Mr. John Whitton, well known for his extensive knowledge of the Greek, Hebrew, and other languages... Mr. L. Newton, of the White Lion Inn, Barton upon Humber. —Joseph Chapman, Esq. Hull.—Mr. Matthew Bradley, of Huddersfield, ironmonger.

15. At his seat at Melburne, Bedfordshire, the Right Hon. Andrew Lord St. John.— At Burley House, near Leeds, aged 80, Caroline, wife of the Rev. George Wray.—In the 16th year of her age, Priscilla, the ninth daughter of the Rev. Jh. Charnock, curate of Heptonstall, near Halifax.—At the Vicarage-house, Nottingham, the Rev. George Hutchinson, vicar of St. Mary's in that place, rector

of Uppingham, and one of the prebendaries of Southwell. His death was occasioned by a fall which he met with at Buxton, about two months before. At Chesterfield, the Rev. Thomas Astley, aged 79.

17. Aged 78, Mr. Jacob Watson, of Leeds, stuff manufacturer, one of the society of Friends.—Aged 72, Mr. Francis Benson, formerly a tallow chandler and soap-boiler in York.

18. At Shafton, near Barntley, the Rev. George Sykes, jun. an itinerant preacher in the Wesleyan connection, in the 36th year of his age, and the 11th of his itinerancy.

19. At Legborn, Mr. B. Dawson, miller. He had eat a hearty meal, and on rising from his seat dropped down and instantly expired.—At Hull, Mr. Nedell, aged 33.

20. Mr. Julius Cæsar Ibbelton, of Masham, artist. The President of the Royal Academy had long since complimented this gentleman as the Bergem of England.

21. At Sheffield, Mrs. Knowles, relict of the late Mr. G. Knowles, formerly of Sheffield, silver-plater.

Monthly Reports.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS

Of the Atmospherical Pressure and Temperature, Evaporation, Rain, Wind, and Clouds.

Deduced from Diurnal Observations made at Manchester, in September, 1817.

By THOMAS HANSON, Surgeon.

Latitude, 53° 25' North.—Longitude, 2° 10' West of London.

Monthly mean pressure 30.04, maximum 30.32, minimum 29.14, range 1.18 inches.

Monthly mean temperature 59° 98, maximum 77° minimum 42° range 35°

Greatest variation of temperature 21° which was on the 6th.

Greatest variation of pressure in 24 hours 58 of an inch, which was on the 28th.

Spaces described by the curve formed from the mean daily pressure 3.10 inches, changes 8.

Monthly quantity of water evaporated 1.600 inches.

Monthly fall of rain 1.600 inches—rainy days 15—foggy 0—snowy 0—hail 0.

WINDS.

N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	VARIABLE.	CALM
0	3	0	5	0	10	0	3	9	0

Brisk winds 1—Boisterous ones 0.

CLOUDS.

Cirrus	Cumulus.	Stratus.	Cirro-cumulus.	Cirro-stratus.	Cumulo-stratus.	Nimbus.
0	8	2	13	3	4	0

The weather throughout has been particularly favourable for the corn harvest, most of which has been housed in excellent condition; the crops of potatoes have also been abundant and large.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Corn-harvest for the home and midland counties is now, we understand, completely closed, and in the northern districts nothing remains out but a few beans. A more generally abundant harvest or more favourable season for reaping and housing, has very rarely been remembered. The Hops, though not an average crop, have proved less deficient than was expected, but the Cider counties of Devon and Hereford are almost without fruit. Potatoes have been every where plentiful and good, and in Lancashire and Cheshire nearly double the usual quantity is said to have been produced.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange, Monday, October 30.

There was a good supply of Wheat this morning from Essex and Kent, and the fine samples were taken away by the millers at the early part of the market at last Monday's prices; the inferior and ordinary sorts experienced a heavy sale... Fine Malt-ing Barley being in demand, fully maintained last week's prices, but every other description is almost unsaleable.. Boiling Pease support their price; likewise Gray Pease. There were several fresh arrivals of English Oats, which sold at a reduction of about 1s per quarter.. Rye and Beans with little variation

Wednesday, October 22.

We had fresh arrivals with Wheat this morning, and fine samples, both in Wheat and Oats, were taken off on full as good terms as on Monday; fine Barley, Gray Pease, and Beans, are full as dear; in other articles no alteration.

	<i>per quarter.</i>		<i>per quarter.</i>
English Wheat	45s to 56s	Tick Beans	37 to 53
Old do.	30 to 36	Small do.	46 to 59
Foreign Wheat	44 to 56	Feed Oats	15 to 32
Rye	34 to 42	Poland do.	16 to 38
Barley	28 to 52	Potatoes do	30 to 40
Malt	65 to 65	Flour	65 to 80 p. sack.
Hog Pease	38 to 46	Rape Seed	40 to 50 p. last.

American Flour, in Liverpool,..... 42s. to 45s. a barrel.

HOPS.

<i>New Bags.</i>		<i>New Pockets.</i>	
Kent	£20 0s to £23 0s	Kent	£20 0 to £25 0
Sussex	19 0s to 22 0s	Sussex	20 0 to 23 0
		Essex	20 0 to 22 0
		Farnham	23 0 to 30 0

COMMERCIAL.

The sugar-market has been lately very languid. Refined sugar from 2s. to 3s. lower, and Molasses have declined in a similar proportion. Many Refining houses have slackened their work, speculating upon a rising market. With respect to Coffee, Cotton, Tobacco, and Rum, our readers will perceive, by a reference to the Price Current, that they maintain much the same prices as stated in our last.—European produce and British manufactures may be generally stated as on the advance and in good demand.

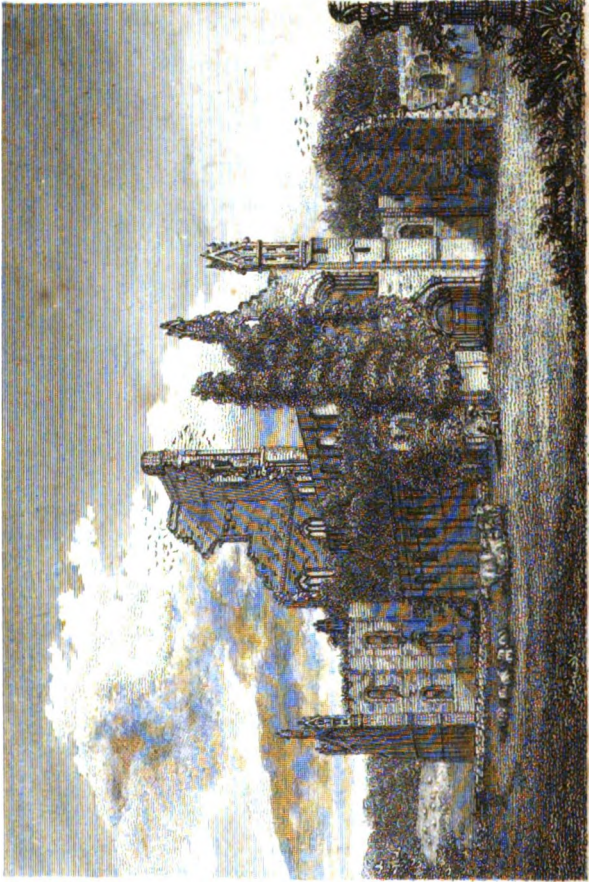
Liverpool and Hull Price Current.

	LIVERPOOL.		HULL.	
ASHES per cwt. duty paid,				
Por, 1st, American	51s 0	to 60s 0	51 0	52 6
PEARL, 1st, do.....	69 0	64 0	64 0	
BRIMSTONE, ton duty paid	26s 0	27s 0		
COFFEE cwt. in bond				
Jamaica, ordinary	82 0	83 0		
Good fine ordinary.....	88 0	88 0		
Middling	89 0	95 0		
Fine middling.....	97 0	108 0		
Dutch ordinary	87 0	90 0		
Good and fine ordinary.....	91 0	92 0		
Middling	92 0	105 0		
Good middling.....				
COTTON WOOL, per lb. duty paid,				
Sea Island, fine	2 7	2 10		
Good.....	2 5½	2 6½		
Middling	2 3½	2 5		
Bowed Georgia	1 8	1 11		
New Orleans	1 10½	2 0½		
West India	1 9	1 10½		
Demerara and Berbice	1 11	2 2½		
Pernambucco	2 3	2 5		
Bahia	2 1	2 1½		
Maranham	2 1½	2 1½		
DYEWOODS, ton, duty paid				
Logwood, Jamaica.....	28 10s	29 0s		
Honduras and St Domingo.....	9 9			
Fustic, Jamaica	13 0	13 10		
Cuba.....	18 10	18 0		
NICARAGUA WOOD, large solid.....	32 0	34 0		
FLAX, Riga, ton, duty paid	68 0	72 0	£63 0	65 0
Petersburgh, 12 head.....	60 0	62 0	£38 0	60 0
Narva, 12 head.....	50 0		60 0	
FRUIT, cwt. duty paid				
CURRANTS.....	5 2	5 4	100s 0	105s 0
FIGS, Turkey.....			75 0	80 0
RAISINS, Bloom.....	}	none		
Benise.....				
Muscatels.....				
Smyrna, red.....			5 15	70 0
GINGER, cwt. duty paid				
Jamaica, white	90 0	150 0	£10 0	£12 0
Barbadoes.....	65 0	95 0	7 0	8 8
HEMP, ton, duty paid,				
Riga Rhine	46 0		48 0	44 0
Outshot.....		none	40 0	
St. Petersburg, clean.....	45 50		41 0	48 0
Outshot.....		none	40 0	
MOLASSES, per cwt. duty paid,.....				
West India	35s 0	42s 0	60 0	
OLIVE OIL, 230 gallons,				
Sicily.....		none		none
Gallipoli.....		none		
PIMENTO, lb. in bond,	0s 9	0s 9½	0s 8	0s 8½
QUERCIT. BARK, cwt. duty paid.	£19 0	£21 0		none
RICE, cwt. duty paid				
Caroline, new.....	30s 0	40s 0	44 0	0 0

	LIVERPOOL.		INDIA	
SHUMAC, cwt. duty paid,				
Sicily.....	£21 0	£23 0		
Spanish.....				
RUM, gallon, in bond,				
Jamaica, 10 to 14 O. P.....	3s 1	3s 2	} 3 6	3 11
15 to 16 ".....	3 3	3		
18 to 20 ".....	3 5	3 7		
Leewards, common and proof	2 6	2 8		
5 to 10 O. P.....	2 9	3 6	3 2	
SUGAR, cwt. duty paid,				
Muscovado Brit. Plantation,				
Brown and moist.....	72 0	75 0		
Dry brown.....	77 0	80 0		
Middling.....	81 0	84 6		
Good.....	85 0	86 0		
Fine.....	90 0	95 0		
TALLOW, cwt. duty paid				
Petersburgh, yellow candle,	68 0	68 6	66 0	68 0
Soap.....	66 0			
TAR, barrel, duty paid,				
American.....	17 0		15 0	17 0
Archangel.....	23 0	23 0	21 0	22 0
Stockholm.....	24 0		22 0	23 0
TURPENTINE, cwt. duty paid.				
American.....	16 0	16 6	17 0	18 0
WOOD, duty paid,				
DEALS, 120, stand: measure,				
Archangel.....	20 10	21 10	£19 0	£20 0
Petersburgh.....	20 10	21 10	19 0	20 0
Narva.....	19 0	20 10	19 0	19 10
Norway.....	16 0	17 0		
TIMBER, cubic foot,				
Oak, Quebec.....	3 0	3 4		
United States.....		none		
Pine, British America.....	2 3			
United States.....	2 2	2 3		
Dantzic.....	2 11	3 1		
Memel.....	2 10	3 0		
Riga.....	3 2	3 4		

Weekly Register of the Price of STOCKS.

	Sept. 22	29	Oct. 8	13	30
Bank Stock	—	—	—	280 ex. div.	285
3 per Cent. red.	—	—	—	82½ do.	81½
3 per Cent. cons.	81½	81½ ½	28½	82½ 83	82½
4 per Cent. Cons.	—	—	—	89½ ex. div.	98½ 99
5 per Cent. Navy Ann.	106½	106½	107½	106½	107½
India Stock	—	239	—	—	238
India Bonds (premium)	60-65	72	115-118	114	104
Rxchequer Bills prem.	20-26	16-22	22-33	21-24	20-33
Consols for Acc.	81½	81½	82½ ½	81½	82½
AMERICAN 8 per Cents.	—	—	—	—	—
AMERICAN new Loan 6 p. Cent	—	—	—	—	—
FRENCH 5 per Cents	—	—	—	—	—



KIRKSTALL ABBEY. N.W.

NORTHERN STAR,

OR,

Yorkshire Magazine.

NO. 6.]

DECEMBER, 1817.

VOL. I.

Embellished with a View of KIRKSTALL ABBEY.

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SHEFFIELD:

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.



THE Editors of the Northern Star are obliged to GLOTTIANUS for his paper; but would be more so for communications on either of those branches of Natural and Science to which we know he has paid considerable attention.

For J. M.'s favour we are particularly obliged, and would fain hope that the lines on the Royal Infant, are but the first of a series of communications from his pen:—*but a word to the wise*—

In our next will appear, "An Excursion from York to New Malton and Castle-Howard," by our correspondent, R.—A letter of JOHN WILSON, Esq. late of Broomhead-Hall, relating to the town of Sheffield,—P. H.—and the account of British Bravery.

Mr. B. SIBSON's letter, and the paper on "Pride and Vanity," came too late for this month.

We have received Lines on Friendship,—A Mathematical Query,—Elegy on the Princess Charlotte Augusta,—Two Papers from INCOGNITUS, one from INCOGNITO, and Verses on *Incognita*, or Stanzas which appeared in a recent number of the *Sheffield Iris*. We hope to insert the last of these in our next.

We assure the author of "*Dulness versus Talent*," that we are by no means unfriendly to that class of Society whom he coolly describes as "men of slow Parts," and we shall always be happy to keep company with the man who has so "many sensible notions," though he choose to veil himself under the fictitious name of INERTUS.

We are very sensible of the prompt attention and kindness of the author of the *Obituary* of Mr. Astley, and are obliged to Mr. TURNER for his account of Mr. W. Willson, of Beverley. We invite similar notices of persons in our own or the neighbouring counties.

The account of Handsworth will be acceptable.

We have received a letter from H. B. U. pointing out to the readers of the Northern Star, how "the effusion of nonsense might be avoided," but do not pledge ourselves to insert it.

We have to apologize to our Readers for the non-appearance of the remainder of the account of Tickhill. It shall appear the next month.

ANGUS' piece was printed off before his correction arrived. We therefore request the Reader to substitute the following line, in the piece on Milton, in p. 456,

"Around the throne *each glorious Cherub sang.*"

For

"Around the throne th' exalted Cherubs sung."

NORTHERN STAR.

No. 6.---For DECEMBER, 1817.

Picturesque Scenery, Antiquities, &c.

A WALK FROM LEEDS TO KIRKSTALL ABBEY.

THE sun was declining as we left the busy town of Leeds for the purpose of paying an evening-visit to Kirkstall Abbey. Anxious to behold these venerable ruins clothed in their most imposing attire, we had selected the close of the day for our excursion, and the result established the correctness of our anticipations.

Two roads nearly parallel with each other lead from Leeds to the vicinity of Kirkstall. One passes along the valley near the banks of the Aire, the other occupies the range of hill on the right: to those who travel for picturesque purposes, the higher road is decidedly the best; it commands a more extended prospect, and it leads to a situation whence the abbey of Kirkstall, and the gently-swelling hills within which it is sequestered, burst instantaneously upon the eye. The time of the day was happily chosen: a warm sunny light and a broad mass of shadow, the effects of a setting sun, gave us Kirkstall in all the plenitude of its beauty. The glories of heaven were poured out and spread abroad upon the earth, and the woods and the meadows of Aire Dale, and the ruins of its venerable abbey, were in a glow with the rich but softened splendour of a summer-evening's declining sun.

Ah, who can look on Nature's face,
And feel unholy passions move?
Her forms of majesty and grace
I cannot choose but love.

MONTGOMERY.

England, in the grandeur and sublimity of its scenery, is no doubt inferior to many other countries: its rivers are in general devoid of majesty; the hills by which its surface is agreeably broken and diversified but rarely swell into mountains; and its rocks and woods are seldom characterised by greatness; yet with all this striking inferiority, English landscape is ne-

vertheless, in many instances, eminently beautiful. The monastic structures which are found in various parts of the kingdom, are not only highly picturesque objects, but they often occupy some of the most delightful situations that man ever selected as a terrestrial home. In Yorkshire these reliques of former times may be said to abound: they are the distinguishing features of many of its dales; and dull of soul must that man be, who can travel among these mouldering remains of antiquity without experiencing a momentary abstraction from those feelings and considerations which belong only to the present. They tell the stories of days that are gone by; and they afford a transient glimpse, through the long vista of departed years, into earlier periods of time: their existence is a connecting link between the present and the past; and habits and customs, and modes of life, and beings long since passed away, influenced by their mysterious agency, mingle their dim and visionary recollections with the more vivid realities of the time in which we live.

Whittaker assigns to Kirkstall a second place amongst the monastic structures of Yorkshire, "whether," he says, "it be considered a feature in landscape, or as a specimen of architecture. In the former view, it must perhaps yield the palm to Bolton; in the latter, indisputably to Fountains."

A difference of opinion often prevails on subjects referable only to what is denominated *taste*, the principles of which are not to be determined by rule. Taste exists rather in feeling than in any distinctly-defined notions which are entertained of its essence and quality. Imboldened, therefore, by this consideration, I should not hesitate to say, that, "as a feature in landscape," Kirkstall has but few if any equals. The crypt, the cloisters, the mouldering columns, the dilapidated arches; the broken walls, adorned but not obscured with ivy; the remains of the tower, hanging awfully in air, and the luxuriantly foliated trees that environ the abbey, form altogether an assemblage of objects highly picturesque, and admirably adapted for the pencil. It is therefore extraordinary that so many artists have failed in their drawings of this extensive pile of ruins; yet better materials can nowhere exist: but it often happens that an artist, when sketching from nature, sees too much of the scene before him; and, anxious to copy all he sees, he sometimes crowds his canvas with too many objects; and simplicity, the great charm of every work of art, is lost in a multitude of parts.

Britton, in the 4th volume of his *Architectural Antiquities*, has given an engraved view of the crypt of Kirkstall abbey, from a drawing by Turner, which may probably illustrate the preceding observations. His portrait is not strikingly accurate, but this celebrated painter has infused a considerable portion of his fine imagination and rich poetic feeling into his drawing. The composition is beautifully simple; and the parts, owing to his peculiar management, are few, and of a broad and even tone of colour. He has dwelt on the *general* and *marking* features of the place he intended to represent, and has happily enveloped the detail in a pleasing obscurity. The lake of water that he has introduced beneath the circular arches

and the massy columns of the crypt of Kirkstall has perhaps too much of imagination about it.

These ruins are extensive, and they present to the spectator, as he perambulates the grounds which surround them, many beautiful parts, that may be detached from the general mass, and selected as objects of study; and many views occur which include larger portions of the abbey, where the ruined walls, sometimes advancing into light, and sometimes burying themselves in shadow, unite admirably with the elegant foliage by which they are accompanied, and produce most exquisite pictures. But the finest view of Kirkstall is the west entrance into the nave of the church, so seen as to throw the south front into a quick receding line, and at a point of distance which lifts the tower high above the body of the noble ruin that adorns and dignifies its base. Dayes, in his "Excursions in Yorkshire," expresses a similar feeling; and he closes his observations by remarking, "that Kirkstall will be found highly interesting to the picturesque traveller, as it affords a variety of subjects for the pencil, both architectural, and where the ruins unite finely with the landscape."

Dayes was a good artist, and an observant and intelligent traveller. He is at all times interesting; occasionally animated in his descriptions, and his reflections are evidently those of a man who could both think and feel. I therefore gladly strengthen the opinion I have here expressed with the authority of one whose excursions in Yorkshire may be classed amongst the best of our topographical productions.—Poor Dayes! I knew him early in life, when the delightful anticipations of an ardent fancy and a warm heart presented a thousand felicities, which were never realized; and long before that gloomy period of life when a series of disappointments had produced those melancholy impressions, under which his mind, once strong and vigorous, withdrew its protecting influence, and left him, in an evil hour, the victim of despair—Peace to his remains!

From so gloomy a recollection I am glad to recur to the history of the foundation of Kirkstall. This monastic structure derives its origin from Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln, who being afflicted with a dangerous malady, to avert the judgment of Heaven and to make atonement for his sins, engaged himself by a solemn vow to build and endow a stately monastery of the Cistercian order on his recovery; he accordingly sent for the abbot of Fountains Abbey, and by his charter assigned over his town of Bernoldswyk for that purpose, (which he held of Hugh Bigot, earl of Norfolk, at a rent of five marks, and an annual present of a hawk,) the name of which place the monks afterwards changed to that of Mount Saint Mary.

Having many difficulties in this place, and being charmed with the beauty of Aire Dale, the abbot built a church there in honour of the Blessed Virgin, with some humble offices, and called the monastery Kirkstall: and on the 19th May, 1152, in the reign of King Stephen, he brought over his monks from his former house.

Besides the Lacys, this abbey had several powerful protectors; Pope Adrian IV., an Englishman, in A.D. 1156 confirmed to them their church and all their other possessions: as did also King Henry II.

At the dissolution, it was valued at £329. 12s. 11d.;* and in the 34th of Henry VIII. the site was granted to Thomas Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury, and his heirs, in exchange for other lands.

These ruins are of considerable extent, measuring from north to south 340 feet, and from east to west 445 feet, and a quadrangle of 115 feet by 143 is enclosed within the walls. The church is in the form of a cross; over the intersection of the cross-aisles with the body are the remains of a handsome square tower, said by Dr. Burton to have been built in the reign of Henry VIII., one side only of which is left, the other three having lately fallen. The gate-way is walled up, and converted into a farm-house, and at the west end is a turret, with steps leading to the roof of the south aisle, which is overgrown with grass.

R.

Sheffield, November 18th, 1817.

* We are informed, in the *Magna Britannia*, that "This Monastery, after its settlement here, found many benefactors, besides what *Henry Lacy* endowed it with, viz. *Berboldwyke*, with all its appertences, given to it by *Hugh Earl of Norfolk*; the land of *Heddingley*, given by *William Heddingley* and his son *Thomas*; *Esseley* with the lands, woods and water, given by *William Rainville*, Esq.; two carucates of land and one ploughland at *Abretone*, given by *Jasen de Abretone* and his Son *William*, and many other lesser pieces of ground by other benefactors; all which were confirmed to them by the charter of King *Henry II.* and the Bull of Pope *Adrian IV.* Many others in the following reigns plentifully endowed this monastery with lands and rents, which were confirmed to the monks there by King *Edward III.* and *Richard II.* by which gifts they were so enriched, that at a visitation of their monastery in the year 1301, they were found to have this stock upon their grange and other lands, viz. 216 draught-oxen, 160 cows, 152 yearlings and bullocks, 90 calves, and 4000 sheep and lambs; but notwithstanding these large revenues, the monks of this house through some mismanagements became in debt so much, viz. in the sum of £5248. 15s. 7d. that they were forced to beg the protection of divers Princes against their creditors, till by limiting their expenses they should be able to pay their debts, which in 1301 were reduced to £180."

The following are the names of the Abbots, according to the order of their succession:

Alexander, Prior of Fountains	Gilbert de Cotle
Ralph Hageth, also Prior of Fountains	Henry Karr
Lambert	Hugh Grimston
Turgisus	Joseph Bridesal
Elias	Roger de Leedes
Ralph of Newcastle	William Grayson
Walter	Thomas Wymberley
Maurice	Robert Kellingbeck
Adam	William Stockdale
Hugh Mikeley	William Marehal
Simon	John Ripley
William Leeds	

History of Trades and Manufacturers.

HISTORY OF THE IRON TRADE.

CHAPTER VI.

On the Smelting of Iron.

WE have in a former number described the different qualities of iron ore, the mode of working the mines, and roasting or calcining the ore. We have also explained the different modes of charring pit-coal, or what is commonly called Coking. The cokes made in the manner we first described, viz. in ovens, are hard, and generally used for the purpose of making bar or blistered steel into cast steel; the second are soft, and most suitable for the fires of the forging cutlers; the third sort are neither so hard as the first, or soft as the second, but are most suitable for smelting iron. At some iron-works they are in the practice (before they fire the coal) of covering it with the dust of the former fires, well moistened: this mode is attended with less waste, and the coke is equally good; but it is universally allowed that different kinds of coal require different treatment in coking, even for blast-furnaces.

To give a general idea of the internal shape of a blast-furnace, we should place a wine-decanter upon a funnel, whose greatest diameter is equal to the bottom of the decanter; the dimensions are nearly as follows:—the total height of the furnace is 50 feet, the width of the top 4 feet diameter, the middle 13 feet, the bottom 2 feet square, which is placed upon one end of a trough 6 feet long, 2 deep, and 2 wide, called the Hearth. The blast is introduced immediately above the hearth by a pipe of 2 inches diameter on each side; of course before the metal can descend into the hearth, it must pass the narrowest and hottest part of the furnace.

When a furnace is first set to work, fire is put in at the bottom; it is then gradually filled with coke, and care is taken not to heat it too rapidly, the time required for this purpose being ten or twelve days. Only a small quantity of air is permitted to enter at the bottom. As soon as the fire has got completely through, the cokes to the top of the furnace, they are drawn out at the bottom, and the furnace kept full, as the cokes sink, with a small quantity of iron-ore, lime, and cokes. When the iron-ore appears at the bottom, the opening is stopped up, and the blast set to work, this is termed Blowing-off. The fusion of the ore then takes place; in about two hours the hearth fills with metal and cinder, during which time it is frequently stirred and worked about by the workmen with iron-bars suitable for the purpose. As the metal increases, by its superior weight it displaces the cinder, which is continually running over, and is conveyed away by the workmen; generally in twelve hours the hearth is nearly full of metal: it is then let out at the end of the hearth, and permitted to run into beds of sand, previously moulded into pigs, suitable for making into malleable iron, or casting into metal goods.

About every half hour the furnace requires what is termed a half-charge, *viz.* twenty-four stones of cokes, nearly the same of iron-ore, and six or seven stones of lime-stone. These proportions will vary according to the state of the furnace, which is affected by that of the atmosphere, the quality of the materials used, and also the quantity of metal wanted. It would certainly be a matter of astonishment to our forefathers, could they perceive the magnitude of our present furnaces, and the ponderous machinery employed to excite the blast. Instead of two or three men as formerly, it is now common to employ steam-engines of twenty or thirty horses' power, being near a hundred-fold greater, and the furnaces are forty or fifty times the contents. The quantity of metal made in one furnace, where the materials are good, will amount to 40 tons per week, and will require near 200 tons of coal, and from 30 to 40 tons of lime-stone. Iron-ore in general produces from 25 to 30 per cent.; Cumberland ore upwards of 50 per cent. It is one of the interesting parts of chemistry (when pursued as an amusement), that it is ever exciting curiosity and genius by exhibiting its wonderful changes and effects, yet frequently withholding every apparent cause for those effects; this is peculiarly the case in smelting and making iron.

The few chemists who have pursued the subject of iron have lamented the almost impossibility of accurately discovering its component parts. In the dry way (or the way in which iron is manufactured) the heat is too intense to collect what flies off; and in the humid way, *viz.* with acids, the same results cannot be obtained; on this account there are few subjects in which chemistry has made so little progress as in the smelting and conversion of iron. Nevertheless we will endeavour to give our readers some account of the chemical effects which take place in the smelting process.

The best fuel undoubtedly is charcoal: this is well known to consist almost entirely of carbon; but as the supply was found so totally inadequate to the consumption, pit-coal has long been substituted; therefore such of it as contains the greatest portion of carbon, and the least of sulphur, is the best adapted for the purpose. The component parts of pit-coal are, argillaceous earth, bitumen, carbon, and pyrites or sulphurets of iron. The proportions of these vary in a considerable degree, in different kinds of coal, and but few of them are applicable to smelting of iron. Iron-ore consists of a great proportion of argillaceous earth, sulphur, iron, oxygen, arsenic, and frequently other impurities.

Lime-stone is principally calcareous earth, and although some kinds are more suitable than others, (on account of a less quantity answering the purpose,) yet the quality of the metal is rarely affected by that of the lime, its sole purpose being a flux, to facilitate the melting of the ore, and protect the iron from the action of the blast when in the hearth.

As the materials approach the middle of the furnace, in all probability the fusion commences; the lime and the earthy part of the ore unite, and form cinder: the iron receives a due proportion of carbon from the coke, and descends to the bottom, and when it has passed through the cinder, little or no change can take place, as it is not found to differ, whether it remains 6 or 12 hours in the hearth. The existence of sulphur in the furnace, whether from imperfectly preparing the coke and iron-ore, or a

defective kind of coal, is certain injury to the metal; it not only impregnates it, but deprives it of its portion of carbon.

Good metal is of a strong dark gray colour, considerably granulated, runs fluid when melted, and is said to be highly carbonated. Bad metal is tender, light-coloured, has the appearance of bell-metal, and runs thick and sluggish. The best metal is most suitable for Foundry goods: but it is found by experience that metal of rather an inferior quality will make as good malleable iron as the best.

There are at present a few furnaces in the nation, working with charcoal, the metal from which is generally used for iron-wire, which requires iron of a superior quality to that for any other purpose. The blowing-apparatus for these furnaces are propelled by water-wheels, and as they can only obtain charcoal sufficient to work the furnaces a few months in the year, they fix upon the winter season, when water is most plentiful; but the coke-furnaces are universally wrought by steam-engines, and, except stopping the blast half an hour during the time of letting out the metal, and unavoidable repairs of the engine, they continue blowing or working the furnace without intermission while the hearth or lining will endure, which is generally three years; and where the fire-brick and hearth-stones are good, a still longer time.

We have observed, it will require near a thirty-horse engine to blow one furnace; at some more extensive works they have one large engine, which blows two furnaces, and is sometimes large enough for three. The apparatus for blowing varies materially in the mechanical construction. The most common mode is to have a cylinder at the opposite end of the engine beam, closed at both ends, with a piston moving from one end to the other. When it is pressing out the air at one end, it is receiving it at the other, and so alternately. But it is evident this would produce an irregular blast, which would not answer the purpose. To remedy this, at some furnaces they have another cylinder connected with the air-pipes, open at top, and in which works a weighted, or as it is generally called, a fly-piston. When the first piston is reversing its motion, the fly-piston descends; but when it is in the middle of the stroke, the fly-piston ascends; by this means the blast is regulated.

Another mode is by a water-regulator; this is a large metal cistern, about the dimensions of a moderate-sized sitting-room, say five yards square; this cistern is inverted, and stands upon pillars of eighteen inches high, in a cistern of hewn stone two or three feet longer and wider than the other; the whole of this apparatus is in the ground, and about half filled with water; the air-pipe from the engine to the furnace passes over it, and is connected with the inner cistern by a pipe. When the engine is set to work, the pressure of the air upon the water forces a part of it out of the inner cistern into the outer, till it rises higher by about five feet than in the inner one, but when the engine is reversing the stroke, the water descends sufficiently to keep up the regularity of the blast.

But the most approved mode, is what is termed a dry regulator: this is only a large metal box about three yards square, and ten or fifteen long,

perfectly air-tight; in this case there is nothing but the elasticity of the air, which answers every purpose, and keeps up a perfectly regular blast; this mode is considered the best, from its regularity, and the air being more free from moisture, which is an essential matter. In some of the recently-erected blowing engines, they have added a fly-wheel to the engine, which has a great tendency to regulate the motion of the engine and blast. The quantity of air thrown into a furnace per minute is upwards of seventeen thousand gallons, and at a pressure of two and a half or three pounds per square inch. We are told by the chemists, that six inches of vital air is absorbed in one minute by each individual; then by calculation, the quantity destroyed by a blast furnace is equal to that destroyed by two hundred thousand persons; however, we need not fear a deficiency, as the Creator in his wisdom has appointed means for its restoration as quickly as the support of animal life and combustion shall destroy it.

[To be continued.]

Miscellaneous Correspondence, Selections, &c.

NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL MAGNETS.

To the Editors of the Northern Star.

AS there can be no doubt but that the following notice will be interesting to many of your readers, and may induce others to address you on the same subject, I shall attempt no apology for requesting its insertion in your useful Miscellany.

The Courier newspaper informs us, that Mr. Sanderson, lapidary, in Hunter-Square, Edinburgh, is in possession of the most powerful natural magnet or loadstone which we have seen recorded. When he first received it from Russia it was armed with IRON, as a magnet; and though it weighed 125½ lbs. upon trial it was found incapable of supporting a weight of two ounces, and was consequently thrown aside as a piece of useless lumber. He was lately induced to remove the old armature, and supply its place with another of COPPER, which has given it the astonishing power of supporting a weight of 160 lbs. and its power is daily increasing. Thus the story of Mahomet's coffin being suspended by a loadstone (hitherto considered as fabulous) is nowise inconsistent with the power of this wonderful production of nature.

Mr. Abraham, Lecturer on Natural Philosophy, &c. in Sheffield, exhibited at the late examination of his juvenile philosophical class an artificial loadstone, to which he has given the magnetic power which will, by its attractive force, support the amazing weight of 80 lbs. Its magnetic atmosphere extends nearly 36 inches from its poles, as the direction of the magnetical needle is immediately varied when brought within that distance of either its north or south pole.—Yours, &c.

H.

 ORIGIN OF THE MISTAKE RESPECTING ALFRED'S TOMB.



To the Editors of the Northern Star.

I KNOW not that I can offer a better apology for the short article I transmitted to you on the subject of the supposed burial-place of Alfred the Great, than by transcribing, for your next number, the authority by which I was misled.

Cook's Topography was originally recommended to me by the portableness of its size, and it has been the companion of many of my excursions in various parts of the kingdom; I have therefore been enabled to ascertain its accuracy in a number of instances. Yet even when I say this, I readily admit, that, like other topographical works, it sometimes indulges in unauthenticated details; yet the very minute and particular manner in which the ceremony of opening the Tomb of Alfred is narrated in the following extract, has, I confess, so much of the confident and imposing air of truth about it, that I hardly wonder why I did *not* enquire into its correctness, before I troubled you upon the subject. The interesting historical memorandums communicated by your correspondents, C. and T. S., amply atone for the page I unnecessarily occupied in the fourth number of your Northern Star.

Sheffield, Nov. 10, 1817.

R.

“In 1784 the Society of Antiquarians, having had undoubted information that the remains of King Alfred the GREAT, who died in the year 901, were deposited in the parish-church of Little Driffield, about four miles west from hence, deputed two of that learned body (accompanied by some other gentlemen,) to take up and examine the same: accordingly on Tuesday the 20th of September, 1784, the above gentlemen, with proper assistants, entered the church for that purpose, to be directed to the identical spot by a secret history. After digging some time they found a stone coffin, and, on opening the same, discovered the entire skeleton of that great and pious prince, together with most part of his steel armour, the remainder of which had probably been corroded by rust and length of time. After satisfying their curiosity, the coffin was closed, as well as the grave, that every thing might remain in the same state as when found. In the history above alluded to, it appears, that King Alfred, being wounded in the battle of Stanford Briggs, returned to Driffield, where he languished of his wounds 20 days, and then expired, and was interred in the parish-church thereof. During his sickness he chartered four fairs, which are now annually held.”

 AN ACCOUNT OF SHEFFIELD FREE GRAMMAR-SCHOOL.



THE founder of this excellent institution was a person of the name of THOMAS SMITH, an attorney at Crowland, in Lincolnshire, but supposed to have been born at Sheffield. By his last will, dated 2d July, 1603, he gave and bequeathed “to the town of Sheffield £30. a year so

long as the world shall endure, for the finding of two sufficient learned men to teach and bring up the young children there, in godliness and learning, that is to say, a School-Master and Usher." Of the above sum, £20. was to be given to the Master, and £10. to the Usher. He also ordered that the power of electing the masters should be vested in the minister and in twelve of the best and most sufficient parishioners.

Soon after the death of Mr. Smith, a petition was presented to the King, who granted his Letters Patent, dated 2 James, whereby the 13 Directors were incorporated, and had a Seal granted to them. By the same Patent, it is ordered, that the School for ever thereafter should be called by the name of the "Free Grammar-School, of James King of England, within the town of Sheffield, in the county of York," and the Directors were to be called by the name of "the Governors of the goods, possessions, and revenues of the Free Grammar-School, of James, King of England, within the town of Sheffield, in the county of York." The Master, by the same Patent, is also required to be a Master of Arts, or at least a Bachelor in Arts.

The present School was not built until the year 1648, though it is very probable that there was one on the scite of the present building before that period, as the Master had a house there as early as the year 1619; but the house has since been rebuilt.

No further bequest of any consequence was made to the School for many years; but the building being in bad repair, a subscription was commenced in the year 1776, amongst the inhabitants, by means of which they were put into repair, and the residue went to the augmentation of the salary of the Masters.

The right of nominating and electing the scholars belongs to the trustees, who are not limited as to the number.

The Master is required to instruct the youth in Greek, Latin, English, Writing, and Accounts; and the plan pursued is nearly the same as that used in most Schools of the same nature.*

P.

* In the present number will be found, a memoir of the Rev. John Balguy, who was for a short time a Teacher in this School, and the Editors will thankfully receive notices of any others who occupied the situation.

ON THE CAUSES OF THE VARIETY OF FIGURE AND COMPLEXION AMONGST MANKIND.

[Continued from page 336.]

AFRICA is the quarter of the globe which suffers the most intense heat. The greatest part of that continent lies within the torrid zone, and consists of burning sands, which greatly augment the heat of the climate. The torrid zone of Asia consists chiefly of water, which, absorbing the rays of the sun, and filling the atmosphere with cool and humid vapours, causes a wind comparatively temperate to blow over its numerous islands and narrow peninsulas. In Asia, therefore, the torrid zone is not marked by

so deep a colour as in Africa. In the islands of Borneo and New Guinea, the former of which lies under, and the latter very near the equator, are found a race of men very much resembling the African Negroes, both in their hair, their complexion, and features. This circumstance can only be accounted for by the position of these countries, which subjects them to greater and more continual heats than are felt on the Asiatic continent, in conjunction with the savage state of the people, which causes them to suffer its influence in a higher degree; for at the distance of more than three thousand miles, it is impossible that they should have sprung from the Negroes of Africa, who never had the means of making such long voyages.

Africa, as well as Europe and Asia, exhibits a variety of climate and complexion, on the regular gradation in the effects of the climate on the figure of the people from the Tartars to the tribes of the arctic regions. The Tartars are taller than the Laplanders and the Samoiedes. The Esquimaux are the most diminutive in stature of the whole human race: their extremities are the smallest; and their breasts and heads are of the most disproportionate size; because, living under a climate equally severe with the Laplanders, they are in a more savage state of society, and consequently are worse supplied with provisions and the other necessaries of life.

To the operation of extreme cold must also be ascribed the high shoulders and short necks of the people who inhabit the arctic regions. Intense frost induces them to raise their shoulders, as if to protect the neck, and to cherish the warmth of the blood that flows to the head; and the habits of an almost continual winter tend to fix them in that position. The neck will appear shortened beyond its due proportion, not only because it suffers an equal contraction with the other parts of the body, but because the head and breast, being increased to a disproportionate size, will encroach upon its length; and the natural elevation of the shoulders will bury what remains in such a manner as to give to the head the appearance of resting upon them for support.

Intense cold tends to produce other peculiarities. It contracts the aperture of the eye; it draws down the brows; and it raises the cheek: by the pressure of the under against the upper jaw, it diminishes the length of the face, and increases its breadth, and thus affects the shape of every feature. The middle of the face is that part which is most exposed to the cold, and consequently suffers most from its power of contraction.

The inhabitants of frozen regions naturally drawing their breath more through the nose than through the mouth, direct the greatest impulse of the air on that feature and the adjoining parts. Such a continual stream of air, by increasing the contraction of the parts, restrains the freedom of their growth. Hence arises the flatness of the nose and middle part of the face, so remarkable amongst the arctic tribes.

The eyes, in these rigorous climates, are singularly affected. By the projection of the eye-brows they appear to be sunk in the head: the cold diminishes their aperture; and the intensity of the frost concurring with the glare of almost perpetual snow, so overstrains these tender organs, that they are always weak, and the inhabitants often liable to blindness at an

early age. But in temperate climates, the mildness of the air disposing the nerves to the most free and easy expansion, opens the features, and increases the orb of the eye. In such climates all the principles of the human constitution, unfolding themselves freely, and nature acting without constraint, the human form will there be seen to approach the most nearly to perfection.

It may here be observed, that extreme cases only are noticed in this part of our investigation. The influence of climate on the complexion is visible in the distance of only a few degrees of latitude; but its effects on the stature and shape of the body, and on the features of the face, are scarcely perceptible, except where the difference of temperature is great. Thus the different nations of civilised Europe are marked by a very perceptible difference of complexion; but whatever ignorance or prejudice may fancy, they are not distinguished from one another by any conspicuous peculiarities of stature, shape, or features. To produce these, the difference of climate must be very great, and its action long continued. That which in temperate regions is only a transient impression, soon effaced by the changes of the seasons, and the conveniences of society, becomes a permanent effect in the high northern climates, from the greater intensity and constant action of the cause, which, beginning its operation on the inhabitants from infancy, when the features are most tender and susceptible of impression, and continuing it without intermission till they have attained their utmost growth, repeating the same on every successive generation, at length produces the deformity of the Lapponian and Siberian shape and countenance.

Having thus attempted to contemplate the effects of climate on the external appearance of man, I shall in the next place proceed to show how all the features of the human countenance are modified, and its expression entirely formed by the state of society. In this discussion I shall chiefly adopt the reasonings of an eminent American philosopher, displayed some years ago in an oration before the Philosophical Society at Philadelphia; for America is undoubtedly the quarter of the globe which affords the best opportunity of observing the different effects of savage and civilised life.

Every object that strongly impresses the senses, and every emotion that rises in the mind, affect the features of the face, the index of our feelings, and contribute to form the infinitely various countenance of man. Paucity of ideas creates a vacant and unmeaning aspect. Agreeable and cultivated scenes compose the features, and render them regular and lively. Wild and solitary regions, covered with forests and swamps, tend to impress on the countenance an image of their own rudeness. Great varieties are created by diet and modes of living. The delicacies of refined life give a soft and elegant form to the features: hard fare, dirtiness, and constant exposure to the weather render them coarse. The infinitely numerous ideas arising from the objects of attention and pursuit in polished society, give variety of expression to the face: the want of interesting emotions leaving its muscles lax and unexerted, they acquire a soft and unvarying swell that is not distinctly marked by any modification of thought. Every passion and mode of thinking has its peculiar expression. And all

the preceding characteristics have many variations according to the different degrees of strength in the causes that produce them, according to the longer or shorter continuance of their action, according to their combination with other principles, and according to the peculiarities of constitution, or of climate, that form the ground on which the impressions are received. As the degrees of civilisation, as the ideas, passions, pursuits, employments of men, in different countries, and under different forms of government, are infinitely various, they open a boundless field for variety in the human countenance. To enumerate them is impossible, as they are not exactly the same in any two ages, or in any two countries; but, as already observed, unless their impressions be strong, and their operation constant, or at least often repeated for a considerable length of time, the characteristic distinctions which they produce are scarcely perceptible. To mark and examine extreme cases and obvious effects, is all that is requisite, in order to lay down such general principles as are applicable, in a greater or less degree, to the appearance of a man under every modification of society, from the lowest condition of the savage to the highest state of cultivation.

In civilised countries we frequently meet with more obvious and marked distinctions between the different classes of society than are found to exist between distant nations. An English labourer, or mechanic, or soldier, or seaman, bears a nearer resemblance to persons of the same class in France, Holland, or Germany, than to the nobility and gentry of his own country; and a grandee of Spain has far more the appearance of a nobleman of France or Italy, than of a Spanish peasant. Examples of this nature might be drawn from almost every country of Europe, and all of them would tend to prove the influence of modes of society. It has been already observed, that in every part of the world the poor and labouring classes are more swarthy in their complexions than persons in more elevated stations, and it is equally observable that they have coarser features. It must be acknowledged, that there are individual exceptions. We find instances of deformity amongst the great, and of beauty amongst the poor; luxury may also disfigure the former, a fortunate coincidence of circumstances may give a happy assemblage of features to the latter. In speaking of the superior classes, it is intended here to describe only those who enjoy their fortunes with temperance; because luxury and excess tend equally with poverty and want to debilitate the constitution, and disfigure the human form.

The distinctions here mentioned become more considerable by length of time, after families have held for several ages the same stations in society; and they are most conspicuous in those countries in which the laws have made the most complete and permanent distinction of ranks. Every one knows how great a difference exists in Scotland between the chiefs and the commonalty of the Highland Clans. A similar distinction takes place between the nobility and peasantry of France, Spain, Italy, and Germany. But it is still more conspicuous in many of the eastern countries, and particularly in India. *Buffon* asserts, that in France, one may distinguish, by their aspect, not only the nobility from the peasantry, but

the superior orders of nobility from the inferior; but in the latter part of the observation, he seems to have carried his theory to too high a degree of refinement. In every country, however, an obvious distinction between the nobility, the citizens, and peasantry is perceptible. Even the peasants of one part of the same country may sometimes be distinguished from those of another, according to the fertility of the soil, and the nature of its products. The difference between the people in the Eastern and those in the Western parts of Scotland, is visible and striking. The farmers who cultivate the fertile countries of the Lothians, are not only fairer in complexion, but taller in stature, than those who live in the West, and obtain a more coarse and scanty subsistence from a barren soil.

In England, there is less difference of figure and appearance between the higher and lower classes than in any other country of Europe; because the more general diffusion of liberty and opulence has brought the different ranks more nearly to a level. Talents more frequently open the way to eminence and nobility in England than in any other European country, unless we may except France, since the revolution. Encouragements to industry, and the possession of liberty, favour the acquisition of wealth among the lowest orders of the people; and these not being prohibited by the laws and customs of the country from aspiring to connexions with the higher ranks, families are frequently blended. In England also the poor are better fed and better clothed and lodged than in most other countries; the farmers eat as wholesome and nourishing food as their landlords; and servants in husbandry live nearly as well as their masters. The middle, and indeed the lower class of people, whether agriculturists, mechanics, or manufacturers, who are above absolute poverty, enjoy more of the real comforts of life, and also pay greater attention to cleanliness than those of a similar description in most of the other countries in Europe. To these advantages may be added the mildness of the climate, which causes less difference between those who are the most and those who are the least exposed to its influence, than is seen in any other part of the globe; for, while the peasants in the continental countries are exposed to the full force of the sun in a serene atmosphere, the English husbandman, even in the warmest season, is very frequently shaded by a canopy of clouds which protects him from the parching heat of the solar rays. From this combination of circumstances it results that in England great numbers of the lower classes of people, especially amongst the younger part of the peasantry, are not inferior to those of the higher ranks either in shape, features, or complexion.

But the distinctions between different classes are less obvious in America than in any other part of the world; because the people are yet in a state of greater equality; and the frequency of migration has not permitted local manners to impress any character deeply on their external appearance. Equality of rank and fortune, and similarity of occupations, have produced so great an uniformity amongst the citizens of the United States, that hitherto they are not strongly marked by any such differences as arise solely from social circumstances.

[To be continued.]

ACCOUNT OF THE SHEFFIELD SOCIETY FOR BETTERING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.

[Concluded from page 359.]

Fourteenth Report of the Society, for 1816—1817.

THE attempt to report the proceedings of this Institution during the last year, is undertaken with hesitation, from a consciousness of inability to do justice to the cause, either in describing the scenes of wide-spreading distress which the Visitors of the Institution have had to encounter, or in giving a just idea of the effect which has been felt in the midst of all, from the administration of that liberal supply, with which the Society has been intrusted by the bounty of the public.

The heavy cloud which encompassed the commercial prospects of this town, at the time of the last Annual Meeting, (though later in its appearance here, than in many other places,) became darker and darker with the decline of the year. Added to this, an unfavourable season for maturing the means of subsistence excited, when the usual time of harvest was come, the most anxious apprehensions; the rains continued, and the snow descended, before the harvest-fields were fully cleared. Numbers of Poor, bereaved of employment, and many of them unaccustomed to any dependence on the aid of others for support, made their affecting appeals at the houses of the Visitors, as well as at the usual weekly Meeting held by this Society at the Town-Hall; and often in a voice and manner so indicative of distress, as (though it cannot be described) can never be forgotten. This was not indeed a class of persons who would pass from door to door to ask relief, but who came requesting to be visited; and when it was promised that they *should* be, the satisfaction expressed in their countenances, showed that they were not disposed to disguise, but to invite inquiry into their real situation.

As the season advanced, the sight and sound of distress in the town was such as no former scenes had ever presented. This Society had agreed, that its existing fund should be expended without delay, for though aware how little could be done by the Annual Subscription, the Committee had no doubt, that some voluntary and extensive measures for the relief of the Poor would soon be entered upon by the public. Happily, a spring of benevolence did arise, and freely flowed to cheer the drooping hearts of thousands, and we trust it will continue to flow, and be still supplied, if needful, by the source from whence it arose, until the obstructed streams of commerce, the best support of the Poor, shall again have resumed their accustomed course.

Sixteen friends of the Poor, and of this Institution, (one of whom was the Master Cutler,) held a Meeting at the Cutlers' Hall, in which they agreed to guarantee a certain sum for the use of this Society during the few ensuing weeks, to be paid out of a subscription, hereafter to be raised by the exertions of the guarantees. Upwards of a thousand families were visited in the course of the next month; many of these were such as did not receive relief from the Parish, unless in some cases, for a *part* of their family; such as had Parish allowance for the *whole*, were not assisted from

this source, except in particular circumstances,—as the sick, and a few aged widows. A summary account of these visits was sent to a Public Meeting, held soon afterwards. At that Meeting, a subscription was entered into for the Poor of this Town and Neighbourhood; and a Committee appointed to make application for further contributions throughout the town; the amount of the whole was £3357 4s. including £500 which (with a quantity of clothing and bedding) was sent by the Association in London for the Relief of the Manufacturing districts. It was agreed, that the whole should be given to the disposal of the *Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor*, with the addition of some benevolent persons who were then added to the Committee.

The Committee for this Institution felt themselves bound by this generous mark of public confidence, as well as by the distresses of the Poor, to make exertions for the appropriate disposal of this bounty, much more extensive than had hitherto been attempted. The ten districts of the town were subdivided, according to their population, and twenty-six additional Visitors were appointed. The ten Visitors who had been employed previously to this time, taking each a general charge of the accounts for one whole district, the number of subdivisions was twenty-five, and one or more Visitors appointed to each. The subdivisions have been continued nearly in the same form, and twenty Visitors are now engaged on the Committee; a few others in addition to the present number would be very valuable, and we hope, as the winter advances, that more will be willing to enter upon an engagement which, though sometimes arduous, is always interesting.

The Committee appointed at the Public Meeting, including that of this Institution, having considered of the most suitable method of appropriating the subscription, agreed that to the families in the greatest necessity, tickets should be given of a certain value, varying from 6d. to 4s. weekly, for the purchase of meat and potatoes, or both at their option, at what shops they chose; these tickets to be received for payment by the Treasurer and Committee, at the Cutlers' Hall, once a week, and re-issued by the Visitors on the day following. Casual cases to be relieved as the Visitors judged best; money, clothing, &c. might also be given in any of the regular cases, where it appeared necessary, only not in the whole to exceed four shillings weekly, without the judgment of the Committee, who, during the winter, met every week. The tickets for food were continued ten weeks, but for the last three weeks it was found prudent to reduce them to half their original value. This provision during the winter months was evidently of very great use, and in some families was so well economised as to form a part of the dinners for every day. A surplus of the subscription was retained, so as to allow the most necessitous cases to be assisted occasionally until the end of this year. Applications continued to be received at the Town-Hall once a week, and in the last Reports given in, the number of cases under the care of the Committee was three thousand seven hundred and ten. These were all visited; many of them very frequently; and a considerable number in each district are still attended to. The proceedings of the Committee were much aided during the winter, in the relief of the most distressed cases, by the great exten-

sion of individual benevolence. Many families were provided in this way by different persons once or twice a week with soup;—children (on the recommendation of Visitors) with weekly dinners at the Cutlers' Hall, &c. In one of the visits such a scene was presented, as could not have been supposed to exist in a fully-peopled town, and a town in which compassion is not denied to the miserable, wherever they are found. It was an awful sight!—a human being on the very verge of perishing for want, —without food—without fire—without bed, and almost without clothing—no furniture, but one single seat. This poor creature, the picture of wretchedness, was moving slowly about, unable from mere weakness to walk upright; at a distance from her parish, and now unable to make application for help, she said she had been promised relief, but none had been sent to her lately. The Visitor before returning home had this miserable being removed to the house of a neighbour, provided her with food, with straw and blankets for lodging, and the next day with a thorough change of raiment, which was needed; an engagement was made that her lodging should be paid for, and her wants supplied until assistance could be procured from her parish, or her health restored; application was afterwards made to the parish, which was in Derbyshire, and relief was obtained: she revived very soon, and after some weeks was able to do a little work. Her former conduct (there was reason to fear) had not been good, but she became willing to listen to advice, very grateful for what was done for her, clean and decent in her apparel, and orderly in her behaviour. She expressed her belief that had she not been found when she was, her lodging the next week would have been in the grave.

It was a very favourable circumstance that the winter was mild; the sufferings of those in want would otherwise have been much greater than they were.

Two Visitors one day went into the house of a distressed mother, whose pale and dejected countenance bespoke great fatigue and suffering, yet she was singing in loud but plaintive notes, to soothe the restlessness of a sick infant, which she was rocking in the cradle, and which appeared to suffer grievously from pain and irritation; another infant was seated on its mother's lap, while her hands were employed in preparing potatoes for their dinner. This poor woman was decent and respectable;—with a look of extreme grief, and eyes flowing with tears, she informed the Visitors that her husband was so short of employment as only to earn six shillings a week, which was all their support; that her child had had a slow fever, and was now kept weak and ill from want, distressingly restless night and day, continually requiring food, yet very little had she in her power to give it. Who that can feel for an infant, or for a mother, would not be willing to make any sacrifice required, to relieve such affliction?

It was remarked one day to a poor widowed father that his children looked more healthy than himself; he replied, "*Ah! I nourish my children, whether I feed myself or not.*" But the above-mentioned poor woman was bereaved of the power to "nourish" her sick child; she had had the support of her husband, too, to think of, and was herself the nurse of a younger infant. It is impossible to know what sufferings are some-

times endured by the poor, *but by seeing them at home*. Suitable assistance was given in this visit, and afterwards, and this little suffering creature recovered.

Many other instances might be given of the most heart-affecting scenes witnessed in these visits,—instances too, in which anxiety and alarm at the surrounding distress have happily subsided, and given way to grateful acknowledgment, and to a determination to use those exertions for a dependent family which were still called for; hoping that Divine Providence would yet bring about their recovery from a state of such unprecedented difficulty: still in other instances it has been evident that the remembrance of a Supreme and Superintending Power was so much lost sight of, that a desponding, fretful restlessness was the predominant disposition, and this dreary state of mind could not be witnessed without feelings of sincere compassion. Oh that they were brought to the heart-felt acknowledgment of that Power, which can cause even “the wilderness to rejoice, and the desert to blossom as the rose.” It is in religious principle alone that will be found the true balm for the sufferings of human life, and the powerful counteraction of all those dispositions that lead to misery.

A proposal was made on a former occasion to form libraries of moral and religious Tracts to be lent to the Poor, to read at home, and especially for their young people,—Tracts of a description, which being “coincident with the religious views of all,” are worthy to be “indulged with ample and miscellaneous patronage.”* It has since been considered by the Committee as a measure which may very properly be provided for by a distinct fund, which several persons have agreed to collect, without interfering with the subscription of this Society; yet many of the Committee of visitors, or younger persons assisting them, will be the agents to lend these Tracts to the poor on the same day on which the weekly depositors are met. A Committee consisting of persons of various congregations have selected about a hundred and fifty from different series of Tracts, and propose to continue selecting for this purpose: each Tract is first read and approved by two or more of the Committee, and none are adopted without unanimous concurrence. Twenty copies of each are ordered, that libraries may be formed in the different districts; the readers to pay three-pence per quarter, or to have free tickets at their own option.

It was observed in the course of the Committee’s visit, that great numbers were sinking into difficulty about the payment of their rents, and it was greatly desired that the breaking up of their dwellings, and repairing to lodgings, might as much as possible be prevented, The rents could not be *paid* from this subscription, though some donations *toward* that purpose were sometimes allowed from it: no remedy seemed to remain but that of recommending the practice long proved to be so useful in this Society, of the Poor laying by something weekly for themselves in the care of the

* Hughes’s remarks on the late circulation of Tracts.—See *Report of the Bible Society at Clapham, 1813.*

Committee, and receiving in addition a premium from the Society. This plan was proposed for either rent or other unavoidably necessary purposes, to a number of the poorest among the families visited, and the proposal was gratefully received:—though they were not urged to adopt it, but left fully to their own choice. Upwards of four hundred are now become depositors.

It is often remarked, how easily many persons in the present day submit to a dependance on the Poor's Rate for subsistence; and it is true indeed, that the *commonness* of this resource at present is such as to have a natural tendency to diminish that reluctance, which an independent mind must feel, to solicit this means of support. Yet let justice be done in all circumstances: It must be allowed that with multitudes during the last year there has been no possibility of subsisting without Parish relief, bereaved as the labouring class have been of their accustomed employment. Had previous habits of forethought been more generally cherished, many might indeed have shielded themselves against such a necessity, and we fervently hope, that whenever the return of trade will admit of it, every measure will be adopted to incite those who can work, and have employment, to make some provision for themselves against future exigencies.

Fourteen years ago, the plan of making weekly deposits for clothing and other necessary expences was received with coldness by the Poor of Sheffield, though a premium of one-fourth was offered, and to persons much more easily circumstanced than many of the depositors are at present. Many then thought the thing impossible: by degrees, however, they became willing to try the plan, and often declared how easy it was to spare a little in this regular method, and how very beneficial when returned for the purposes wanted, and for which they could not have spared enough from the wages of any one week; nor could they trust themselves to lay it up at home. Clubs for money were occasionally resorted to, and are still by many persons, but the meetings for these clubs often call them weekly to the public-house, and have other disadvantages.

It is a very gratifying proof of the willingness of the labouring people of this town to make efforts for themselves and for their families, when we see so many *from the very poorest class* disposed to become depositors with this Society, in order to the supply of those wants, which though *inevitable* are not so *immediate* as the calls of the present time. They are not utterly sunk in hopelessness and helplessness; we trust we shall have the happiness to see them rise from their present depression, and their humble domestic establishments become more interesting than ever. We observe with pleasure, that even in little children who have been not long ago employed as beggars, an emulation is excited to become decent and intelligent. The tone of feeling is advancing in many respects, though unfavourable circumstances have tended to its depression.

Several little children in one neighbourhood, trained to beggary, are now better disposed of in Schools. We do not give up the hope of one day witnessing a total renunciation of this practice in Sheffield. The Society earnestly intreat that the inhabitants would support this part of the plan, by uniformly giving the tickets of reference at their doors. The Visitors

would be glad to be informed of the names and abode of any of the settled residents who still continue common beggars, and especially of children; convinced as they are that to train *children* in common begging, is to lead "their inexperienced feet" into courses often filled with every species of vice and misery, no effort shall be spared to convince the judgments of the parents of the pernicious tendency of this practice, and to introduce these little ones into paths that lead to respectability and to happiness.

That habitual begging was greatly lessened in this town previous to the last year, was very evident: but this Society is aware, that the late time of distress has had great effect in shaking the resolution of many who had determined not to encourage common begging; and if it is encouraged, can it be expected that those who have been in the habit of it, will of themselves be disposed to give it up?

Whether we consider the evidence on this subject arising from local observation, or from that concentrated host of witnesses produced in the Metropolis on the examination which took place before the House of Commons, in 1815, every thing tends to confirm the conviction, that the encouragement of mendicity is a practice in total opposition to the interests *both of the Poor and of the community at large*. This Society is very far from being disposed to promote any degree of coldness or indifference to the wants of any class of the distressed, yet let it ever be remembered, that the truest compassion must regard the *future welfare* as well as present relief of its object; and there are undoubtedly better means to be adopted than those in question, even for the communication of *present* relief.

We observe with concern, that many of the Poor are at present in great need of clothing, and we hope, that additional efforts will be made before winter to keep them from sinking into an abject and comfortless state in this respect. An evident improvement has of late years been observed in the Poor of Sheffield, both in regard to cleanliness in their dwellings, and decency in their appearance, and especially when we look so far back as fifteen or twenty years; but the present is of those "critical periods"* in the situation of the labouring classes, which require the most vigilant attention, lest poverty should sink into indigence and misery, and become habituated to such a state.

When we consider what the labouring classes in this town have had to encounter for a long time past, it appears a cause of wonder that their present situation is not worse than it is;—that their minds are not more unnerved, and their constitutions more impaired; numbers of those relieved last winter, (it appeared indeed from the Reports, the far greater proportion of those who had children,) had not two shillings weekly per head for the whole support of their families, and many had much less than that; which was a great falling-off from the usual rate of income, (and the habit of living is not easily changed at once;) it will be seen, however, if we consider what this sum could purchase, that bread, even of the coarsest sort, must often be given up for some cheaper kind of food, or what is still worse, the family be left with a very deficient supply.

* See Colquhoun's Treatise on Indigence.

Resources have indeed been opened for the help of the sufferers beyond expectation; and though there is not any hope of an immediate revival of trade in Sheffield, yet should a favourable season be afforded for the approaching harvest, the abundant supply which the fields now present, will be a great alleviation of the still existing distress. The varying state of the weather in this near approach of harvest, reminds us indeed sensibly of our entire dependence on Him, who commands the winds and the waves, the clouds and the seasons:—yet we hope ever to trust in the Infinite Wisdom and Benevolence of His designs, and to feel that His power is extended to bring forth good, even when to human judgment, it is least expected.

ON MR. GRAY'S LETTERS FROM THE LAKES IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.



IN all ages, success in writing poetry has been regarded as unattainable, in any considerable degree, except by those who have from nature received a peculiar talent for it; and this rule may be applied to the lighter species of metrical composition as well as to those higher flights of imagination which it has been the lot of very few men to reach. We should certainly, from analogy, expect that but a small proportion of the votaries of the Muses would reach the very summit of their art, as in all the departments of knowledge pre-eminence must be confined to a few; but we might at the same time be led to conceive that excellence in the less fanciful styles of poetry is in the reach of many, particularly in the description of scenery, in the simple unadorned pictures of what the poet has seen, in painting nature as she is. The graces of nature are so perfect and so various, that they stand in no need of far-fetched imagery and sounding language to render them attractive, and for this reason every true lover of the scenes of nature would wish them described rather in the less-polished but picturesque lines of Cowper, than in the warm colouring and sometimes turgid declamation of Thomson.

But those who have observed that poets are unable to restrain themselves, even when describing scenes which they would pronounce all-perfect, from hiding their charms beneath their own gorgeous ornaments, would hope that the poet, when he descends from those heights to which he had been raised by feelings half inspired and half imaginary, and deigns to favour his readers with a little plain prose, might convey a more correct idea of the things described, than if he were to attempt to embody his thoughts in a lyric ode, where, that antistrophe might agree with strophe, many a sounding epithet would be brought from the arsenal of the poet's mind, which had better be reserved for the more severe service of an encounter with beings of another world. Our readers who have visited the lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland will guess that Mr. GRAY's Journal is here alluded to, and will probably have felt, as well as ourselves, a double disappointment; first, because our author, whose name

gives authority to his account, is inaccurate in describing what he has seen; and secondly, because the talent which he has shown, to a considerable degree in many of his pictures, is totally unemployed when a clouded sky or the desolation (we should say sublimity) of the scenery scared him to his inn.

Mr. GRAY undertook the task of writing to a friend, who had been prevented by indisposition from accompanying him on his tour, an account of all that he saw at the Lakes, and it appears strange that so incomplete a work should be supposed to have introduced the fashion, that now so much prevails, of visiting this part of the country. What the scenery had been insufficient alone to accomplish, has been done by the praise bestowed on it by a popular author. Such is the force of a name! On a visit which we made to the spot during this autumn, we were struck by the unfaithfulness of almost all the accounts, whether by professed tourists, *soi-disant* poets, or letter-writers*; and what may be pitied and pardoned in others, is unpardonable bad taste in GRAY.

We were disposed to add our "Tour" to those, already too numerous, before published, we might begin, with Mr. GRAY, thus: "Sep. 30. A mile and a half from Brough on a hill lay a great army encamped." This is a very *harmless* description of a great *fair*, but shows that the pen of the writer was primed for figurative effusions. We pass over his apparently accurate list of country-seats which we *unfortunately* neglected in our search for country scenery, and which we very much avoided by going on foot over the Fells, but we felt something like compensation in the advantageous views we had of the country. We would, indeed, venture to recommend this mode as preferable far to the too common method of passing from Lake to Lake by the vallies, and thus losing those distant views of them when buried below among mountains, and which all, *but* the artist, would truly enjoy. Mr. GRAY's account of that part of Ullswater which he *did see*, is so pleasing and faithful, that we must regret that he did not pursue his walk and view that part of it towards Patterdale, where the mountains, woods, and lake, with its isles, form a picture unequalled, we think, in this country. Ullswater, and particularly that end not seen by Mr. GRAY, is generally more admired than any scenery about the Lakes, and we have lately heard it thus distinguished by an intelligent foreigner, now in England, who has spent his life at the foot of the Alps. What then was the cause of Mr. GRAY's neglect of this celebrated spot? This is his reason given in his own words:—"The sky *seeming* to thicken, and the valley to grow more *desolate*, and the evening drawing on, I returned by the way I came to *Penrith*." This last circumstance of returning the way he came was ill-judged. Had he gone a little forward he would have seen the whole of Ullswater, and might have gone over the mountains to Keswick (his next day's stage) in nearly the same

* The account of the lakes with which we were most pleased, was that published by Mr. HOUSMAN. It contains many plates and maps, but wants a general map of all the lakes. Its moderate price (6s. 6d.) is a further recommendation.

time. But our own plan we consider as still better. We went to Patterdale, the top of the Lake, and returned by boat to the mountain-road to Keswick; from which, on the way to Matteredale, is much the grandest view of Ullswater. We might describe the effects of the gusts of a high gale of wind as we crossed the Lake, and emulate Mr. Eustace's account of a storm on Lake Benacus, which he witnessed when on his Classical Tour in Italy, but we fear our readers would suspect us of amplification. We must not forget that Mr. GRAY, after his first view of this lake, from a pretty wooded hill, called Dunmalet, had the courage to descend by a side avenue *that was only not perpendicular!*

Mr. GRAY appears to have received his greatest gratification at Keswick; his description of which is extremely lively, and but for his fear of impending rocks, very faithful. His ridiculous apprehension prevented him from entering Borrowdale, a scene which affords one of the finest views in the neighbourhood, from the contrast of an even, well-cultivated vale, with the surrounding bare mountains. He describes himself indeed as having entered it before he reached Grange, the extent of his walk, but this village is situated in the front of the Gorge of Borrowdale, from which spot, however, he might judge, in some degree, of the nobleness of the scenery, from the appearance of the romantic pass beyond Grange. As an instance of a poet's straining his fancy to magnify the subject of his description, we shall quote one passage from his letter, from which we gather the state of his feelings in approaching Borrowdale.—“The road on both sides is strewn with piles of the fragments strangely thrown across each other, and of a *dreadful* bulk; the place reminds me of those passes in the Alps, where the guides tell you to move on with speed, and say nothing, lest the agitation of the air should loosen the snows above, and bring down a mass that would overwhelm a caravan. I took their counsel here, and hastened on in silence.” One would be led to imagine, that the rocks which withstand the storms of ages, were as easily moved by the agitated air as the last winter's snow. From Grange, GRAY retrograded to Keswick, but pleased himself with the new character which the scenery received from a change of tints produced by the mid-day sun. We did not see *all* that was to be seen by visiting Wast-Water and Ennerdale Water, but we can bear witness to the interior view of Borrowdale, to the singularly wild pass from this valley to Butternere and Cromack Waters, in which latter Lake we saw a fine draught of that beautiful and delicious fish the Char, and to the delightful walk back to Keswick, through the vale of Newlands. These are scenes which no one would willingly omit but Mr. GRAY.

At Keswick, Mr. GRAY remained long enough to scan all the beauties of Derwent-Water, and what he has written upon this Lake is perhaps the most pleasing part of his account. We suspect that his fears alone prevented him from ascending Skiddaw, though, as he himself tells us, he had a most favourable day for the purpose; but as he before expected to be *ground to powder* by the falling rocks of Borrowdale, so from the summit of Skiddaw he was probably in nearly equal dread of being *broken to pieces* by a fall upon the rocks below.

Mr. GRAY's visit to a druidical circle of 50 large stones, on the Penrith road, reminds us to inform future travellers of the disappointment that awaits them if the antiquities of the country engage as much of their affections as its natural beauties. Our guide, on our descent from Skiddaw, pointed to the field in which these relics stand, as having been left to him by an uncle, and signified his intention, unmoved by our remonstrances and threats, that he would be "damned to everlasting fame," to blast these stones as taking up too much room. The tasteless man also complained of the interruption he had received from travellers during the harvest, and wondered what they could see to admire in these intruders on good husbandry. On leaving Keswick for Ambleside, Mr. GRAY was so enchanted by the view of the valley he was leaving behind, as almost to have been induced to go back again. Had his courage increased at the same time, we should have to regret that he did not. We followed Mr. GRAY's route here by Leathes-Water, Grasmere-Water, to which his letter does ample justice, and Rydal-Water, to Ambleside. From this town he went post to Kendal, and thus terminates his account. Had he visited Coniston-Water he would have found a Lake not so large as Winandermere, but bounded by higher mountains, (of which, however, he would probably have been afraid,) and might have returned by Hawkshead and Esthwaite-Water, (a small but pretty Lake,) across the ferry on Winandermere, to the Kendal road. A strange story is related of Mr. GRAY's affright in crossing Winandermere; his own letters take no notice of the circumstance.

A herd of tourists, who have followed Mr. GRAY, have greatly added to that exaggerated style of description which he began; but every reader will be struck by *their* absurdities, while his name gives a sanction to his overcharged descriptions. Their judgment and taste is equally amusing. Dr. Brown (to give but one example) institutes a grave comparison between Dove-Dale, in Derbyshire, and the Vale of Keswick, which are totally unlike each other, in every particular, but one—they are both valleys it is true.

We trust, it will not be suspected that we have been aiming to lower the character of the great poet whom we have here criticised. We are aware that it would be impossible: and our only feeling is disappointment at being deprived of the treat which all would promise themselves from an account of the Lakes under so distinguished a name. We have only now to add, for our own sake, the expression of high admiration of Mr. GRAY's learning and talents; our wish, that writers of the present day would imitate his attention to polish his immortal lyric pieces, and our regret, that descriptive powers, which, exerted on Italian scenery, have delighted and instructed his readers, have not given us a more perfect picture of the scenery of his native country.

ON THE ANTIQUITY OF A CEREMONY OBSERVED AT FUNERALS.



To the Editors of the Northern Star.

AMONGST the numerous customs peculiar to the Greeks and Romans, none were more religiously observed than those which respected their departed relatives; the care bestowed upon their funerals, and the continuance of ceremonies attendant on the act of sepulture, are convincing proofs of the reverence and attention to which they were thought entitled: indeed so necessary and indispensable were sepulchral offices considered, that to be deprived of them was esteemed the greatest of all misfortunes, and to wish another to die destitute of burial the most dreadful of all imprecations.

Most of your readers have no doubt often remarked that part of the solemn service used by our church at the burial of the dead, where earth is thrice sprinkled on the coffin; but it is not perhaps generally known that this is a ceremony borrowed from the people I have mentioned; an enquiry into the origin of the custom will, however, prove this to be the case.

The dead, as we find from history, have always in some degree been held sacred, even by the most barbarous nations; with the more civilized, the veneration they inspired was so great, that to defraud them of any respect was considered a crime far more heinous than that of sacrilege; their memories were preserved with religious care, and to celebrate their funeral rites was thought so imperious a duty, that these ceremonies were known by the names of *Dikaia* and *Justa*, both implying that obligation which binds the living to perform the obsequies of the dead.

Any surprise we may feel at the anxiety shown on this head, will be considerably diminished by reflecting how firmly they believed that the souls of those, whose bodies remained unburied, were doomed to wander solitary and disconsolate for the long period of a hundred years, did not some pious hand, before the expiration of that time, commit their remains to the earth, or at least throw a little dust over them, which in cases of emergency was thought sufficient to free the soul from its unhappy state.

It is for the reason just adduced, that we find in almost all the ancient poets, dying men or their ghosts requesting the performance of this office; thus in the *Odyssey*:—

—“Well I know that soon the heavenly Powers
Will give thee back to day and Circe’s shores;
There pious on my cold remains attend,
There call to mind thy poor departed friend,
The tribute of a tear is all I crave,
And the possession of a peaceful grave;
But if unheard, in vain compassion plead,
Revere the Gods, the Gods avenge the dead.”—*Book 11th.*

Under this idea, also, it was that Solon passed a law to the following purport: “Let him who finds an unburied corpse cast earth upon it.”

They who omitted this act of piety were looked upon as accursed, and therefore travellers, in whatever haste they might be, if they met with a dead body, felt it their duty to scatter *three* handfuls of earth upon it, one of which was always on the face. They did this *three* times, because the number *three* was accounted fortunate, and also in allusion to the three names of Proserpine, queen of the shades.

In the *Antigone* of Sophocles this ceremony forms the subject of the drama, the heroine of which is represented as having scattered dust on the unburied body of Polynices, at the hazard of her own life.

“ The body of Polynices some rash hand
Hath buried, scatter’d o’er his corpse the dust,
And funeral rites performed.” *Act 2nd.*

Horace also alludes to it in the 28th Ode of his first book, translated by Francis, with all the fire of an original:—

“ Whate’er thy haste, oh let my prayers prevail,
Thrice strow the sand, then hoist the flying sail.”

Such is the custom which has been so minutely copied from the heathen world, in what always appears to me the most awful and affecting part of our funeral solemnity. To see the earth sprinkled on the coffin, and to hear the emphatic words, which accompany each handful of dust falling on the frail tenement so lately deserted by its inhabitant, is calculated to excite emotions, easier to be felt than described.

I am, your obedient servant,

S. I. LAW.

Wakefield, 5th Nov. 1817.

DULNESS *versus* TALENT.

“ *Prævo favore labi mortales solent.*”—PHÆDRUS.

Mr. Editor,

I AM one of a very numerous body who are often treated with great injustice, and I hope, after hearing the hardships under which we labour, you will not refuse to exert on our behalf that extensive influence which your office necessarily bestows.

I am, Sir, what people in a calm humour call *a man of slow parts*, and when irritated, *a dunce*. Pope, you know, has not spared our race, though I think it was a pitiful advantage which he took of us: it was something like a man striking a woman, or a poet—pardon the sarcasm. Many of our tribe are by no means to be despised for muscular energy, whatever weakness of intellect they may betray; and Pope, I am sure, would have little relished a cuff from a fist ten times heavier than his own. Why, then, should he have overwhelmed us with his angry wit, when he

would have been the first to condemn the exercise on himself of the physical superiority of another ?

As a warning to future men of genius who may feel inclined to attack us, I will tell them, that we have it in contemplation to use hereafter the most powerful weapons which nature has given us. It would be silly in a horse when attacked by a bull to butt with his head: he very wisely takes to his heels. In like manner if any one attack us with his wit, let him beware lest we return the blow by some manifestation of muscular vigour.

In modern times, affairs of honour, it is well known, are generally decided by pistols, in order to put the combatants as much on an equality as possible, so that the most expert fencer has no advantage over the mere novice. It would be well if some common instrument could likewise be invented for the use of wits and blockheads in their frequent conflicts; something that would bring down the wit to the level of the dunce, or raise the dunce to the elevation of the wit. The pen, as at present used, manifestly gives the same advantage to the man of talents as the sword to the skilful fencer; whence we men of slow parts are worsted in every encounter. I therefore submit to the consideration of the public, whether it might not be used after a novel manner. Let the combatants be provided with a large goose-quill in one hand, and an inkstand in the other, and standing at six paces distance, let each in his turn dash the liquid into his adversary's face; which would obviously equalize their powers of blackening. Indeed this would be an excellent plan for all literary champions, particularly Editors of Newspapers, who might thus learn the 'art to blot,' which seems fast sinking into oblivion.

I cannot conceive, however, that there is so much real difference between a man of genius and a man of common understanding, as the world is apt to imagine. Not a single idea comes from the mind of one of these clever men but may be taken in by the dullest intellect—if sufficient time be allowed for the operation; at the same time I own that when once it has found entrance, you will not easily draw it out. The mind of such a one is something like that curious receptacle (known perhaps to some of your readers under the name of a thrift-pot) with which children provide themselves, when seized with the spirit of saving, as a needful auxiliary against the powerful allurements of comfits and gingerbread. The pence can only be put in one by one, and the school-boy will tell you whether they are in greater haste to make their egress. The man of talents, on the contrary, has an understanding like a purse which receives and parts with coin with equal readiness; but all this serves only to show how little the furniture of their minds essentially differs. I have, I am sure, for my own part, a number of sensible notions and beautiful ideas in my head; but I know not how it is, that, although I am a great writer, I seldom please any one besides myself. When I compose I feel all the fervor of inspiration, and my productions suggest to my own mind emotions of exquisite delight. Yet the words in which I exhibit my ideas, seem not to convey the same meaning to others. They stare and laugh at passages which affect me with admiration: where I titter, they knit

their brows, and look like stoics when I am bursting into tears. An unfortunate case, but obviously leading to no other conclusion than this, that an Addison, a Dryden, or a Shakspeare, is only superior to me because he conveys his thoughts with more success from his own mind to that of another, and not because there is a radical disparity between our powers of understanding.

Nevertheless, I would willingly waive all indulgence and favor from this consideration, if what we men of slow parts actually produce, were allowed fair play and candidly estimated by its own merits; but so far from this being done, the partiality and prepossession shown by all the world in favor of the works of men of talent, are quite insupportable. Both genius and stupidity, it is well known, have intervals in which their natural characteristics seem suspended. Homer sometimes nods, and a man of poor intellect is now and then found in possession of a beautiful idea; but it is all the same to most people; the productions of both are regarded indiscriminately, the one as uniformly fine, the other as invariably worthless.

I well remember being present at a party which was joined by a man of reputed wit, and literary celebrity. He talked a long time before I could discover anything extraordinary in what he said, but it would have been fine diversion for the satirist to watch the rest of the company. All kept their risible muscles on the tip-toe; an exclamation of delight was at the tongue's end of every one; and no matter what he said, out came the laugh and the compliment. They were once indeed too hasty. He was telling a story evidently meant to be laughable, but unluckily the company not understanding it, let out their burst of laughter before he had got to the point of the jest, and were so much exhausted and dispirited by their mistake, as not to be able to muster even a passable laugh in the right place. It reminded me of the raw recruit who fires his musket before the word of command is given, for fear of being too late.

A few days after, I happened to be in a different company, and having a good memory, tried to play off a few of the *bons mots* which had called forth such bursts of merriment. "Sir"! says my neighbour, with a stare of perfect vacancy. "Humph"! says another. A third looked out of the window, and a fourth began of drumming on the table, with the gravity of a judge. I perceived my want of the high character necessary to give dulness the brilliancy of wit, and silently withdrew my pretensions.

I recollect too another instance of the "*pravus favor*," the unjust partiality which influences mankind in the distribution of their applause. A friend of mine, who has no claim to talents above the ordinary standard, was once fortunate enough to produce a tolerable poem, which was published anonymously. A report got into circulation, that it was the production of a certain poet of established reputation. Instantly a thousand heads were at work to find out beauties, of which the author was quite unconscious, and a critic proved, to the satisfaction of every one, that there was an elegant and pathetic allusion to the domestic circumstances of the supposed writer, and that the verses were unquestionably destined to im-

mortality. By some accident, in the course of a few days, the name of the real author got abroad. Admiration shrunk before the truth; criticism blushed at being so deceived, and in a week the piece was—— forgotten.

These incidents were brought very forcibly to my mind, by what passed not many weeks ago, at a tea-party, to which I had an invitation. One of the company, happening to take up a number of the *Northern Star*, which lay accidentally on the table, asked a lady near him how she liked one of the papers in it, at the same time naming, as the reputed author, a gentleman of some note in the literary world. The attention of all the room was immediately awakened, and an unanimous request was made that it might be read aloud. The general buzz of applause which followed had lasted several minutes, before I ventured to interrupt it, by questioning the correctness of the information as to the author, and mentioning a circumstance which was decidedly hostile to it.

A gentleman likely to be acquainted with the matter, coming in at that moment, he was appealed to, and from his own personal knowledge, confirmed what I had advanced. “Well,” exclaimed an old bachelor, on my right, “I was thinking all the time that if Mr. —— was really the writer he must have very much degenerated, or that this was some unfinished scrap from his port-folio.”——“Why to be sure,” said a lady, whose exclamations of delight during the perusal had been rather vehement, “though there is an imitation of his style, and though I must contend the paper has some merit, I own there are none of the exquisite touches belonging to his compositions.”——“The piece is well enough,” cries a blooming beauty of eighteen with pretty pouting lips, “but I should no more think of taking it for Mr. ——’s, than of falling in love with my grandfather.”——“For my part,” says a young man who, having been engaged at play in a corner of the room had luckily escaped the error of joining in the general admiration, “I think it a wretched attempt, and I wonder the Editor should know no better than to insert it.”

Now, Sir, I have the audacity to think, although I am conscious I oppose myself to the majority of my fellow-creatures, that wit is witty, beauty beautiful, and stupidity stupid, from whatever quarter they proceed. Why are we to suffer a man’s reputation to cast the glare of success over his failures, to elevate common-place into elegance, and transmute obscurity into grandeur? Or why not admire beautiful thoughts and expressions, though but the scattered and casual progeny of mediocrity of talent and lowliness of pretension? As a duce, I shall not be much injured in the estimation of any one by confessing that I admire Homer’s Catalogue of Ships, Milton’s blank-verse theology, and Wordsworth’s address to “Thomas of Finland,” not from any real feeling of admiration, but because I dare not do otherwise.

Your readers may amuse themselves with calculating how much of the admiration lavished on great authors has the same origin. A man of talents may tell me, that this is because I have not learned to connect with these passages the same sublime and affecting associations as the

authors. It may be so. Wordsworth, I have no doubt, connects many fine associations with the bleating of a sheep but "baa" is no poetry.

I have told you my principles of judging, Sir, and I hope you and your readers will so far adopt them, as not to withhold any approbation which this paper may deserve, though it comes from

INEPTUS.

Sheffield, Nov. 5th, 1817.

COMPARISON OF VIRGIL AND THOMSON.

[Continued from page 347.]

*Rura mihi et rigui placeant in vallibus amnes ;
Flumina ameni silvasque inglorius.*

Mr. Editor,

THERE are few persons to whom the country is not dear. The open sky and the pure air, the verdure of the fields and the groves, the winding river that irrigates and enriches the plain, and the torrent that rushes from the mountain, are pleasing to all men : but all men do not derive an equal enjoyment from them. To the man of cultivated taste these rural scenes are most delightful, and to him they afford the most exquisite pleasure. Hence the poets of all nations and ages seem to have loved the country with a peculiar ardour, and have sought in rural retirement, that happiness which those of them who have described the pastoral age—that happy period when every valley was a paradise, and every shepherd and shepherdess innocent of crime—have represented these imaginary beings as enjoying. If however, they have not been fortunate enough to meet with the object of their search, the powers of their genius have been excited and called into exercise by the animating scenes of nature, and, inspired by the grand or beautiful objects that surrounded them, they have composed those celebrated and immortal poems which have excited the admiration of mankind. Of the ancient poets perhaps some of the most striking and beautiful descriptions of the country and rural objects are to be found in the Georgics of Virgil, and of the moderns, in the Seasons of Thomson. In my last paper I endeavoured to prove that the latter of these two celebrated poets was an imitator of the former, and adduced several descriptions from his "Spring" which seemed to bear a strong resemblance to some passages of the Georgics ; in this I propose to continue the examination which was then left unfinished, and to bring forward those passages in the second book of the Seasons which appear to me to have been suggested by the Mantuan Muse. I would, however, by no means intimate that the similarity which exists between these two eminent poets, in the more trifling and minute passages which occur in this Season might not arise from accidental coincidence, and that nature being the model from which they

both copied, some of her characteristic features would naturally appear the same in the draught of each. At the same time it must be recollected, how insensibly we adopt the images and expressions of authors with whom we are familiar, and especially of such authors as Virgil, whose works stand in such high esteem, and are rather committed to memory than read. I would also suggest that Thomson, who has undoubtedly imitated this great poet in the more important passages, a few of which have already been, and of which more will hereafter be adduced, would naturally be ambitious of diffusing his slighter beauties and graces through his work, esteeming it an honour; no doubt, to pursue the same course of description and colouring as the great master of Roman poetry, and to enrich his native language with his images and even expressions.

The first passage in this Season in which I have discovered any resemblance to the Georgics is the admirable description of the serpent, which, parched with thirst occasioned by the intense heat, creeps forth at noon from its hiding place, and crawls to the neighbouring fountain in order to quench the insupportable fire which burns through all its veins.

Lo! the green serpent from his dark abode
At noon forth issuing gathers up his train
In orbs immense.—*Sum.* 898.

*Nec rapit immensos orbes per humum, neque tanta
Squamens in spiram tractu se conligit anguis.*

Geor. li. 153, 154.

————— While with threatening tongue
And deathful jaws erect, the monster curls
His flaming crest.—*Sum.* 903, 905.

Ardens ad solem et linguis micat ora trisulcis,

————— *flammantia lumina torquens.* *Geor.* iii. 439.

Erect, and brandishing his forked tongue,
————— rolls his glaring eyes around.

In Thomson's description of a thunder-storm, and the signs which foretel its approach, some lines occur which immediately recal to the mind of the classical reader others on the same subject, and of a similar kind, in the first book of the Georgics. The following expression, so beautifully descriptive of the violence of the winds, is Virgilian:—

————— Or irritating war
Of fighting winds.—*Sum.* 1114, 1115.

Omnia ventorum concurrere praelia vidi.—*Geor.* i. 318.

In the same passage the foreboding sounds which come from the mountains previous to the storm, the murmur of the forests, and the swelling of the floods, are described in language which bears some resemblance to the similar description of the same natural phenomenon that Virgil has drawn.

————— Save the dull sound
That from the mountain, previous to the storm,
Rolls o'er the muttering earth, disturbs the flood,
And shakes the forest leaf.—*Summer*, 1117—1120.

Continuo ventis surgentibus —————
————— *aridus altis*
Montibus audisi fragor: aut resonantia longe,
Litora misceri et nemorum increbrescere murmur.

Georg. i. 367, 369.

For, ere the rising winds begin to roar,
The working seas advance to wash the shore;
Soft whispers run along the leafy woods,
And mountains whistle to the murmuring floods.

Georg. i. 480—492.

A few lines further in this beautiful description, the Roman poet has represented the cow or heifer as looking up, and observing the changes of the sky: Thomson has introduced the same circumstance, a little varied; into his description of the rising storm—but with more felicity of thought and expression.

————— In rueful gaze
The cattle stand, and on the scowling heavens
Cast a deploring eye.—*Sum.* 1123—1125.

————— *Aut bucula cœlum*
Suspiciens patulis captavit naribus auras.
Georg. i. 375, 376.

The cow looks up, and from afar can find
The change of heaven, and snuff it in the wind.
Georg. 516, 519.

Is there not, in the same description, a striking resemblance between the following expressions, in which Thomson seems to have accommodated the noble diction of the Latin poet to the genius of the English language?

Down comes a deluge of sonorous hail
Or prone descending rain.—*Sum.*
————— *ruit arduus æther.*—*Georg.*

————— Wide rent, the clouds
Pour a whole flood.—*Sum.*
Sæpe etiam immensum cœlo venit agmen aquarum.—*Geor.*

Guilt hears appall'd with deeply troubled thought.—*Sum.*
————— *et mortalia corda*
Per gentes humilis stravit pavor.—
Georg. i. 330, 331.

The last passage of this Season in which I have discovered any resemblance to the *Georgics* of Virgil is the eulogy, which, towards the conclusion of it, Thomson passes on his native land: it is impossible to read it without being reminded of the beautiful digression in the second *Georgic*,

in which the Roman poet so highly extols Italy. The order of both passages is the same. Virgil, in extolling Italy, first describes the natural beauty of the country and the mildness of the climate: Thomson does the same in extolling England. Virgil next describes the celebrated towns and ports for which Italy was distinguished; and the cities, ports, and commerce of England are what Thomson next introduces. Virgil then mentions the hardness and courage of his countrymen, and concludes by introducing the names of some of the most glorious warriors to whom Italy had given birth: and Thomson, pursuing the same course of praise, celebrates in his eulogium upon England the martial prowess and bravery by which its troops were distinguished, and the celebrated men by whose shining talents, literary labours, or splendid actions its glory had been advanced.

Rich is thy soil and merciful thy clime;
 Thy streams unfailling in the summer's drought;
 Unmatch'd thy guardian oaks; thy vallies float
 With golden waves; and on thy mountains flocks
 Bleat numberless; while roving round their sides
 Bellow the blackening herds in lusty droves.
 Beneath, thy meadows glow, and rise unquell'd
 Against the mower's scythe. On every hand
 Thy villas shine. Thy country teems with wealth,
 And Property assures it to the swain,
 Pleas'd and unwearied in his guarded toil.

Sum. 1445—1456.

Hæc loca non tantæ spirantes naribus ignem
 Invertere, autis humanis dentibus hyæri;
 Nec galeis demtisque virâni seges horruit hæntis:
 Sed gravidæ fruges et Bæchi Mænicus humor
 Inplevere; tenent oleæque armenta que læta.
 Hinc bellator equus campo sese ardens infert;
 Hinc albi, Clitumne, greges, et maxima taurus
 Victimæ esse tuo perfusi fœmine sacro,
 Romanos ad templa dædum duxere triumphos.
 Hic ver adsiduum, atque alienis manibus æstas;
 Bis gravidæ pecudes, bis pomis utilis arbor. *Georg.* ii. 140—150.

No bulls, whose nostrils breathe a living flame,
 Have turn'd our turf; no teeth of serpents here
 Were sown, an armed host and iron crop to bear.
 But fruitful vines, and the fat olive's freight,
 Adorn our fields; and on the cheerful green
 The grazing flocks and lowing herds are seen.
 The warrior-horse, here bred, is taught to train:
 There flows Clitumna through the flow'ry plain,
 Whose waves, for triumph after prosp'rous war,
 The victim ox and snowy sheep prepare.
 Perpetual spring our happy climate sees:
 Twice breed the cattle, and twice bear the trees;
 And summer suns recede by slow degrees.

Georg. ii. 193—206.

In these passages, "Rich is thy soil, and merciful thy clime," is not unlike "Hic veradsiduum atque alienis mensibus æstas;" and "On thy mountains flocks bleat numberless, while roving round the sides, bellow the blackening herds," answers to "armenta que læta," and "albi greges." "Thy vallies float with golden waves," is a beautiful image to express the richness of the country, and the abundance of its harvests, which Virgil has described by the less poetical, and more simple expression, "gravidæ fruges;" whilst the "Clitumne, flumine sacro" of the latter, and the "oles" for which Italy is distinguished, though they are not to be found in the page of Thomson, are supplied by the "unfading streams" which irrigate our vallies, and the guardian oaks which are the great bulwark and defence of our land.

Full are thy cities with the sons of Art,
 And Trade and Joy in every busy street
 Mingling are heard: ev'n Drudgery himself,
 As at the car he sweats, or dusty hews
 The palace-stone, looks gay. Thy crowded ports,
 Where rising masts an endless prospect yield,
 With labour burn, and echo to the shouts
 Of hurried sailor, as he hearty waves
 His last adieu, and, loosening every sheet,
 Resigns the spreading vessel to the wind.

Sum. 1456—1466.

Adde tot egregias urbes, operumque laborem,
 Tot congesta manu præruptis oppida saxis,
 Fluminaque antiquos subterlabentia muros.
 An mare, quod supra, memorem, quodque adluit infra?
 Anne lacus tantos? te, Lari maxime, teque,
 Fluctibus et fremitu adsurgens, Benace, marino?
 An memorem portus, Lucrinoque addita claustra,
 Atque indignatam magnis stridoribus æquor,
 Julia quâ ponto longe sonat unda refuso,
 Tyrrhensque fretis lumittitur æstus Avernis?
 Hæc eadem argenti rivos, ærisque metalla
 Ostendit venis, atque auro plurima fluxit. G. li. 165, 166

Next add our cities of illustrious name,
 Their costly labour and stupendous frame,
 Our forts on steepy hills, that far below
 See wanton streams in winding vallies flow;
 Our twofold seas, that washing either side,
 A rich recruit of foreign stores provide;
 Our spacious lakes; thee, Larius, first: and next
 Benacus, with tempestuous billows vex'd.
 Or shall I praise thy ports, or mention make
 Of the vast mound that binds the Lucrine lake?
 Or the disdainful sea, that, shut from thence,
 Roars round the structure, and invades the fence,
 There, where secure the Julian waters glide,
 Or where Avernus' jaws admit the Tyrrhene tide?

Our quarries, deep in earth, were famed of old,
For veins of silver, and for ore of gold. *Georg.* ii. 213—228.

The similarity between these two passages is not very great, though both poets equally describe the ports and towns of their native land. Virgil has also mentioned the lakes and seas of Italy, with those of its rivers which were celebrated for valuable metallic productions: a subject of praise which in speaking of England Thomson has omitted. On a comparison of the two passages, however, it must be confessed that the picture which the latter has drawn of the trade and commerce of England, confining himself to this subject only, is far superior to the more general description of the former, which embraces a greater number of subjects. What is there in the description of Virgil, which can be compared with that beautiful image of Thomson:

————— Ev'n Drudgery himself,
As at the car he sweats, or dusty brews
The palace-stone, looks gay?

And what, better than this image, could represent the happiness of the country he was celebrating—a country in which, at that time, even the toil to which the lowest rank of the people were subject, was rendered pleasant and cheerful by equal laws and a free government? But the cheerful bustle and industry of our cities are not more poetically described by the author of the "Seasons," than the animating scenes which our ports exhibit when crowded with ships, burning with labour, and echoing with the shouts of departing sailors. The line which describes the appearance of the masts is very expressive, and forcibly reminds us of the naked forest which a wide and crowded harbour presents to the eye of the beholder: and there cannot be a more natural and striking picture than that which is contained in those lines which describe the hearty adieu of the honest tar as he is leaving the port, and the vessel is scudding, with all her sails extended, before the wind. There is nothing in the description of Virgil equal to this:—

Bold, firm, and graceful, are thy generous youth,
By hardship sinew'd, and by danger fir'd,
Scattering the nations where they go, and first
Or on the list'd plain or stormy seas.
Mild are thy glories, too, as o'er the plains
Of thriving peace thy thoughtful sires preside;
In genius and substantial learning high;
For every virtue, every worth renown'd;
Sincere, plain-hearted, hospitable, kind;
Yet, like the mustering thunder, when provok'd,
The dread of tyrants, and the sole resource
Of those that under grim oppression groan.

Sam. 1466—1477.

Hæc gens acra virûm, Marsos, pubemque Sabellam,
Adusnetumque malo Ligurem, Volcosque verutos,
Extulit; hæc Decios, Marios, magnosque Camillos,
Scipiadas duros bello, et te, maxime Cæsar,

Qui nunc extremis Asia jam victor in oris
Inbellem avertis Romanis arcibus Indum. *Georg.* ii. 167, 172.

The inhabitants themselves their country grace ;
Hence rose the Marsian and Sabellian race,
Strong-limb'd and stout, and to the wars inclin'd,
And hard Ligurians, a laborious kind,
And Volscians arm'd with iron-headed darts.
Besides—an offspring of undaunted hearts—
The Decii, Marii, great Camillus, came
From hence, and greater Scipio's double name,
And mighty Cesar, whose victorious arms
To farthest Asia carry fierce alarms,
Avert unwarlike Indians from his Rome,
Triumph abroad, secure our peace at home.

Georg. 229—240.

How much more expressive are the lines of Thomson in this passage, than those of Virgil, and how much more calculated to raise our ideas of the glory and happiness of the country he is celebrating. Is there a Briton whose bosom does not glow with patriotic admiration of the noble and elevated character which England formerly held in the estimation of mankind, when, according to the description of the poet, she was

The dread of tyrants, and the sole resource
Of those that under grim oppression groan.

J. B.

[To be continued in our next.]

THOUGHTS ON MR. OWEN'S PLAN AND PRINCIPLES.

To the Editors of the Northern Star.

THE extraordinary and benevolent exertions of Mr. OWEN at his establishment at Lanark, and his unremitting zeal to promote the universal adoption of plans which he considers as involving the highest consequences to the welfare of the human race, entitle him to general esteem, and his proposals to serious consideration. What he thus merited, he has fully gained. The British legislature have listened patiently to the detail of his schemes. Meetings have been convened, which have been fully attended by the intelligent and opulent, and private society has largely discussed the merits of a plan which proposes to banish vice from society, to prevent one human being suffering from want, and, in short, at once to enlighten and bless mankind. There is no period on which we can fix, when such a proposal would not meet with a welcome reception; but in these times of universal and unexampled distress, when a large proportion of the labouring classes have been wholly unable to find employment, and when the rest of society has been sorely pressed to afford them temporary and partial assistance, what messenger will be so eagerly welcomed as he who professes to bring the glad tidings of a speedy and effec-

tual relief. The opinion which seems most generally to prevail, after this scheme has been well sifted by free discussion, is that, however ingenious, the plan is utterly impracticable, that the adoption of it is quite incompatible with the present state of society, and that there is no human agency which can be applied to mould it into the shape which this benevolent man would wish it to assume.

The site of Eden can never be ascertained—and though Mr. Owen's fancy would create an Eden in every institution which he would form, the being that was once driven out in disgrace has left an offspring too degenerate to be ever capable of bearing such an existence of simple pleasures, easy occupations, and pure enjoyments as would be consistent with a residence in these terrestrial paradises. Whatever effect the persevering zeal of this champion of Utopia will be able to produce, we feel little doubt that this conviction of the inapplicability of his plans to human society will increase, and the experiment, if made on an extensive scale, will render it incontrovertible. It is far from a feeling of triumph which they can indulge who are obliged by their reflection thus to maintain the failure of this plan of benevolence. Too vitally does the evil affect us, not to be viewed with serious apprehension, but there can be little hope of an effectual cure while injudicious treatment is pursued; and every error detected upon this momentous question is an advance towards the truth which we may hope or fear time will develop.

The question is not, however, so entirely put to rest as to make it unreasonable, if you will allow me a little space in your pleasing miscellany, to notice a few of what appear to me radical defects in this benevolent agent's capacity for undertaking the successful formation of a plan to accomplish any extensive benefit to mankind. And I am led to this opinion by the perusal of his work, entitled, "A new View of Society, or Essays on the Formation of the Human Character, preparatory to the Development of a Plan for gradually ameliorating the Condition of Mankind." If these essays betray ignorance of human nature, the very foundation on which he proposes so confidently to build is sandy, and the whole superstructure must soon fall to the ground.

Great confidence is perhaps inseparable from great zeal when united with great exertion, and this may account for the air of certainty with which every statement is made by Mr. Owen, and for the repeated reference he is making to his previous demonstrations, for which one may search in vain, and for the mathematical precision and certainty with which he thinks every position of his may be stated and confirmed.

It is not quite so easy to overlook the arrogance with which he assumes to himself the merit of detecting the universal fallacy of all the principles which before his time have been maintained: with which he asserts the wretched ignorance in which the whole human race is involved, and the inevitable certainty with which assent must be yielded to his clear discoveries in the science of human life.

It appears to me, that his favourite principle has arisen from the peculiar circumstances in which he has been placed, and that he never would have adopted it as an universal truth if he had been more generally conversant with mankind: it is, as stated in his own words,—that "anyge-

neral character, from the best to the worst, from the most ignorant to the most enlightened, may be given to any community, even to the world at large, by the application of proper means, which means are to a great extent at the command and under the control of those who have influence in the affairs of men.

Favourably situated in connexion with some of his fellow-creatures, and those dependent upon him, it is astonishing how great the influence which a man of talents and energy can exert to form the opinions and habits of these people; and he becomes a blessing to his district from the benevolent exercise of his useful power to direct and control. Feeling the extent of his ability to do good, a virtuous man may be inclined to assert its universality, and to maintain that one generation can exert unlimited influence over that which is to follow. But such a theorist should pause before he declares that his principle "is evident from the experience of all past ages, and from every existing fact;" he should have narrowly watched the history of ages past, and largely collected appropriate existing facts. He would then trace government, striving in vain to exert dominion over mind: he would then discover under each varying form of government every diversity of character: he would then trace circumstances—unforeseen, irresistible—stamping an impression upon the race amongst which they rose, quite new and indelible: he would then discover that what is called the general character of any people, existed only with innumerable exceptions, and that all may be traced, though not universally, yet more extensively to a casual combination of events, than to any direct and intentional exertion of intellectual and controlling or guiding power. But the principle itself, as stated by our author, instead of having the precision of a guiding and intelligible rule, is as vague as any declamation, in which an enthusiast might indulge, for this unlimited power depends upon the application of proper means. Till these are pointed out, and till it is demonstrated that they are what they are asserted to be, the principle is no guide to our knowledge of human nature, or to our influence over human character. He asserts these proper means to be education, but he quarrels with the exertions of Bell and Lancaster; and declares, that all the instruction which this nation hitherto, in compassion to human ignorance, has united to furnish to the poor, upon the plans of these leaders, may allow the children to acquire the worst habits, and render their minds irrational for life.

The children, blessed with instruction upon his principles, are to have habits of reason formed in them—are to be made to trace the various applications of the principles taught to them! Most excellent plan! It strongly reminds me of a most easy and sure rule, which some waggish teacher in my boyish days gave me for catching birds—to approach near, put salt upon their tails, and then—take them. You may make children repeat the articles of any creed, and if you take pains you may make them believe them; but something more than principle and your example is necessary to make them accommodating, amiable, good-tempered, fond of application, and disposed generally to improve. And after all that judicious culture can effect, you must patiently wait an uncertain result; for, notwithstanding Mr. Owen's abuse of human conduct previous

to his exertions, there has been done enough to insure a much more pleasing issue than the state of human society has hitherto presented.

Mr. Owen is aware that society at present is not fit to share the benefits of his institutions, but trusts confidently to the agency of his newly-modelled instruction, to make the future generations all virtuous—judiciously selfish (*i. e.* disinterested), intelligent, and not at all liable to the pressure of inconvenience or want. But his assumptions about the extent of influence which may thus be exerted, go upon a false supposition respecting man. He acknowledges, indeed, that men have passions, but considers these as so many springs or wheels which we may fix at pleasure; and whose action we may precisely direct. But did he know human nature, he would be convinced that those are too aerial to be grasped at pleasure, too impetuous to be restrained by reason or interest, too inconstant to be the basis of any solid expectations that depend upon their compliance and subordination. A few men well disposed like himself, and with the talents and influence which he possesses, might do extensive good; but for the whole of mankind it is chimerical to form a plan to exclude ambition, envy, and the other malevolent passions from the breast—to insure habits of temperance, subordination, industry, and universal decorum: it would be as easy to contrive wings for our accommodation, to enable us to soar above the impurities of this lower atmosphere. It would, indeed, be to change our nature, to annihilate all those defects which are the chief causes of our outward calamities, and of our severest trouble; and much as this is to be wished, it is most visionary to expect that it ever will be accomplished; yet this improvement Mr. Owen proposes to effect, and its completion is absolutely necessary to insure the advantage even of security from want which his institutions offer.

But what is the most striking deficiency in his knowledge of human nature, is the readiness with which he would diminish the present motives to virtuous conduct to an infinite degree, and yet fear not the steady advance of human improvement. Philosophers have, before his time, paid the compliment to religion of acknowledging the necessity and utility of its threats and promises, to awe and influence the vulgar, in a manner favourable to the general cause of morality and good order. But these concessions are part of the degenerating ignorance of mankind, and he charges, without reserve, every form of religion which has hitherto prevailed, with "betraying absurdity, folly, and weakness," and with "being the essence of irrationality." What he would present to deter from evil, to rouse to good exertion and amiable conduct, are philosophical aphorisms on the tendency of actions: and the animating prospect which he holds out to the hopes of mankind is, a snug cottage for the retreat, and a well-planted grove for the perambulations of old age; and, having this hope, and viewing this Elysium for the reception of those who arrive at the years in which mankind are nearly incapable of sharing the pleasures of existence, the young will be animated to virtue, the middle-aged will be stimulated to purify themselves, to cultivate intellect, to be moderate in their desires and indulgences! All they have to fear is, being turned out into

general society: but they have nothing to fear, for it is certain they will be exactly what a superintending Committee, and their infallible teachers, choose to form them. Nor is it one of the least of his incongruities, that while he proposes a change, the greatest that society has ever undergone, he should be a decided enemy to every proposal of reform; as if there were no defects in the higher powers but the ignorance of his principles, and as if the men who shudder at the thought of any national change, should be so likely to co-operate with his schemes, as men who wish to try a grand experiment, for allowing the mass of mind in the nation more fully and equally to influence all national arts. Doubtless, also, in his imagination, which no difficulties appal, men capable of the duty, disinterested in their exertions, will be readily found to any extent for filling the stations of teachers of this new doctrine, for superintending the works of the establishment, and for co-operating fully in opinion and exertion with this great advocate of this most fanciful and extravagant revolution!

There are considerations arising out of the state of commerce and trade, which would in no small degree impede his success; but as his hopes rest chiefly upon an unfounded estimate of the invariable influence that can be exerted by one generation over another, and upon the certain result of experiments upon human nature, which must inevitably, to a greater or less degree, fail of success, I shall satisfy myself by having pointed them out as a general guide to the discovery of the fallacy of the plans which originate in a mind, as ignorant of human nature, as it is admirably bent upon promoting the welfare of the human race.

KAINOS.

TOMB OF ALFRED.



To the Editors of the Northern Star.

IN your Yorkshire Magazine for October, No. 4, p. 254, a Gentleman who signs himself R. mentions his visit to Little Driffield, with his observations on the burial place of King Alfred, and requests that any of your correspondents would give him some further information relative to the subject.

This gentleman (it is evident) supposes the monarch buried in the church of Little Driffield, to be Alfred, who, in our histories, is generally and deservedly surnamed the Great, and imagines the date in the inscription to have been altered by accident or carelessness. Both these suppositions, however, are erroneous. Alfred the Great died A. D. 900, or, according to some historians, A. D. 901, and was undoubtedly buried at Winchester, as may be seen in Rapin, with Tindal's notes, p. 97, folio.—The Prince who lies interred within the chancel at Little Driffield, is Alfred, a King of Northumbria, in the time of the Heptarchy. He is said to have been wounded in battle, at Eberston, a village six miles from Pickering, ten from Scarborough, and a little to the north of the road, lead-

ing from the latter place to Malton, and to have been carried to Driffield, where he died, and was buried. Concerning the cause and manner of his death most of our historians are silent: but all of them agree that it took place A. D, 705, the date mentioned in the inscription.

If your correspondent will take the trouble to consult Bigland's "Yorkshire," p. 378 and 426, articles *Ebberston* and *Driffield*, he will there meet with all the information on this subject that can be gathered from history or tradition. Yours,

J. B.

MODERN OBSERVANCE OF AN ANCIENT CUSTOM.

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To the Editors of the Northern Star.

IN the autumn of the year 1815, I was travelling on foot from Sheffield to Manchester: my first day's journey carried me to the Woodlands of Derbyshire, where I took up my abode for the night in a farm-house belonging to one of my friends. After supper I and the younger part of the family seated ourselves round a *peat* fire. In cheerful conversation I soon forgot the fatigues of my journey. All was enjoyment; and jest, and joke, and pleasantry floated through the small circle: the bee tastes not of more flowers in the day than we touched upon subjects during the night; we passed from this to that, "to one thing constant never."

In the course of the evening, love, the universal passion, became the subject of conversation; and one of the young females began to be rather humorous at the expense of another, concerning a certain garland that had been hung up, one night, on the roof of the house where she dwelt. Upon further enquiry I found it to be common in the Woodlands, for the acquaintance of the person deserted to weave a mourning garland, which is hung up during the night, on some part of the house of the forlorn swain or damsel; it should be worn on the head, and is, as I was informed, like a bee-hive in shape and size, and consists of the following plants:

Willow,	Maidenhair,
Ivy,	Thistle,
Rosemary,	Goose,
Broom,	Fir,
Fern,	Yew.

It is pleasant to a person, whose mood of mind is similar to mine, and who delights in viewing every thing through the prism of fancy, to discover traces of, and fix the mind in contemplation upon, the customs of more primitive generations. I discovered here in actual practice, a custom with which, prior to this time, I was only acquainted by means of the allusions made to it in the pastoral poetry of times gone by.

Having then a little time, I composed the following lines, in which I have embodied the custom, under the title of

LAMENT OF A DESERTED LOVER.

BRING me not words to cheer the heart,
 No joy to me can words impart:
 Fled are my hopes—my mind is low,
 For I have lost my Deary O.

I'll hie me to the thorn where she
 Hath often sat upon my knee;
 The thorn!—she's plac'd one in my breast,
 Which now deprives me of my rest.
 I thought to clasp within these arms
 The lovely Anne, with all her charms!
 I thought with her to glide through life,
 The loving man, the loving wife;
 I thought (vain thought!) I'd bliss in store,
 I thought no mortal could have more:
 She's gone,—and blessed another youth;
 Adieu to woman, love, and truth!

Now twine the garland, weave it too,
 Mingle plants of deadliest hue:—
 Fled are my hopes—my mind is low,
 For I have lost my Deary O.

Bring the fir from polar snow,
 Whose shade no joys of love doth know;
 Of dark fir bring a plenteous store,
 For I intend to love no more.
 Bring the gorse with sharpest prickles,—
 Touch it and the life-blood trickles,
 Emblem fit of love's keen stings,
 And the anguish which it brings.
 Bring willow and the dismal yew,
 The thistle and the bitter rue,
 And rosemary so deadly drear,
 And fern, and lonely maidenhair;—
 Alas! fit emblems to be worn
 By lover slighted and forlorn.

GLOTTIANUS.

COLLECTIONS AND RECOLLECTIONS.

*Camden's Comparison of Languages.*

I COME now to the last and sweetest point of the sweetness of our tongue, which shall appear the more plainly, if like two Turkeyes or the London drapers we match it with our neighbours. The Italian is pleasant, bit without sinews, as a still fleeting water. The French, delicate, but even nice as a woman, scarce daring to open her lips for fear of marring her countenance. The Spanish majesticall, but fulsome, running too much on the O, and terrible like the devil in a play. The Dutch manlike, but

withall very harsh, as one ready at every word to pick a quarrell. Now we in borrowing from them, give the strength of consonants to the Italian, the full sound of words to the French, the varietie of terminations to the Spanish, and the mollifying of more vowels to the Dutch, and so (like Bees) gather the honey of their good properties, and leave the dregs to themselves. And thus when substantialness combineth with delightfulness, fulness with fineness, seemliness with portliness, and currantness with stay-edness, how can the language which consisteth of all these, sound other than most full of sweetness?

America known to the Europeans before Columbus.

Extract from the *Journal de la Belgique*, for Dec. 5, 1816, as quoted in Dr. Franklin's *Private Correspondence*, vol. i. part i. p. 21.

Brussels, Dec. 4, 1816.

"In the last number of the *Magazine for the Sciences, Arts, and Letters*, published at Amsterdam, it is proved from new documents, which are very authentic, that it is not to Columbus, or to Vesputius, that we owe the discovery of America, but to MARTIN BREWERS, a native of Nuremberg, in Franconia. He was a most learned Geographer, Astronomer, and Navigator. He sailed in 1459, with a vessel equipped by the orders of Isabella, daughter of John II. King of Portugal, who was, at that time, Governess of Burgandy and Flanders. He first discovered Fayal, with the adjacent islands, called the Azores, which bore, for a long time, the name of the "*Ile of Flemings*." He inhabited for twenty years that city, where he established a colony of Flemings. Eight years before the expedition of Columbus, in 1484, he secretly applied to John II., who equipped a flotilla to give him all kinds of succours. Behens first discovered the Brazils, penetrated as far as the Straits of Magellan, and visited the country inhabited by the Patagonians. He made a map of his discoveries, delivered it to the King, and sent a copy of it to Nuremberg, his native city, where it is still preserved in the Archives of the city. It was after the inspection of this map, that Columbus undertook his expedition."

Comparative View of Life.

A poor Dervise, whose feet were naked for want of shoes, made a pilgrimage to Mecca, cursing his unhappy fate and accusing Heaven of cruelty. When he arrived at the gate of the grand mosque of Coufa, he perceived a poor man, who had by some accident lost both his feet. The sight of a man more unfortunate than himself afforded him some consolation, and convinced him that the distress was greater *to be without feet than without shoes*.

Royal Touch.

Of James I., with his strong faith in ghosts and witches, and lofty notions of indefeasible right and royal prerogative, it was not to be supposed that he of all men should think meanly or lightly of this operation. It accordingly appears that he very readily and warmly engaged in it, and actually became a most dexterous practitioner, to the no small satisfac-

tion and comfort, as we may suppose, of his liege subjects, as well as the advancement of his own fame, or at least the gratification of his vanity, of which he is well known to have possessed no common share. Nothing could delight him more than the idea that he could work miracles: his courtiers called him *Solomon*, but that idea was calculated to make him think himself greater than even Solomon. We are not informed how many patients underwent or felt the Royal Touch, but there is every reason to suppose that the number must have been very considerable.

Richards' History of the Royal Touch.

The Cemeteries of the Modern Greeks.

These are not in their churches, nor in the precincts of any city, but at a little distance from the town, in a space not enclosed by a wall, near the high-road. The tomb-stones are, some raised, some flat, and they are generally in a thin grove of cypress or yew trees. On certain days they are frequented by the relations of those who are lately dead, when, after a few tears and the depositing of a garland and a small lock of hair on the grave, the parties assume their accustomed liveliness, and spend the remainder of the visit in dancing and singing.—*Hobhouse.*

Names.

No name whatsoever is to be disliked in respect either of original, or of signification; for neither the good names do grace the bad, neither do evil names disgrace the good. If names are to be counted good or bad, in all countries both good and bad have been of the same surnames, which as they participate one with the other in glory, so sometimes in shame. Therefore for ancestors, parentage, and names (as Seneca said), let every man say, *Vix ea nostra voco*. Time hath intermingled and confused all, and we are come all to this present, by successive variable descents from high and low: as he saith more plainly, the low are descended from the high, and contrariwise, the high from low.

Change of Language.

As in the Latine tongue, the learned make, in respect of time, four *Idioms*, the *Ancient*, the *Latine*, the *Roman*, the *Mixt*; so we in ours make the *Ancient English-Saxon*, and the *Mixt*. But that you may see how powerfull time is in altering tongues as all things else, I will set down the Lord's Prayer as it was translated in sundrie ages, that you may see by what degrees our tongue is risen, and thereby conjecture how in time it may alter and fall again.

If we could set it down in the ancient *Saxon*, I mean in the tongue which the English used at their first arrivall here, about 440 years after Christ's birth, it would seem most strange and harsh Dutch, or geberiah, as women call it: or when they first embraced Christianitie, about the year of Christ 600. But the ancientest that I can find, was about 900 year since, about the year of Christ 700, found in ancient *Saxon* glossed Evangelists, in the hands of my good friend Mr. *Robert Bowyer*, written by *Eadfride*, the eight bishop of *Lindiffarne*, (which was after translated to *Durham*;) and divided according to the ancient *Canon of Eusebius*, not into

chapters; for *Stephen Langton*, Archbishop of *Canterburie*, first divided the Holy Scriptures into chapters, as *Robert Stephan* did lately into verse; and thus it is:—

Our Father which art in heaven be hallowed thine name,
 Vren Fader thic arch in heofnas Sic gehalgud thin noma
 come thy kingdome. Be thy will so as in heaven
 to cymeth thin ric. Sic thin willa sue is in heofnas,
 and in earth. Oure lofe Super-stiantiall give us to day,
 and in eortho. Vren hlaf ofer wirtlic sel us to daeg,
 and forgive us debts oures, so we forgive debts oures, and
 and forget us scylda urna, sue we forgefán scyldgum vrum, and
 do not leade us into temptation. But deliver every one from evill.
 so inlead vsith in custnung. Ah gefrig vrich from ifle. Amen.

Some 200 years after, I find this somewhat varied in two translations:

Thur vre fader the earte oa heofnun Si thin nama gehalgod. Cum thin
 ric. Si thin willa on eorthan, swa swa on heofenum. Syle us to daeg urn
 daily trespasses
 dagthanican hlaf And forgif us ure gyltas swa, swa we forgifath tham the
 against us have trespassed Be it so.
 with us agyltath. And ne led the us on costnung, Ac alys us from yfle.
 Siit swa.

China.

As the recent embassy of Lord Amherst to the Chinese government has brought that vast empire into more prominent notice with the British public, it is presumed the following particulars relative to it will not be uninteresting to the reader.

The first point worthy of remark is the immense magnitude of the Chinese dominions, which in this respect excel those of all the powers of Europe united, being upwards of 4,500 miles from E. to W. and 2,700 from N. to S. This amazing extent of territory is all governed by one absolute Sovereign, who is the unlimited master of the lives and property of 200 millions of people.

This stupendous monarchy is as singular for its antiquity as its extent; the history of China being traceable from age to age further back than the records of any other country in existence.

The internal commerce of China is next worthy of notice; this is almost beyond calculation; and an idea of it can only be formed by considering the immense number of rivers and canals that intersect every part of the empire. These are continually covered with *junks*, or Chinese merchant-vessels, lying in close order, and unceasingly receiving, conveying, and distributing the produce of the various provinces.

Agriculture is highly esteemed in China, and the husbandman enjoys many privileges from which the merchant and mechanic are excluded. Taxes are mostly paid in commodities, which are conveyed by water-carriage to Peking, and the other great cities of the empire, where they are sold by the Emperor's directions, to defray the expenses of the government.

Other sources of revenue are derived from the port duties ; and the profits of salt are entirely devoted to the public service. There is also a capitation-tax.

The laws of China are founded upon principles of the purest morality, and are such as have existed from the earliest antiquity, —no change of dynasty having ever occasioned any alteration of the fundamental institutions of the empire. The poorest subject has the right of appeal in criminal cases to the highest tribunals, and, failing of relief, to the Emperor himself, who alone has the power of life and death. In civil causes, the last appeal is intrusted to the Viceroy of each province.

The government of China is founded on the patriarchal basis ; the Emperor is supposed to be the father of his people, and his authority is derived from his parental dominion. There are several tribunals for the management of the different branches of the government, whose duties are entirely distinct, and who are under the immediate control of the Emperor, to whom they make periodical reports.

The name of the present sovereign is Kia King ; he is a young man of middling stature, expert in the use of the bow, and partial to the sports of the field ; of a violent and capricious temper, and in the habit of indulging himself in private, by relaxations of pleasure, from the strict formality he is compelled to undergo in public.

Biography.

MEMOIR OF THE REV. JOHN BALGUY, M. A.

To the Editors of the Northern Star.

THE following Memoir of a Gentleman of this town, whose talents raised him to considerable eminence in the learned world, compiled from the best information I have access to, may serve to occupy a page or two in some future number of your Magazine, and be interesting to some of your readers ; and if so, your insertion of it will oblige

A CONSTANT READER.

Sheffield, Oct. 17, 1817.

JOHN BALGUY was a clergyman of considerable eminence in the Church of England. Sheffield has the honour of having given birth to this gentleman, on the 12th of August, 1686. His father, Mr. Thomas Balguy, was, for a period of thirty years, Master of the Free Grammar-School in this place ; and from him he seems to have received the first rudiments of his grammatical education. By his mother's side, he was descended from Dr. Westfield, Bishop of Bristol, of whom there is some account in Wood's *Athenæ Oxon.* At the age of ten, our pupil had the misfortune to lose his paternal instructor, and was in consequence placed under the care of Mr. Danbuz, who succeeded to the mastership of the same school. Here we may reasonably suppose, he made considerable attainments, as at the age of sixteen he was admitted of St. John's College,

Cambridge. From some circumstance or other, an unfavourable bias seems to have been given to his mind, during the earlier part of the time he spent there; for he has frequently been heard to lament, in the more advanced part of his life, that nearly two years of his residence there, were almost entirely employed in reading the lighter and less substantial productions of the day. Sometimes the slightest incident however, is sufficient to effect a total change in the habits, and direct to laudable objects, those talents which before have been employed to useless purposes. LIVY, the great Roman Historian, fell into his hands at the end of this period, and he was so completely captivated by his author, as to show from that time, a decided taste and relish for more serious studies.

The event proved; that he was afterwards not wanting in application; for in little more than a year after, he was admitted to the degree of B. A. Soon after he had obtained this honour, he left the University, and engaged for a time in superintending, (either as Head Master, or during a vacancy) the Free Grammar School, in his native town. Here he did not stay long, for we find that in 1708, he was received into the family of Mr. Banks, as private tutor to his son, John Banks, Esq. afterwards of Revesby, in the county of Lincoln, and grandfather of Sir Joseph Banks, President of the Royal Society a gentleman eminently distinguished as a zealous cultivator, and an ardent promoter of philosophical and natural knowledge.

In 1710, Mr. Balguy was admitted to Deacon's orders, and in the following year, was ordained a Priest, by Dr. Sharpe, Archbishop of York. Through the interest of his patron, Mr. Banks, he was introduced to Mr. Bright, of Badsworth, and was recommended by him to his father, Sir Henry Liddel, grandfather to Lord Ravensworth, who, at that time, lived at Ravensworth Castle, in the county of Durham. By him, he was presented with the donative of Lamesly and Tanfield, in that county. There is one circumstance, which shews him, at this period, to have been a man of considerable regularity of application, which deserves to be mentioned in this place. For the first four years after he had received this small preferment, he did not pass a single week without writing a new sermon. This he appears to have done from the strongest conviction of its propriety and importance; indeed, so anxious was he, that his own example should be followed by his son, that he committed two hundred of these valuable compositions at once, to the flames, most of which would have done honour to the first composers.

In 1715, he entered into a matrimonial alliance with Miss Sarah Broomhead, daughter of Mr. Christopher Broomhead of Sheffield, by whom he had only one son, the late Dr. Balguy, Archdeacon of Winchester. This event occasioned his leaving the family of Sir H. Liddel, and he lived at a house not far distant, called Fox-Close, where he enjoyed for a considerable time the friendship of Geo. Liddel Esq. a younger son of Sir Henry, who was Member for Berwick-upon-Tweed. But Mr. Balguy was no longer destined to spend his days in the privacy of retirement; in 1718 he came forward as a champion in the famous Bangorian controversy in a work entitled *Sylvius' Examination of certain doctrines lately taught and defended by the Rev. Mr. Stebbing*; and in the following year he published *Sylvius'*

Letter to the Rev. Dr. Sherlock, in which that gentleman was treated with some severity, although it is but justice to Mr. Balguy to add, that he never violated the rules of good manners. It is pleasing to observe the candour and good sense with which the Doctor received this castigation from Mr. Balguy. In a letter written to our author about the time of his translation from Bangor to Salisbury, he thus expresses himself: "If the relation I stand in to you, should hereafter afford me an opportunity of being better known to you, it will be very acceptable and agreeable to me. If I have wished you well, (and that I have, you have been rightly informed,) it was owing to your merit and great abilities, and the opinion I received of you, from your late writings. When I say your *late* writings, I have no intension to find fault with your former writings; least of all, with what more immediately concerns myself; in regard to which, I can truly say, I never had a moment's resentment against you in my life. We differ in opinion upon some points, but that is so far from lessening the esteem I have for your judgment, that there is nobody I would more readily desire to converse with, on these points, than yourself." The two publications above alluded to, were written in defence of Bishop Hoadly. Mr. Stebbing having written against them, our author again appeared from the press in 1720, in the cause of the Bishop, in a work entitled, *Sylvius' defence of a Dialogue between a Papist and a Protestant, in answer to the Rev. Mr. Stebbing, &c.* This also being answered by Stebbing, he was preparing again to appear before the public, but was prevailed upon, by Dr. Hoadly to relinquish his intentions.

In 1726, he attacked some of the principles advanced by Shaftesbury, in his "*Characteristics*," in a *letter to a Deist on the excellence and beauty of virtue &c.* In this year also he was admitted to the degree of M. A. In 1727—8, he was collated by Bishop Hoadly to a prebend in the Church of Salisbury, from which preferment, he had the right of presenting to four livings and alternately to two others. The best of them did not fall in his life time; but two small livings were given by him to Mr. Robinson and his son. In 1727 or 8 he preached an Assize Sermon at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the subject of which was party-spirit, and which was printed by order of the Judges. In 1728, also he attacked Mr. Hutcheson's *Enquiry into the Origin of our Ideas of Moral Beauty and Virtue*, in a very masterly and candid manner, under the title of *The Foundation of Moral Goodness, or a farther Enquiry, &c.*

In 1729, through the good offices of his friends in the Chapter at Durham, and supported by the Bishop (Dr. Talbot), he obtained the Vicarage of Northallerton, in Yorkshire, at that time worth about £270 a year, on which preferment he continued till his death. Though he was not without the means of promoting his own advancement, by the means of his intimacy with Dr. Blackburne, Archbishop of York, and Dr. Chandler, Bishop of Durham, whose solicitations he had frequently refused to accept.*

* The writer of this article, has heard it stated, that he refused a Bishopric, which is said to have been tendered to him in consequence of his great learning and acquirements. Of the truth of this circumstance, he has no means of ascertaining, and therefore does not pledge himself for its accuracy.

In this year, he published the second part of the *Foundation of Moral Goodness, &c.* in which he replies with great force of argument, to some remarks of Lord Darcey. About this time, a question was much agitated about the first spring of action in the Deity. Mr. Grove contended, that it was *Wisdom*; Mr. Bayes, that it was *Benevolence*; whilst our author, in a work entitled, *Divine Rectitude, or a Brief Enquiry concerning the Moral Perfections of the Deity, &c.* maintained, that it was *Rectitude*, and he is generally understood to have had the advantage over his opponent, Mr. Bayes, for between our author and Mr. Grove, the difference seems to have been only verbal. This Essay was soon followed by *A second letter to a Deist, concerning a book entitled, Christianity as old as the Creation, &c.* To this succeeded, *The Law of Truth, or the Obligations of Reason essential to all Religion, &c.* Most of these pieces were afterwards reprinted, and dedicated to Bishop Hoadly.* In 1741, he published his *Essay on Redemption*, in which Bishop Hoadly, though highly pleased with the work, did not think that he had altogether succeeded in the positive part. This was the last work of Mr. Balguy's, except two volumes of sermons, (one of them posthumous) that saw the light.

On reviewing the works, and the life of Mr. Balguy, he may justly be ranked, in point of learning and scholarship, with Hoadly, Clarke and Sherlock, which will be considered by the intelligent reader and theological student as no mean praise. His works will be esteemed by the judicious of all parties, as masterly productions; and though some of his philosophical opinions may be thought erroneous, his principles will be applauded, and his discourses admired as some of the best in the English language.

There is one feature in the character of the subject of this memoir, which as a controversial writer, will serve decidedly to recommend him to the friends of liberality and truth,—his spirit of catholicism and moderation. Towards Dissenters of every class, not excepting the Roman Catholics, (though no man in the world liked Popery less than himself) he showed every mark of respect and esteem without regarding their mutual differences. Among other Dissenters of note, he was acquainted with the late Lord Barrington, and Philip Glover Esq. author of *an Enquiry concerning Virtue and Happiness*, published in 1751, with the latter of whom he had a philosophical correspondence. Nevertheless it is believed: he was in principle firmly and conscientiously attached to the Church of England. Having had through life a delicate constitution, he frequented Harrowgate every season, where,

* The following extract from a letter which the Bishop addressed to our Author, relating to this dedication, will serve to shew in what esteem he was held by so distinguished a Prelate. "I have prevented multitudes of Dedications to myself, and hitherto discouraged every one that hath offered itself; but there are some persons, at least one, from whom such things cannot be disagreeable. I cannot think it a blameable vanity, even to be proud of a public mark of esteem, from those who deserve the highest themselves, and something as different from being tickled with the common nauseous panegyric, as any thing can be. In a letter to Lady Sandon, the Bishop writes:—"I remember in *Don Quixote* a saying—"Though I know this man to be a coxcomb; yet how sweet is flattery even from him!"—What must I say when it comes from a man of great and uncommon sense, who believes every word of it to be true."

on the 21st of September, 1748, he departed this life, in the 63d year of his age.

Such is the character of this man, who, for independence of mind, and amiableness of manners, need not shrink from a comparison with Yorkshire's noblest sons.

T. J. L.

MEMOIR OF HENRY BRIGGS.

To the Editor of the Northern Star.

Sir,

THE following biographical notice of a native of Yorkshire who attained considerable eminence in Mathematics, though not original, will, I trust, be interesting to the Readers of the Northern Star.

CRITO.

HENRY BRIGGS, an eminent benefactor to mathematical science, was born about 1556, in the parish of Halifax. He received his academical education at St. John's College, Oxford, of which he became a Fellow; and having distinguished himself by the study of mathematics, he was appointed examiner and reader in that science. On the establishment of Gresham College, he was chosen, in 1596, its first Geometry Professor. About this time he constructed a table for finding the latitude from an observation of the variation of the compass, by an instrument described in Gilbert's work, "De Magnete." The new invention of logarithms, however was the subject which chiefly occupied his thoughts; and in his lectures at Gresham College, he proposed an alteration of their scale, from the form given them by their inventor, Lord Napier, to one in which 1 should be the logarithm of the ratio; from 1 to 10. For this purpose, his zeal for science led him to take a journey to Scotland, in order to hold a conference with Lord Napier, and his arguments produced the adoption of his improvement. He then set about calculating logarithmic tables upon this plan, which were published successively as he proceeded, and displayed indefatigable industry, joined with great inventive powers.

In 1619, he was nominated the first Savilian Professor of Geometry, at Oxford; and soon after resigned his place at Gresham College, and settled at Merton College, which thenceforth became his residence for life. He passed his time in studious retirement, deeply engaged in scientific pursuits, and the duties of his office, and esteemed for his obliging disposition and integrity, till his death, in January, 1630. He was author of several works relative to geometry and arithmetic, besides the tables above-mentioned.

BRIGGS became acquainted with Archbishop Usher on a visit of the latter to England, in 1609, and was long his correspondent, though two only of his letters are printed in Parr's Collection. In one of them, alluding to some question in divinity, he says, "My opinion is, he that doth most good is the honestest man."

Original Poetry,

AN ADDRESS TO THE SANDS OF
AN HOUR-GLASS.

Unconscious monitors! that smoothly
flow
With noiseless speed, like human life
away,
Aid me, from your perpetual course to
draw
Some pleasing theme for an instructive
lay:
Ye show that time is fleet, and as ye
stray,
A thousand past enjoyments call to mind;
A thousand feats perform'd in youth's
bright day,
When lively hope indulg'd, with me-
mory twin'd,
And I to all the ills of future life was blind.

The smiling scenes of childhood first
appear,
O retrospection lov'd! for all around
Was charming then, and beautiful and
clear,
Then all my wants to narrow compass
bound
(With nought but joy when those desires
were crown'd)
Indulgent friends delighted to supply;
Or if distress were for a moment found,
They, kindly soothing, quell'd each ris-
ing sigh,
And kiss'd away the tear that sparkled in
mine eye.

These pass away, and youth's enraptur'd
hours
Of health and gaiety my notice claim,
When all the paths of life were strew'd
with flow'rs,
Which scarce disclos'd a thorn to wound
my frame;
When light, and only light afflictions
came;
Ere I had learn'd to doubt a smile or tear;

Or years had come my ardent mind to
tame;
When all who spake of love were deem'd
sincere,
And sickness, age, and pain, too distant
seem'd to fear.

Progressive years conduct me to my
prime,
Which all my noblest faculties displays,
Matur'd, but not impair'd by changing
time;
When wisdom tames but quenches not
the blaze
Of thoughts that scorch'd in youth's im-
petuous days;
That stage of life, when, like a full-blown
flow'r,
(Ere yet its fragrance flies its bloom de-
cays)
The mind and form of man display that
pow'r,
Which they can ne'er possess but in life's
noon-tide hour.

If when the day retires advancing night
Brings gloom and darkness, yet the
deepening shade
Discloses fairer objects for the sight,
Than aught which morning's cloudless
hours display'd:
So, the' protracted life is often made
To suffer woes to earlier years unknown
Yet it hath blissful scenes that rarely fade,
And its declining path is often strewn
With pleasures which can be enjoy'd by
age alone.

Well-grounded hopes that those whom
we have lov'd,
But lost, and mourn'd with many a fruit-
less tear,
Will soon be found again, and as we
prov'd
A virtuous friendship while together here,

We shall renew that intercourse so dear
 In brighter worlds, where nothing
 comes to harm,
 No danger threatens, no disease comes
 near:
 These, these alone, should give e'en age
 a charm,
 And take from life prolong'd each object
 of alarm.

Such is the train of thought call'd forth
 by you,
 In which the present, past, and future
 blend,
 As silently and quickly you pursue
 Your life-like course, advancing to the
 end
 Of all your movements, pointing like a
 friend
 With steady finger to life's latest day:
 And if above your stirless forms I bend,
 Still I a silent monitor survey,
 Which warns me of an hour when I shall
 cease to stray.

J. D.

TRANSLATIONS FROM PETRARCH.

SONETTO COX.

CHI vuol veder quantunque può Natura,
 E'l Ciel tra noi; venga a mirar costei,
 Ch' è sola un Sol, non par agli occhi miei
 Ma al mondo cieco, che virtù non cura:
 E venga tosto; perchè Morte fura
 Prima i migliori, e lascia star i rei:
 Questa aspettata al regno degli Dei
 Cosa bella mortal passa, e non dura:
 Vedrà s'arriva a tempo, ogni virtute,
 Ogni bellezza, ogni real costume
 Giunti in un corpo con mirabil tempre.
 Allor dirà, che mie rime son mute,
 L'ingegno offeso dal soverchio lume:
 Ma se più tarda, avrà da pianger sem-
 pre.

STRANGER, whose curious glance delights
 to trace
 What Heaven and nature joined to form
 most rare;
 Here view mine eye's bright sun, a sight
 so fair,

That purblind worlds, like me, enamour'd
 gaze.
 But speed thy step; for Death with rapid
 pace
 Pursues the best, nor makes the bad his
 care:
 Call'd to the skies through yon blue
 fields of air,
 On buoyant plume the mortal Grace obeys.
 Then haste, and mark in one rich form
 combin'd
 (And, for that dazzling lustre dimm'd
 my eye,
 Chide the weak efforts of my trembling
 lay)
 Each charm of person and each power of
 mind—
 But slowly if thy lingering foot comply,
 Grief and repentant shame shall mourn
 thy brief delay.

F. R. S.

SONETTO CCXV.

O DOLCI sguardi, o parolette accorte;
 Or fia mai! di ch'io vi riveggia ed oda!
 O chiome bionde, di che'l cor m'annoda
 Amor, e così presso il mena a morte:
 O bel viso a me dato in dura sorte,
 Di ch'io sempre pur pianga, e mai non
 goda!
 Oh dolce inganno, ed amorosa froda;
 Darmi un piacere, che sol pena m'apporta!
 E se talor de' begli occhi soavi,
 Ove mia vita e'l mio pensiero alberga,
 Forse mi vien qualche dolcezza offerta;
 Subito, acciò ch'ogni mio ben disperga,
 E m' allontane, or fa cavalli, or m'ivi
 Fortuna, ch'al mio mal sempre si porta.

Oh angel looks! oh accents of the skies!
 You shall I see, or hear you once again!
 Oh golden tresses which my heart en-
 chains,
 And lead it forth a willing sacrifice!
 Oh face of beauty, given in anger's guise,
 Which still I not enjoy, and still com-
 plain!
 Oh dear delusions! Oh bewitching pain!
 Transports at once my punishment and
 prize!

If haply those soft eyes some kindly beam
(Eyes, where my soul and all my thoughts
reside)

Vouchsafe in tender pity to bestow;
Sudden, of all my joys the merriest tried,
Fortune, with steed or ship dispels the
gleam,
Fortune, with stern behest still prompt
to work my woe.

F. R. S.

TO JULIA.

WHEN o'er these lines you cast a pensive
eye,
Think on their import,—on eternity!
My last prophetic tidings would prepare
Your anxious mind affecting truths to hear;
And ere these pages reach your eastern
shore,
This drooping heart will throb with life no
more.
Five lingering moons have slowly past
away,
Since pain and sickness marked each clos-
ing day;
Stretched on my couch I seek the soothing
power
Which Fancy yields, to cheer the lonely
hour:
Her fair illusions bring again to view
Those dear, those blissful hours I spent with
you;
Our childish sports, our youthful pleasures
seem
To rise like visions in a pleasing dream;
With magic skill she paints each varying
form,
And veils with sun-shine the impending
storm;
O'er my charmed mind her fair creation
steals,
Whilst her bright world of wonders she
reveals.
So, on the gloomy wave, the gems of night
Shed the soft lustre of their trembling light:
So, on the darkened rock, in silvery rays,
The wandering moon with casual beauty
plays:

So loveliest tints adorn the azure skies,
Till storms obscure, and clouds portentous
rise.

Think, dearest Julia! think with what
excess

Of interest now I seek your happiness;
I who, with awful wonder, try to trace
My future home through realms of bound-
less space,

Whilst on the confines of the grave I see
The pathless ocean of futurity.

For me no more the early breezes blow;
On me no vernal gales can health bestow;
No more the landscape of unnumbered dyes,
Unveils its beauties to these closing eyes;
My fingers try no more, with madie skill,
To guide the pencil or direct the quill;
And whilst my heart indites this tender lay,
My hand that heart refuses to obey:
A sister's hand, which many a tear bedews,
With trembling care, the mournful task
pursues.

Neglected now the vacant canvas lies;
No forms are there to meet enquiring eyes;
To melt the soul, or draw the ready tear,
No pity-moving features now appear;
The noble mien, the all-subduing eye,
Beaming with truth, and with benignity;—
The hero's manly brow and martial air
We trace not now,—no hero's form is there;
The look of innocence, the smile of joy,
No more my imitative pow'rs employ:
And, what is more afflictive far to me,
My Julia's native land I must not see;
Must ne'er beneath your sun's imperial ray
Recal the joys of Europe's milder day;
Think on her sloping lawns, her woodland
dales,

Her purpled heaths and gay luxuriant vales;
The shelter'd glens where fragrant flowrets
blow,
The violet's azure, and the lily's snow;
Retrace the haunts we used to love so well,
And waken echo in her lonely cell;
Invite the sweet musician to prolong
The solemn anthem, or the cheerful song.

Thus, dearest Julia! have I tried t' impart
The varying feelings of a pensive heart:

But, in my last concluding lines, you'll see
How kind and gracious is my God to me.
For as the feeble taper's light retires
Before the glowing sun's resplendent fires,
So my rapt soul looks down on earthly
things,
And to a heavenly shrine her tribute brings;
Resigned and grateful, she desires to prove
Her firm reliance on her Maker's love.

Now, dearest friend! receive my last
adieu:

In those bliss'd hours will I remember you,
When to the throne of mercy I repair,
And daily pay my dutious homage there;
Or ere at night I close my languid eyes,
Still shall the fervent prayer for Julia rise.
Yet one word more my dying love would
breathe;

One parting token would that love be-
queathe:

Keep, for my sake, the gem where truths
divine

Engraven are, whose riches far outshine
The brightest treasures in Golconda's mine.

I. A.

Chesterfield, Oct. 29, 1817.

ON MILTON.

HEAV'N'S gate was open'd—and the holy
choir

With voice symphonious swell'd their golden
lyres;

Around the throne th'exalted Cherubs sung,
And grand seraphic strains respondent rung:

Th' ETERNAL'S praises fill'd the gen'ral
sound,

And lofty hallelujahs echo'd round!

"O wond'rous vision!" (thus my soul
began)

"What excellent divinity of man,
What pow'r of inspiration can proclaim,
Th' unbounded glories of Jehovah's name?
Where, 'mong the Muses' vot'ries can we
find

That rich idea, that gigantic mind,

Whose lines such heav'nly beauties could
unfold,

As the sweet raptures of (his hour behold!)
Arise! great MILTON! Orb of Light! arise!
And throw thy radiance o'er the sacred
skies!

Oh, blest of Bards! to thee—to thee 'twas
giv'n

To fathom Hell and scale the vault of
Heav'n:—

To sing, in sacred Eden's happy bow'rs,
In choral numbers with th' angelic pow'rs;
(As yet that garden knew no subtle snare,
And infant Nature bless'd the pious pair.)
To sing the horrors of the depths below,
Where anguish yawns and fires eternal
glow;

Where fiends on fiends in wild distraction
stare,

And painful groans bespeak the dark de-
spair:

To sing th' Omnipotent's victorious arms
Against indignant Satan's vain alarms;
That haughty Spirit's deep avenging wiles
That poison'd fond credulity with smiles:
To sing that matchless Sacrifice of Love,
That ransom'd man and charm'd the hosts
above,

And shew'd, in human form, the sacred road,
That leads at once to happiness and God.

Not black Beelzebub, in terms more fierce,
Could rouse ambition, than thy glowing
verse:

Not Satan's tongue more luring wordem-
ploy'd,

Till love was stain'd and innocences de-
stroy'd;

From Raphael's voice not sweeter music
flow'd,

For thine, like his, proceeds from Nature's
God:

In thee all pow'rs of poesy unite,
To move with horror, wonder, and delight.

ANGUS.

—, near Halifax, Nov. 7, 1817.

ON THE ROYAL INFANT,

Still-born, Nov. 5, 1817.

"O fairest Flower! no sooner blown than blasted."
Milton.

A THRONE on earth awaited Thee;
A Nation long'd to see thy face,
Heir to a glorious Ancestry,
And Father of a mightier Race.

Vain hope! that throne thou must not fill;
Thee may that Nation ne'er behold;
Thine ancient House is heirless still,
Thy line shall never be unroll'd.

Yet while we mourn thy flight from earth,
Thine was a destiny sublime;
Caught up to Paradise in birth,
Plucked by Eternity from Time:

The Mother knew her Offspring dead:—
O was it grief, or was it love,
That broke her heart?—The Spirit fled
To seek her nameless Child above.

Led by his natal star, she trod
His path to heaven:—the meeting there,
And how they stood before their God,
The day of judgment shall declare.

J. M.

Sheffield, Nov. 12, 1817.

Analytical Catalogue.

TRAVELS in some parts of North America, in the years 1804, 1805, and 1806, by Robert Sutcliff. Embellished with six Views. 12mo. pp. 293, price 6s. 1811.

WE enter upon an Analysis of this little work with great satisfaction, because, to those of our readers who have a relish for this department of literature, we can promise abundance of amusement. The high eulogium which a critic in the Monthly Review has lately passed upon it will be found fully borne out by its merits, and excite perhaps some surprise that those merits should have lain so long unobserved.—As the editor's memoir of its author is so brief, we give it, by way of prelude, in his own words:

"Robert Sutcliff was the second son of the late Dr. Abraham Sutcliff, who practised, with much skill and reputation, as a physician, in Sheffield, and who died there in 1799. At Sheffield, the author, who was born and educated in the religious Society of Friends, served his apprenticeship; and afterwards settled there in business as a merchant. In this line he continued for several years, and dealt extensively with transatlantic connections; which, after some time, rendered it expedient for him to make two voyages to America, for the settlement of his affairs. The latter voyage, and the travels subsequent to it, comprise the transactions which are now offered to the public.

"In the year 1806, the author returned to England, and continued there till the year 1811, when he conceived that a residence in America might prove more advantageous to him. He accordingly, with his wife and one daughter, the only surviving child of a very numerous family, embarked for New-York, with the view of settling in that country."

The narrative commences with the author's departure from Sheffield to Liverpool, briefly describing those objects most worthy of a traveller's note in the intermediate space. Arrived at that great town, several days were spent in visiting its benevolent institutions and the Botanic Garden, and a few pages hurry us with the author amid

the mighty "wonders of the deep." The incidents and curiosities attending a somewhat tedious voyage are related with much interest, and, after reaching New-York in safety, the author proceeds to Philadelphia. From that capital he directs his course to Baltimore, thence to Richmond, and from Richmond he returns to Philadelphia. A stay of several months at this place furnishes much interesting matter, and at the end of that period the author sets out for New-York, and, after his arrival there, shortly after proceeds northerly through the Genessee country on his way to the Falls of Niagara. — Leaving these stupendous cataracts, he sets his face towards his old quarters, and arrives safely at Merion, near Philadelphia, after having traversed about one thousand miles. The author's commercial concerns again carrying him to Washington and Baltimore, several amusing incidents are the fruit of this journey. On returning to Merion, he prepares to leave America, and with that view he shortly after sets out for New-York, whence he again embarks on the Atlantic, and thus, after an absence of more than two years, he is privileged to reach his native shores in safety. "In this period," he writes in conclusion, "I had travelled upwards of ten thousand miles, without meeting with any unpleasant accident. When I consider that in this space I twice crossed the Atlantic Ocean, and that sometimes my way lay through the uncleared forests of America, where I often met with various tribes of what are called Savage Indians, I want language to express the feelings of gratitude which often arise in my breast, for my numerous preservations and unmerited favours."

We now give our readers such promiscuous extracts as may enable them to form an idea of the style in which this interesting little volume is executed. —

During our author's stay at Philadelphia, he "accompanied some friends to take a view of the skeleton of a Mammoth, which was carefully put together, and set up in a convenient room, in the city. When clothed with flesh, this animal must have been of enormous bulk. The tusks were upwards of six feet in length, and the leg bones appeared about the thickness of the wrist of a middle-sized person. In comparing the bones of this animal with those of an elephant, a considerable difference is observed, particularly about the feet; those of the Mammoth resembling the feet of a beast of prey more than the elephant, appearing to be armed with sharp claws. One of the claws, about eight inches in length, which was found near the skeleton, I had in my hands. An animal of such bulk, so armed, must have been very destructive to the creatures around him. The Indians have a tradition, that on this account the Great Spirit decreed that the whole species should become extinct. Near the banks of the large rivers in this country, and generally near the salt-springs, the bones of these animals are found. In the inland parts of America all kinds of cattle are excessively fond of salt, and, as in other parts of the world, there are here many springs whose waters are brackish. Contiguous to these springs, the clay and earth, over which the waters have run, are impregnated with salt; and to these places, all kinds of wild cattle frequently resort, and are seen licking the earth with great eagerness. These places are called Salt Licks by the inhabitants, and on the Banks of the Ohio is a place of this sort, called the Bigbone Lick, on account of the great numbers of Mammoth bones which are found buried in its vicinity. From this it seems as if these enormous creatures stationed themselves near the salt-springs, that they might make a prey of the animals which resorted to them; and, it is very probable, that the old Mammoths, in particular, might station themselves in places like these, where, at last, they would die of old age."

At the commencement of the year 1805, the cold in America was remarkably intense, being 20 deg. below the freezing point. Its sudden effects upon the Delaware, which has a rapid current, the tide flowing to the height of six feet, and at low water exposing to view some banks, are thus told:—"These circumstances," he observes, "produce a very singular and romantic appearance, by the large sheets of ice being obstructed and accumulated in various parts of the river, having the resemblance of large blocks of white marble piled on heaps. There being a constant intercourse between the two shores of the Delaware, it is curious to observe the various means which the owners of the ferry-boats use, to counteract the effects of the frost, on its first setting in, so as to preserve the communication open. On these occasions they make use of a boat that has two sliders, one on each side the keel, shod with iron; and, as the shallow parts of the river are first frozen, they sail as usual over the deep parts first, and on coming to those which are frozen, they drag the boat out of the water, and push it along the ice, until they come to the deep places, when the boat is again plunged into the water. Thus they go on until they reach the opposite shore; and as it will, in course, sometimes happen, in the early part of the frost, that between the deep and the shallow water, the ice is not sufficiently strong to support the boat, in this case it is common for one of the ferrymen to sit at the head of the boat, with his feet hanging out, loaded with a pair of heavy iron-bound shoes, and with a long pole in his hands. With these he labours with all his might, to break the ice, and make way for the boat."

The following domestic picture of a native family, visited by our author after he had passed the Mohawk, at a place called Brothertown, will no doubt be interesting to our readers:—"The schoolmaster of this Indian village, who is paid by Friends, introduced me to a chief named Hendricks, with whom I had some conversation: we sat about an hour by the fire-side of a pretty large family of Indians, where it was pleasant to see the spinning-wheel go briskly round. There were 16 or 18 Indians round the fire; the older part of the family sat on a bench in front, and the little Indians on the ground on each side. The fire was made at the end of the building, and the smoke found its way through the roof, without the aid of a chimney. The walls and roof were hung with ears of Indian corn, and other winter provisions. It is difficult to describe my feelings, on sitting down with an Indian family in this way. In a sympathising mind, sensations of pity and compassion will predominate. On the other hand, it is not unlikely that a similar feeling may prevail in the breasts of these children of the forest, towards those who may consider themselves as raised far above them in education and civilized life. It is remarkable that an Indian boy or girl is rarely found willing to change native habits for those of towns or cities; but there are many instances I am told, of those who are called civilized people, assimilating their manners with the Indians; and of giving their mode of life the preference. Man, as man, is a strange and incomprehensible being when left to himself, whether in what is called a savage or a civilized state. In either, when so left, he stands equally a ready instrument in the hand of the common enemy of the peace and happiness of the world."

Of the Falls of Niagara he says,—“The first view of this wonderful cataract, is from the principal road, which, though not the most complete, is perhaps as beautiful as any; but being from a situation which is level with the river above the Falls, a considerable part of the cataract is hid from the eye. After taking a circuit of about a mile, the path leads down a steep precipice, which is descended with considerable difficulty, and not without the aid of a long ladder, placed there by a neighbouring planter, as well

for his own conveniency, as for that of strangers. Immediately below the cataract, the river is confined between two steep rocks that form a deep winding valley, through which the waters flow in their course towards Lake Ontario. This valley is terminated by a perpendicular rock of 53 yards in height, which runs across, forming an angle pointing up the river, over which this vast body of water precipitates itself with astonishing rapidity, and with a noise so tremendous that it can scarcely be described. On the top of the rock is a small island, which divides the cataract into two parts, and in such a manner that the greater part of the water pours over the rocks at the extreme head of the valley, and the rest on one side of it. A little above, opposite Chippaway, the river is two miles over; but directly above the Falls it narrows to about a mile in breadth. I was informed by Joseph Ellicot and his brother, at whose house I lodged, that they had twice measured the Falls, and found them to be 158 feet in height, and about 1800 yards in width from the opposite edges of the river. I was told by the ferryman that about 16 miles above the Falls, the river was nearly one mile in width, and that in the middle it was 40 feet in depth; and in common, the stream ran at the rate of six miles in the hour. If this is really the case, and I have no cause to doubt it, the quantity of water passing over the Falls, and continually suspended between the top and bottom, may be more than 400,000 tons. If the additional weight and velocity gained by a fall of 158 feet, be added, the weight of these prodigious columns of water would exceed three millions of tons. Such an enormous specific gravity falling at once into the gulf below, may bring the accounts of the Falls being heard, under favourable circumstances, at the distance of 40 or 60 miles, within the limits of credibility.

“Having reached the bottom of the precipice, and approached as near to the cataract as I could, with apparent safety, I sat down, and spent about two hours in contemplating this astonishing natural curiosity, which is said to be the greatest cataract in the world. The tremendous roar arising from the Falls, added to the awful sublimity of the spectacle of such an uncommon body of water rushing headlong from the rock, with the beautiful surrounding perspective, altogether form a scene which it is impossible to describe. As the morning was bright and clear, a beautiful rainbow was constantly observable in the clouds of mist and spray, that are continually arising from the water below. Here I held my forenoon meeting, and though no words were uttered, it could scarcely be called a silent meeting; the objects before me loudly proclaiming the power and majesty of the Great First Cause and Creator of all things.”

At the commencement of the year 1806, we find the following observations:—“On a retrospect of my travels in this continent, I could not avoid recalling to mind the beauty and grandeur of the surrounding scenery, which I have so often admired; whether in looking down from the Allegany Mountains upon vast forests, extending, on every hand, as far as the eye can reach; or in wandering along the banks of those extensive lakes in the Genesee country, and Upper Canada, in the midst of which the stupendous cataract of Niagara stuns the ear. Equally impressive was the scene in sailing on those majestic rivers, the Delaware, the Hudson, the Patowmack, or the Susquehanna, whose ever-varying banks open prospects extremely wild and beautiful; or in traversing those almost boundless forests which still remain in an uncultivated state, where I often beheld the native Indian families rambling in search of game.”

The Panorama of Europe; or, a New Game of Geography. By Mrs. Hofland, Author of The Officer's Widow, Clergyman's Widow, Son of a Genius, Northern Tourist, &c. &c. 12mo. price 4s. 1813, pp. 240.

THE following advertisement introduces this little work to the notice of its readers:—"The writer of the following pages was for some time the mistress of a Boarding-School, for a small number of young ladies, whom she was accustomed to exercise in the manner hereafter described. The pleasure her pupils evinced, and the benefit they derived, from this method of stimulating them to exertion, and calling the degree of knowledge they possessed into action, have induced her to lay this little work before the public, in the humble hope that it will not be found unworthy of that favour which has been kindly accorded to those essays for the benefit of youth which she has already published."

The New Game of Geography which is here developed to us, is intended for the amusement and instruction of such a number of young people as may be found in a boarding-school, or large family; each of whom is to become the representative of some particular state or kingdom, of which they are to describe the manners and customs, principal divisions, trade, and manufactures, natural and political history, &c. A description of Europe is the subject of the work before us, and each young person is supposed to wear a *costume* emblematical of the country meant to be represented.

Russia is first noticed, a "country composed of such a mixture of nations, that it is not unfrequent to see her subjects walking about the streets of any city in eight or ten distinct national dresses." Sweden, Lapland, and Norway, is next introduced; then Denmark, Prussia, Poland, and Germany; then comes Switzerland, whose description of his country we must by no means omit: "There is no part of Europe where the industry of man has been more effectually shown; my vallies, in the language of Holy Writ, may be said, "to smile and sing;" and even my mountains are rendered fertile to a surprising extent; from the feet of the mountain to their highest summits, may be seen vineyards, corn-fields, and pasture-grounds, thickly studded with cottages and villages; rugged rocks, frowning mountains, and terrible cataracts, are frequently blended with the mildest scenes of pastoral landscape, combining all that is beautiful and sublime in nature, and rendering me alike the delight of the poet, the painter, and the philosopher."

Switzerland is followed by France, the Netherlands, and the dependent kingdom of Batavia. Turkey-in-Europe next comes forward:—"The country abounds with natural advantages, possessing the finest climate, the most beautiful intermixture of mountains, plains, vallies, rivers, and seas, that can be imagined; but that which renders it a place endeared to every person of intelligence, is the remembrance that this was ancient Greece, the abode of freedom, the nurse of science, the emporium of art. It was here that Leonidas fought and fell; where Themistocles conquered; Aristides directed; Socrates taught; and Demosthenes harangued: from this country Alexander issued to conquer the eastern world, and in this enlightened country the most learned and eloquent of the apostles planted the first Gentile churches; in every part of this degraded land we find traces of learning, arts, and arms, which remind us of ancient grandeur and genius, unknown to any other people; since the pride of Italy must yield to this more ancient country, on whose ruins it arose to superiority.

Italy, Spain, and Portugal are followed by England, Scotland, and Ireland, and from this part of the work we offer to the attention of our young friends, the following rapid view of the principal manufactures of the three kingdoms.

"The various manufactures of wool into cloth, Hannel, and blankets, are carried on

principally at Leeds, Wakefield, Bradford, Halifax, and Huddersfield, in Yorkshire; Frome, Bradford, and other towns in Wiltshire, Witney, &c. The trade of spinning cotton, and weaving it into calico, together with printing or dyeing it, is conducted principally at Manchester, an immense town, which has risen, within half a century, from comparative insignificance, though an ancient place, on account of this lucrative manufacture, which extends its benefits through Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Staffordshire. Sheffield is famous for its cutlery-ware, in which it stands unrivalled; but the higher branches of steel manufactory are to be found in Birmingham. The Sobo near that place, built and conducted by a Mr. Bolton, concentrates whatever is most perfect in forming works of elegance and beauty from these hard and apparently untractable substances: and has been, with great propriety, termed the Toysshop of Europe. I have seen myself, at the shop of Mr. Richardson, at Birmingham, an ink-stand, formed of highly polished steel beads, so beautiful that it appeared like cut diamonds: it was valued at 300 guineas; the original cost of the metal was twopence halfpenny—an astonishing proof of the value of human industry, and an emblem of the human mind in the progress of education.

“Another beautiful manufacture, invented by Mr. Clay, of Birmingham, I cannot help mentioning; this is the paper-machee work, of which tea-boards and various other things are made: it is extremely light and noiseless, and yet so durable, that the one we had this afternoon has been in daily use fourteen years, with little injury.

“In Staffordshire, the Messrs. Wedgewoods have, for many years, carried on the manufactory of common crockery-ware with astonishing success; having brought this art to such perfection, both as it regards its beauty and cheapness, as probably far to exceed their own original hopes. The part of Staffordshire where this manufacture is prosecuted is called Etruria, in imitation of Etruria in Italy, celebrated among the ancients for similar pursuits; indeed every thing connected with the forms of vessels now in use is derived from the classic models furnished by the remnants of Etruscan vases, the ruins dug up in Herculaneum and Pompeii; so that a modern kitchen may be supposed to resemble, very nearly those of Rome, in the days of her splendour; and as they imitated the Greeks closely in all that related to the polished luxury of that ingenious people, it is not going too far when we assert that we drink out of the same kind of mug with Pericles, and pour out our liquors from a pitcher Socrates might have used.

“Lace, of the most beautiful texture, is woven at Wellingborough, and in the neighbourhood of Northampton and Bedford. Carpets are woven in various parts of the kingdom, particularly at Kidderminster. Norwich is famous for shawls, and Colchester for serges. Sailcloth is necessarily an extensive trade. Silver-plated goods are a beautiful manufactory; as is that of glass, carried on with great success at Stourbridge, Bristol and various other places. Silk is manufactured in Spitalfields, London, to great perfection, in every possible shape; but Coventry claims the ribbon branch. Muslin is woven and bleached better in Scotland than England. Glasgow and Paisley are celebrated for their production of this elegant material. In Ireland, excellent linen-cloth is made, which is considered the best rival of that made in Holland, each bearing the name of their country. Portsmouth, Plymouth and Yarmouth, are famous for their ship-building, most of the men-of-war being built there. In speaking of sea-ports, I must not omit saying, that Liverpool is the most improving town in England; and though York is the second city in rank, and Bristol in riches, population, and commerce, yet that Liverpool is a much more flourishing place than either, and considered in many respects to approach nearer to the metropolis. Lancaster, capital of the same county, is notorious for cabinet-work and upholstery of every description, a branch of trade arrived at the highest perfection in this kingdom.”

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.



Number of known Vegetables.—The number of plants according to the calculation of Baron Von Humboldt, yet known, amounts, to 44,000, of which, 8000 are aëgonous, that is plants which have no sexual organs: of the remainder there are found as follows, (the accuracy of which may be relied upon) viz.—7000 in Europe—1500 in the temperate regions of Asia—4500 in equinoctial Asia, and the adjacent Isles—3000 in Africa—4000 in the temperate regions of America, in both hemispheres—13,000 in equinoctial America—5000 in New Holland, and the islands of the Pacific Ocean.

It has lately been observed that common flour paste has the effect of rendering cast iron quite soft, and similar to plumbago. Dr. Thomson supposes, that the acid developed by the sourness of the paste produces this remarkable effect; a similar one is also produced by the muriate of magnesia.

Chlorine.—Dr. Ure of Glasgow has lately finished a very elaborate series of experiments on the controversial subject of chlorine. Their principal object was to ascertain whether water, or its elements, existed in and could be extracted from the muriate of ammonia. He has perfectly succeeded in obtaining water from the dry and recently sublimed salt, by methods quite unexceptionable. The vapour of such muriate of ammonia being transmitted through laminae of pure silver, copper, and iron, ignited in glass-tubes, water and hydrogen were copiously evolved, while the pure metals were converted into metallic muriate. This fact is decisive, in the Doctor's opinion, of the great chemical controversy relative to chlorine and muriatic acid, and seems clearly to establish the former theory of Berthollet and Lavoisier, in opposition to that more lately advanced by Sir H. Davy with such apparent cogency of argument as to have led almost all the chemists of Europe to embrace his opinion. The details of the experiments have been communicated some time since to a distinguished member of the Royal Society, and will speedily be laid before the public. This decomposition of the salts by the metals, at an elevated temperature, is analogous in the decomposition of potash in ignited gun-barrels, by Gay-Lussac and Thenard.

Gas-lights.—The apparatus for lighting the New Mint and adjoining edifices is

on a new and much improved construction. The gas is prepared, not by distilling coal in retorts, but by means of a cylinder kept red hot, and revolving on its axis. The cylinder is upwards of ten feet in diameter, and produces, in twenty-four hours, a sufficient quantity of gas to light 1800 lamps. The purification of the crude gas is effected by chlorine instead of quicklime, and all the inlet and outlet mains and pipes are made to open and shut by mercurial valves. The quantity of gas daily made and consumed by the burners and lamps is registered, in the absence of the observer, on a dial-plate of a machine, the moving power of which is gas. The effect of the numerous lights scattered upon so extensive a scale over the beautiful machinery of the coining processes, is very striking.

Herculean Manuscripts.—M. Sickler, a Saxon gentleman of considerable learning, has recently arrived in London, for the purpose of unrolling the Herculean Manuscripts, by a method of his own invention. His experiment has proved perfectly successful on three of the manuscripts; but they had unfortunately imbibed the sea-water on board the vessel in which they were conveyed from Italy to England, so that on being unrolled, the writing was nearly effaced by the effect of the marine acid. M. Sickler is proceeding with his labours on some other manuscripts, which it is hoped have been better preserved. The Prince Regent defrays the expenses attending the undertaking.

Africa.—It appears, by recent advices, that the mission which had some months ago been dispatched from Cape Coast Castle to Cummasie, the capital of the kingdom of Ashantee, had completely succeeded; and that it had met with a most gracious reception from the king. At first the king manifested great coldness and reserve, which is attributed to the endeavours of General Daendels to excite a feeling hostile to the English; but mutual explanations having removed this unfavorable impression from his majesty's mind, every opportunity, it is alleged, was sought of complimenting the gentleman composing the mission, with the highest proofs of regard and distinction.—The splendour, the order, the variety and extent of the king's retinue; his subject chieftains, officers, and attendants, had as much

exceeded the expectations of the English, as did the decorum and benignity of his manners, and those of his family and courtiers who surrounded him. The population of Cummazie is estimated at 200,000, souls.

This mission has for its object not only the establishment of commercial intercourse, but also a close and scientific observation of a country hitherto so little known; and from the abilities of the gentlemen engaged in it, it is expected to afford much valuable assistance to the expedition sent out under the direction of the late Major Peddie, which is at present moving in nearly a parallel line with it.

FRANCE.

M. Theodore de Saussure has published the result of a number of experiments to determine the relative proportion of carbonic acid in the atmosphere during summer and winter. His method was to fill a large glass-globe with the air to be examined, and to put into it a quantity of barytes water. The carbonic acid in the air was determined by the quantity of carbonate of barytes formed.—In winter 10,000 parts of air in volume gave a mean of 4.79 parts of carbonic acid gas in 10,000 measures of air. In summer 10,000 measures of air gave a mean of 7.13 parts of carbonic acid gas.

Substitute for Cochineal.—M. Drapiez of Lille, in France, has discovered in the insects of the feverfew, or mother-wort, (*matricaria parthenium*) a substance to replace cochineal in fine scarlet dyes. In order to detach the insects from the plants without bruising them, and thus losing the colouring matter, he put sixteen pounds of stalks in a case, nearly airtight, and heated it in the oven, whereby the insects were suffocated: this quantity yielded above a drachm of dried insects.—M. Drapiez then essayed the comparison with cochineal; he took two similar pieces of woollen-cloth, which he passed through the common mordant-bath of muriate of tin, and then one of the pieces in a cochineal-bath, and the other in a bath prepared with the mother-wort insects. This able chemist assures us, that the difference between the two dyes was scarcely perceptible, and they equally resisted the chemical reagents, nor were destroyed by sulphuric acid, or oxigenised muriatic acid. It is to be observed, that M. Drapiez has discovered a mode of nonvishing the plant, so that the insects breed much faster.

Mud of the Nile.—M. Girard, of the Institute, has published, in a treatise on the Valley of Egypt, an analysis of the Mud of the Nile, so celebrated by the fertility it communicates to the soil of that country.—It appears from chemical experiments, made by M. Regnault, that in 100 parts of the mud, there are 11 of water, 9 of carbon, 6 of oxide of iron, 4 of silice, 4 of carbonate of magnesia, 18 of carbonate of lime, and 48 of alumen. The quantities of silice and alumen vary according to the places whence the mud is taken, that on the banks of the river containing a great deal of sand, while in that at a distance the argil is almost pure. The abundance of this earth in the mud renders it proper for the purposes of the arts. They make excellent bricks of it, and vases of different forms; it enters into the fabrication of pipes; the glass-makers employ it in the construction of their furnaces: the inhabitants of the country-parts cover their houses with it, and consider it a sufficient manure for their lands.

GERMANY, &c.

Light.—A German naturalist, named *Werturner*, thinks he has discovered in light a power of extracting their calorific from bodies, and that by this theory he can make light serve for obtaining every species of congelation. It is to this action that the formation of ice and hail is attributed. Some German journals think that the experiments of *Werturner* are preparing a revolution in physic and chemistry.

A New Metal has been discovered in the mines of Styria, the oxides of which have the whiteness of salt; it has resisted a heat of 150 degrees without being fused. The Professor de Vest, who discovered it, proposes to give it the name of Junonium.

Rome. Oct. 20.—The searches in Pompeia and Pozzuoli are very successful. At Pompeia some edifices of superb architecture have been discovered; and at Pozzuoli a great number of tombs of the Roman fashion.

The Sun.—A letter from Christians, dated Oct. 8, says, there were observed here, during the last month, several remarkable spots on the disk of the sun. One was formed of a great number of small spots which had by degrees united together. They then again separated into several groups, and disappeared before they reached the western limb. Another large spot was observed on the 5th and 6th instant, in the northern part of the sun.

LITERARY ANNUNCIATIONS.

A new edition of Langdale's Yorkshire Topography, with considerable additions and improvements, is preparing for the press.

Dr. Turton is printing, in a portable form, a Conchological Dictionary of the British Islands.

The Manuscripts of the late Mr. Spence of Greenock, were some time ago submitted to Mr. Herschel, who has selected the most complete for publication. The volume is expected to be issued in the course of the spring, and will contain, besides the Essay on Logarithmic Transcendents, unpublished tracts in the same class of the science, equally interesting to the admirer of Mathematics. A biographical sketch of the author, by his friend Mr. Galt, will be prefixed.

In the press, Observations on the Nature and Treatment of Insanity; with an account of the numbers and condition of Insane Persons in Great Britain and Ireland, and remarks on the law relative to the unhappy objects of that disease. By Andrew Halliday, M. D. Edinburgh.

Sir Richard Phillips intends to reprint, in a separate tract, his Essays on a new Theory of the Physical Laws of the Universe; and to subjoin all the answers which appear, with the names of the writers.

The Rev. T. Kidd, of Cambridge, is preparing an edition of the complete Works of Demosthenes, Greek and Latin, from the text of Reiske, with collations and various readings.

Madame de Stael's posthumous work is on the eve of publication, it is to be entitled, "Considerations on the Principal Events of the French Revolution."

Proposals are issued for printing by subscription, select works of Plotinus, accompanied by extracts from the Treatise of Synesius on Providence; translated from the Greek, by Mr. Thomas Taylor.

Mr. Beauford, M. A. of Dublin, is preparing a new Theory of Magnetism, especially the phenomena which relate to the variation of the Magnetic Needle, deduced from observation, and demonstrated on true philosophical and mathematical principles.

GENERAL MONTHLY CATALOGUE.

BIOGRAPHY.

Biographical Peerage of Ireland, with the arms engraven on wood. 9s.

The History of the Ancient Noble Family of Marmyun; their singular office of King's champion by the tenure of the baronial manor of Scrivelsby, in the county of Lincoln: also, other dignitorial tenures, and the services of London, Oxford, &c. on the coronation-day; by T. C. Banks, Esq. 8vo. 18s. 4to. 11. 15s.

CHEMISTRY.

An Essay on the Nature of Heat, Light, and Electricity, by C. Carpenter Bompas, barrister at law. 8vo. 7s.

DIVINITY.

Plurality of Worlds; or, Letters, Notes, and Memoranda, philosophical and critical, occasioned by "A Series of Discourses on the Christian Revelation, viewed in connection with the Modern Astronomy," as published by the Rev. Dr. Chalmers. 5s.

Sketch of the Foundation of the Christian Church, according to Holy Scriptures, by the Rev. G. L. Girdlestone, A.M. 3s.

Sermons, by the Rev. Robert Burrowes, D.D. M.R.I.A. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Index to the first twenty-four volumes of the Evangelical Magazine. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Fairclough on the Rule of Faith, in Reply to Mr. Fletcher's Lectures. 1s. 6d.

A Sermon, entitled, Unauthorized Zeal the Cause of Evil, as applicable to Itinerant Preaching; being intended as a sequel to "The Admonition of our Lord to his Disciples," by the Rev. James Duke Coleridge. 1s. 6d.

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Monthly Chronicle.

FOREIGN EVENTS.

IF we except the appearance of a new religion in France, said to be promulgating by a M. St. Simon, (a man of high birth, though poor) but of the nature or character of which we are as yet not enabled to speak, there appears nothing of any political interest during the early part of last month. A very Christian invitation to his subjects has been issued by the King of Prussia; its purport appears to be an anxious desire to form an union between the Lutheran and Reformed Churches, to the want of which many obstacles to the improvement of churches and schools are ascribed.—Since, however, the above intelligence reached this country, French papers have been received announcing the opening of the French Chambers, and reporting at the same time the speech of the King. The principal topics touched upon are, the disappointment of the hopes of the nation in the death of the young princess; the treaty with the Holy See; the budget, in which the King laments that the expences arising from treaties and a deplorable war, will not admit of any immediate reduction of the taxes voted in preceding sessions, but that, on the other hand, no augmentation is found necessary; the new negotiations going forward between France and the Allies are next referred to, and we remark with regret, that on this topic the conventions of 1815 are indirectly censured as wanting both equity and moderation, the sacrifices demanded being such as it was not possible for France to endure. The speech concludes with congratulations on the restoration of religion, the revival of tranquillity and confidence, and the consequent renovation of agriculture, commerce, and industry.

The trials of the conspirators against the government of Portugal closed on the 15th of Oct. when twelve were sentenced to death, (whose execution took place on the 18th,) three to be transported, one banished, and two were acquitted.—It gives us pleasure to state that the reported invasion of Portugal is not correct. Some movements indicative of an hostile intention certainly appear to have taken place on the part of Spain, and corresponding preparations have been made on the frontiers of Portugal, but we have yet no information that the sanguinary work of war has been commenced by either party.

The apprehensions noticed in our last of a Mahratta war are in a great measure removed; the strong fortress of Hatrass has been taken possession of by the British, and such prompt and decisive measures had recourse to, as have incapacitated the Peishwa from doing us mischief, and so intimidated Holkar and Scindiah, that, instead of employing their forces in an attack upon our possessions, they have undertaken to assist Lord Hastings in putting an end to the ravages of the Pindarees.

No further advices from Spanish America, of any satisfactory nature, appear to have been received since our last number. We extract, however, the following information from the most recent Baltimore papers. They state that the troops under General Morillo, after several severe conflicts with the Insurgents, arrived on the 3d September at Laguna, whence they intended to proceed to Caraccas, with the intention of anticipating the Insurgents, whose aim was to get possession of that city before any assistance could reach it. The adherents to the cause of Spain are represented as alarmed and distressed at their repeated failures, while the strength and confidence of their opponents increase with their successes, and hold out to them the prospect of a speedy and lasting independence.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH OF THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.

Ah me! 'tis sad
When sweet Affection thus designs in vain,
And sees the fragile web it smiling spun
In playful love, crush'd by the sudden storm,
And swept to dark oblivion, 'mid the wreck
Of greater hopes! TIGHE.

BY the time that our Miscellany reaches the accustomed places of its destination, there are few who will need to be informed of the untimely end of Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte Augusta, daughter of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and consort of His Serene Highness the Prince Leopold of Saxe-Cobourg. An event of such a nature at any time could not fail to spread consternation and sorrow over the minds of the nation at large; but at a period when the hopes and wishes of the empire were directed to this illustrious personage as the anticipated mother of an heir to the British Crown, the event must be peculiarly shocking to our feelings as Englishmen. It is an event upon which there is no division of opinion—no difference of sentiment; party forgets its hostility, and all unite in bewailing a loss which is now irreparable. The news of this melancholy occurrence ran through the whole country like an electric shock, and for a time benumbed the senses and paralyzed the feelings of every Briton. After the first impression had, in some degree subsided, our hearts awoke from their stupor, but it was only to the recollection of sorrows that had created a wound too deep to be suddenly healed.

To attempt even a sketch of this most amiable princess, is beside our present purpose; but there are a few prominent traits and facts which may be properly detailed in the following account. She was born on the 7th of January, 1796, and had every advantage in point of education which royalty could bestow: she could not fail to derive great advantage in her youthful years from the superintendence of the accomplished Lady de Clifford, and afterwards of the Duchess Dowager of Leeds. The late learned Dr. Porteus, Lord Bishop of London, has borne ample testimony to her amiable and engaging qualities when about the age of thirteen. She combined with the more gentle characteristics of her sex, even from the first dawn of mind, a degree of independence of spirit not often found in her sex or age. There is one circumstance in her life which strongly demonstrates this fact. It is well known that the Prince of Orange had been sent over to this country when almost an infant, and had been educated at the University of Oxford with a view to become the husband of our young Princess. But he was not the object of her affections, and when he came over to England in the character of her suitor, as the heir to a crown which had been extended by the late treaties in Europe, her repugnance to a match openly proposed to her by her father was invincible. As he never reigned in her affections, she determined he should never command her person,—a lesson of heroic firmness of which the examples strike us with more than ordinary force in proportion to the rarity of their occurrence.

When the allied sovereigns visited England in 1814, the Prince of Cobourg was first introduced to Charlotte Augusta: and from that time their attachment became such as to lead to their union, May 2d, 1816. Blessed in the affections of a man whom of all others in the world she respected and esteemed, there was every prospect of conjugal happiness. A provision was voted to them by the British Parliament, suitable to their rank and dignity; but the natural bent of their minds led them to seek enjoyment in each other's society, in comparative retirement, rather than amidst the splendour and magnificence of a royal palace. Claremont was fixed upon for the residence of the happy pair, as most congenial to their own wishes and views. Here they lived in uninterrupted happiness till the melancholy event which dissevered them at once from each other. While the nation were looking anxiously, but without dread, to a period which would make her the mother of an heir presumptive to the British Crown, what was our astonishment and horror when we read in the public prints an official bulletin announcing her delivery on the 5th of November, of a still-born male child, and in the same column another announcing her death at half past two o'clock the following morning!

It were in vain to attempt to describe the feelings of disappointment and sorrow which from this moment pervaded every part of the kingdom: and we believe that such a general and heartfelt regret has not been experienced on any occasion in this country for upwards of twenty years.

These melancholy feelings soon began to display themselves not only in the countenance but in the dress; the garb of woe and the emblems of grief darkened our streets, and cast a solemn gloom over the temples of HIM who alone has the power of life and of death in his hands.

Orders were issued by the proper authorities for a general mourning, to commence on the 9th of November: Wednesday the 19th was the day appointed for depositing in the grave the remains of Her Royal Highness. As a just tribute of respect that day was religiously observed throughout the united kingdom by all sects and parties, in whose places of worship crowded congregations and many eloquent and feeling discourses proved that there was something in their sorrows which "passeth show."

The procession from Claremont to Windsor took place on Tuesday afternoon at half past six o'clock, and reached the latter place about twelve. About nine o'clock on Wednesday evening, the procession commenced, attended by the proper officers of the Royal Family, flanked by military, every fourth man bearing a flambeau, when the body was deposited in the royal dormitory against the east end of St. George's chapel. The melancholy solemnity was over by eleven o'clock.

Our regret at such an event is rather heightened than repressed by considering the character of the illustrious consort of our lamented Princess. Such are his feelings, that he appears almost inconsolable: to him there are seasons in which the heart refuses to be comforted, and bleeds again at every pore on the recollection of his blighted hopes. He paid the last sad tribute to the memory of the "friend of his soul," by attending as chief-mourner her remains to the silent tomb.

When we consider the relation in which His Royal Highness the Prince Regent stood to her, we cannot wonder that he should be seriously and deeply affected; and what will be the anguish of a fond mother's heart, when in a foreign clime the intelligence first strikes her astonished ear? Oh! England, how happier are thy monarch's subjects who have at least the satisfaction of weeping over the lifeless corpses of those who are dear to them as life! But she, who was the mother of the departed Princess, shall first be told on exiled shores, that *the desire of her eyes has been taken away with a stroke.*

Our venerable sovereign, like the Oak of a forest, whose branches are withered, while its trunk is unbroken by decay, still lives—"withdrawn from all eyes but those that watch to supply his necessities, in silence and in darkness, to him there is neither sun, nor moon, nor kingdom, nor wife, nor children, nor subjects." From what he felt on a former occasion, on the death of his own daughter, were he now capable of feeling the anguish of regret, we fear it would bring down the gray hairs of our Royal Father with sorrow to the grave. May his protracted life never be again disturbed by those jarring commotions which might cause him to feel afresh the keenness of disappointment and affliction, but may he peaceably glide into that unseen state, to exchange his earthly crown for a diadem of glory that shall never fade away.

LONDON.

Adult Schools.—October 8, the City of London Society for the Instruction of Adults, held their second anniversary in the large room at the City of London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor (the President) in the Chair; on his right, the Lady Mayoress, attended by two of her daughters, and Lady Bell; and on his left, Sir Thomas Bell, and John Thornton, Esq. (Treasurer of the B. and F. Bible Society) Vice President. Before the Chair was taken, the room was filled in every part by a respectable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. His Lordship opened the proceedings in a very impressive manner, after

which, the report being read, several eloquent and interesting speeches were addressed to the company, recommending co-operation and pecuniary assistance, by Sir T. Bell, J. Thornton, Esq., Dr. Is. Buxton, Rev. Messrs. J. Townsend, N. A. Cox, Waugh (of Cheshunt), and Harginson, of Lisburn in Ireland: Jos. Smith (of Manchester), S. B. Moens, W. F. Lloyd, S. West, and S. I. Sturtivant, Esqrs.; Mr. G. A. Coombes, and Mr. Teddy Connolly, a benevolent Irish gentleman. His Lordship closed the meeting by a most convincing statement of the good effects of the instruction of the miserable and profligate inhabitants of this great city.

This Society is conducted by the Right

Hon. the President, Treasurer, 3 Secretaries (of different Protestant denominations), and a Committee of 24 gentlemen, consisting equally of members of the Church of England and Protestant Dissenters. All orderly persons of both sexes, unable to read, about 16 years of age and upwards, are considered proper objects of this Society. The men and women are taught and superintended in separate places, by persons of their own sex. The Schools are opened every Sunday, and one or more evenings in the week. The exercises of the learners are restricted to reading the authorized version of the Holy Scriptures, and in elementary books, as preparatory to the Sacred Volume. The business of the Schools commences and concludes by one of the superintendents reading a portion of the Holy Scriptures. The number of Adults admitted into the Society's Schools are 1040: viz. 509 men, 531 women. The number left the Schools able to read the Bible 224, and the Scripture lessons 179, together 403; viz. 182 men, and 221 women, a great proportion of whom have nearly attained the object of this Society. Many of them, as well as those who are stated to have left the Schools able to read, were unable to name a letter when they entered.

Guardian Society, Oct. 30.—This society, established for the purpose of reclaiming, and restoring to an honourable station in society, those females who are at present accounted as outcasts, and whose abandoned and profligate habits render them the most wretched of human beings, held their annual meeting at the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House. The Lord Mayor was in the chair. "The Report," says the *Philanthropic Gazette*, (to whose pages we are indebted for much interesting intelligence,) "was a most awful history of vice; recording the terrible increase of brothels and female procurers, and attributing the birth of the most execrable crimes to the increasing multitudes of infamous women, who issue into the streets to make others as wretched and depraved as themselves. As an instance of this deplorable fact, it was stated, that three parishes in the eastern suburbs contained 360 houses of ill-fame, and upwards of 3,000 wretched women. The Report further stated, that the Guardian Society, in the midst of this scene of horror, were busied in affording opportunities of a return to virtue; but, that in many cases their efforts were unsuccessful; a large

proportion of those to whom the asylum was offered, having expressed their determination to continue in their abandoned courses. To this appalling picture there was happily a reverse. The Report presented the soothing prospect of a reformation in the cases of some, and its actual existence in others, who had been the victims of early seduction, and of a calculating and mercenary system of delinquency. It dwelt with peculiar delight, if the feeling is to be inferred from the language, upon the numerous applications; upon the aid of the Magistrates, particularly that given upon all occasions, and under all circumstances, by the Lord Mayor; and it recorded the case of a girl of 16, who was seduced, left almost naked, remote from friends, and almost from human beings, and delivered of a child behind a hedge. This was one of the objects to whom the protecting hand of the Society was not held out in vain, and upon whom its religious voice had been exercised without contempt and inattention.

Bible Society, Oct. 31.—A meeting of the London Auxiliary Bible Society was held at the Mansion-house, in which it was declared, that the committee had fallen short of their expenditure by £5,000, and a subscription was open to enable the Society to continue its beneficent operations. The Hall was at one time excessively crowded. Three Persians sat on the left of the Lord Mayor, clothed according to their native costumes, and paid the most marked attention to the proceedings. An active subscription was immediately commenced.

Custom-House.—In consequence of certain representations made to the Lords of the Treasury, from time to time, of the improper manner of conducting business generally at the Custom-house, their Lordships have come to the determination of appointing a commission, to consist of five persons, for the purpose of personally inspecting the different departments of the Custom-house, with the view of improving the system now in use, or of pointing out a new and preferable mode altogether. Mr. Lushington, Mr. Long, and Mr. Frewin, are named three out of the five Commissioners.

Poors' Rates.—A Blank form of Return has been just issued from the office of Lord Sidmouth, His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the home department, to be filled up without delay, by Parish Officers, stating the amount of the Poors'

Rates each year, from the year ending at Easter 1816, to Easter 1817, distinguishing under the different heads, to which they respectively belong, all such county and other charges as are not strictly applicable to the relief and maintenance of the poor: together with the amount of all *law-expences*, incurred by the different parishes in one year, as far as can be made out, for the information of the Peers in Parliament assembled: and we hope for the purpose of revising and amending the existing Poor Laws.

Swindling.—Nov. 7. A true bill has been this day found against thirteen persons, for a conspiracy and swindling to a very considerable extent. The plan adopted to carry on this nefarious scheme is stated to be as follows. The projectors procured a broken-down publican, who had turned to the honourable profession of a crimp, whom they set up for a *merchant*, by depositing in his name a considerable sum of money in the hands of a banker, and that money was subscribed amongst them. Upon the credit of this, the new merchant was enabled to go into the markets, especially for Manchester goods, and make purchases to very large amount. If any man was careful enough to doubt the bills he offered in payment, his answer was, "O, 'tis of no consequence, I'll give you a check for the amount;" which he immediately did on the joint fund. This had the instantaneous effect of stopping the mouths of all the sceptics, and completely established his credit. By these means he was enabled to obtain goods to a large amount himself, and his sleeping partners in this firm raised large sums of money on his bills, which no one was now daring enough to dispute. The amount for which the Grand Jury have found the bill against the thirteen defendants is no less than £50,000, and it is said that an equal sum was raised by them on their bills. It appears that the ostensible merchant did not realize a fortune, notwithstanding the extent of his dealings, and the magnitude of his profits; for while this flourishing concern was carrying on, he was summoned to the Court of Requests for a debt of 25s. which he requested time to pay; but in the mean time he made off, and has not since been taken. The parties will be tried next Old Bailey Sessions, if they do not previously move it into another Court. We understand that the bill of indictment against them occupies several yards of parchment, and that ball to the amount of £100,000 will be exacted for those of the party who are in custody.

The Old Bailey Sessions closed on the 14th, when the Recorder proceeded to pass sentence upon the convicted prisoners. Twenty-three were sentenced to death; nineteen to be transported for life; three for fourteen years, and thirty-six for seven years.

GENERAL.

On the 11th of October, a most shocking circumstance occurred in the village of Wentfield, in Somersetshire.—A young man, the son of a farmer, had professed an ardent affection for the daughter of a neighbour, whose circumstances were too low to gain the sanction of the youth's parents to an union. The poor girl was possessed of a greater share of discretion than her lover, and refused her consent to a private marriage, convinced that it would only be a source of unhappiness ultimately to both. It was in vain he used every persuasion his passion could devise, she remained resolute, and he came to the horrid determination of putting an end to the existence of the girl and himself. He succeeded but too well. He possessed himself of a double-barrelled pistol, and after more fruitless endeavours to induce her to swerve from her sense of duty, he hastily took from his pocket the pistol, and fired, but from what cause is not known, it burst, and dreadfully wounded the girl, as well as shattering his right hand all to pieces. She fell, and as he thought, probably lifeless; he then took from his pocket a knife, which he constantly wore about him, and stabbed himself in many parts of his neck and body. The bodies were found very shortly after the horrible catastrophe, but neither was dead. The girl is expected to survive, but no hopes are cherished of his recovery.

A Birmingham paper reports a reduction of paupers, in that workhouse, from 941 to 752 since April last, and a saving of £300 per week in the expence of the out-poor.

On the 20th ult. the first stone was laid of a monument intended to honour the Duke of Wellington, at Blackdown Hill, Somerset. About 10,000 persons were supposed to be present.

Melancholy Accident at Manchester.—On the 16th October, a melancholy occurrence was witnessed. In the absence of the Proprietors of the diving boat, on a branch of the Rochdale Canal, three workmen of Messrs. Peel and Williams, contrary to an express injunction of its owners, got into it and took the usual method of sinking it for amusement. In their

haste for self-gratification they omitted to secure its top or lid, by the usual fastening, and when the machine was immersed to a depth of 17 feet, the lid rose a little from the pressure of the internal air, and the water made through upon them from the aperture. The survivor of the three a strong active young man and a good swimmer, by violent exertion forced the lid so far upwards as to extricate himself, rose to the surface of the canal, and swam to shore. The water now rushed upon his two helpless companions. Great horror was excited by their lamentable situation, and every human means used to get at their bodies. These unfortunate men entered the diving-boat at 12, and it was five before they were got out of it.

Sir Humphry Davy.—The coal-owners of the Rivers Tyne and Wear, the body of those most extensively benefitted by Sir Humphry Davy's Safety Lamps for preventing explosions in coal mines, have shown their sense of the importance of the discovery to their interests, and those of humanity, by presenting Sir Humphry with a very handsome service of plate, of the value of nearly £2000. The ceremony of the presentation of it took place on Saturday October 11th, when a grand dinner was given to Sir Humphry by the coal proprietors and owners at the Queen's Head, at Newcastle, and the day was passed with hilarity seldom experienced.—It does not often happen that scientific merits are thus appreciated and honoured during the lives of their possessors.

Hereford Saving Bank.—At the late quarterly meeting of the trustees and managing committee of the Hertfordshire Saving Bank, a statement of the flourishing condition of the institution was presented by the secretary. Deposits to the amount of £8837. 14s. 8d. have been received since the 30th of March 1816, of which 8600l. have been laid out in Government debentures.

Trial and Execution of the Derby Traitors.—In our first number will be found some account of the riots which took place in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, about the month of last June; thirty-five of these criminal men were, by the activity of the magistrates, apprehended; and, the nature of their offences appearing of a formidable character, an indictment of High Treason was preferred, a special commission was made out, and their trial took place at Derby in the course of last month, the result of which was, the conviction of four of the most active leaders, of High Treason.

Nineteen others, having pleaded guilty, threw themselves on the mercy of the court; and twelve were set at liberty in consequence of no evidence being adduced against them. This is the first instance since 1745, of men being convicted of levying war against the King, and it is to be hoped, that the awful example which has been made of three of these will have its due effect in averting all future commotion. The horrible formalities which the laws enforce, in crimes of this political magnitude, are such as in this generation make the spectators shudder; and we hope, the pages of our Miscellany will not have to record the recurrence of a scene, the bare description of which excites in the mind such uneasy emotions.

By the Attorney-General's address to the Court at the commencement of the trial, it appeared, that the disturbances at the time above alluded to were the result of a regular plan previously arranged; that a vast number of mechanics, and other labouring men, had conceived a scheme of compelling, by armed force, the accomplishment of measures which they imagined were calculated to produce advantages to themselves in the sphere of life in which they moved. The principal of these conspirators was a man known by the name of the *Nottingham Captain*, and he, it was supposed, took the most active part in the general design. The plan was, that their forces should assemble in two or three villages in Derbyshire, and then proceed to Nottingham, where they were to be joined by such forces as they could collect, and then march to the metropolis, and there compel, by hostile measures, the redress of grievances complained of. The rising was to take place on the 9th of June, and every proceeding was regularly laid down at a previous conference between the aforesaid Captain and the Derbyshire partizans, at a village called Pentridge, where maps and sketches of points of attack were produced, and every detail explained with all the precision of a generalissimo of a warlike army. The principal places from which assistance was expected, were Sheffield, Leeds, Wakefield, &c. Several seizures of arms were related. On their arrival at a Mr. Epworth's house, a similar demand was there made and refused, upon which the Nottingham Captain is stated to have broken the window, and fired at one of the servants sitting in the kitchen, and mortally wounded him in the shoulder. Such acts of ferociousness were threatened against all those who refused to comply

with their demands. Soon after this event, however, they were dispersed by the mob, and many apprehended. Such is the brief outline of the Attorney-General's address.

By a jury of their country, Brandreth, Turner, and Ludlam were found guilty of the grave charge laid against them, and the dreadful sentence provided by the law in such crimes pronounced by the Judge. The behaviour of the two last appears, after that time, to have been contrite, while Brandreth (the Captain) maintained an apparent indifference, seldom paralleled, to the last. Turner and Ludlam spent the whole night previous to the fatal morning, in earnest prayer and supplication for mercy, but Brandreth slept as usual, rose in good spirits, and showed no symptom of despondency.

On Friday morning, the 7th inst. preparations were made in front of the gaol at Derby, by fixing the scaffolding and drop, and providing special constables. At 12 o'clock the Under-Sheriff appeared, with a few javelin-men, to preserve due order, and at a quarter past 12, the three prisoners were successively conveyed to the scaffold on hurdles, from their cells, round the prison-yard, in view of the other prisoners. Brandreth, on reaching the dreadful scene, looked coolly around upon the immense multitude; Turner advanced with great firmness of step; and Ludlam came out last; while the rope was fastening round his neck, he very devoutly offered up a prayer; and at a quarter before one, after each had distinctly repeated the Lord's Prayer, the Drop fell. Brandreth appeared perfectly composed during the whole time. He dropped quite still, and seemed dead at once. His beard, which remained untouched, looked frightful from underneath the white cap that was drawn off his face. Turner, too, died quietly; but Ludlam, who just before he fell, was much agitated, died with great apparent pain, being repeatedly convulsed. In the course of half an hour they were cut down. Their coffins had been previously piled on one end of the scaffold, and the block, with two axes and knives, were exhibited at the other end. Some saw-dust was now strewn about, and Brandreth's body laid on the block, with the face downwards, and head towards the street, in full view of the people. The executioner raised the axe, and struck at the neck with all his force. At that instant, a cry of horror burst from the crowd. The executioner then took up the head, and holding it by the hair, thus addressed the people, "Behold the head of Jeremiah Brandreth, the traitor!" Hitherto the multitude had been

quiet and motionless. The instant the head was exhibited, there was a tremendous shriek set up, and they ran violently in all directions, as if under the impulse of sudden phrensy. Those that resumed their stations groaned and hooted. The javelin-men and constables were all in motion; and a few dragoons, who had been stationed at both ends of the street, drew nearer with drawn swords: and all became immediately calm. Very few of the multitude now remained, and these looked on with quietness, while the heads of Ludlam and Turner were successively exhibited in the same way. The heads and bodies were then placed in the coffins, and the spectators dispersed.

George Weightman has been respited.

YORKSHIRE.

Religious Tract Society, Nov. 5.—The Union Religious Tract Society held their second anniversary, at the Baptist Chapel, in Sheffield. The Rev. Jas. Bennett, from Rotherham College, preached an admirable occasional sermon, on the benefits of the reformation. The meeting that follow, ed was very animated, and many pleasing and striking examples of the happy effects of distributing religious tracts, were cited by the speaker. The congregation was very numerous and respectable.

Wakefield.—Nov. 4. The third Anniversary of the Wakefield Auxiliary Bible Society took place at the Sessions House there, when a most numerous and respectable body of persons assembled to celebrate this interesting event. John Henry Smith, Esq. M. P. was unanimously called to the chair, which he filled with the ability and zeal he has before displayed in the same respectable situation. An able and peculiarly interesting report was read to the meeting, by the Rev. Thomas Rogers, one of the Secretaries of the Society, which called forth the mingled regret and satisfaction of all present; regret that the Committee had met with so many difficulties in the execution of their duties, from the severe pressure of the times, and satisfaction that they had been enabled, notwithstanding such obstacles, to do much in distributing amongst the lower classes of society the inestimable records of the will of God.—Several excellent addresses were made to the persons assembled by the gentlemen who undertook the duties of moving and seconding the several resolutions. All present seemed to receive the greatest pleasure from the business and proceedings of the day.

Philosophical Society.—Much has recently been said on the propriety of establishing a Yorkshire Literary and Philoso-

phical Society, and we know that many distinguished characters are desirous of seeing such a plan carried into effect. We feel, no doubt, but that a few years will witness an institution of this nature flourishing amongst us, for we notice with pleasure, that, at least in one large town, means have been had recourse to that can hardly fail of drawing the attention of our

youth to philosophical and scientific pursuits; we allude to the course of Lectures lately delivered by Mr. Abraham, of Sheffield, for the purpose of grounding young people in the knowledge of Chemistry, Astronomy, Electricity, &c.—a plan which has been much approved of, and is worthy of imitation.

Monthly Register.

NOTICES OF PERSONS DECEASED.

The Rev. THOMAS ASTLEY was born at Whitehaven, in Cumberland, September 5, 1738, O. S. and was son of the Rev. Ralph Astley, dissenting minister of that place. He received the early part of his education under the Rev. James Day, of Lancaster, in whose family he resided till his 17th or 18th year, when he was entered as a divinity-student at the Daventry Academy. There he remained under the tuition of Dr. Ashworth till the year 1756, when, at the suggestion of Dr. Benson, he removed to the Academy which had been recently established at Warrington, and finished his education there under Drs. Taylor and Alkin, and Mr. Holt. After three years spent in this seminary, during which his conduct had been most exemplary and diligent, he was ordained to the ministry with Mr. Joseph Priestley, (afterwards Dr. Priestley,) and two of his fellow-students, Mr. Holland and Mr. Wilding, on May 18, 1762. The high estimation in which his talents and acquirements were held during his residence at the Academy appears from his having been invited some time afterwards to fill the Classical Professor's chair—an honour which, however flattering to him as a scholar, his modesty induced him more than once to decline.—His first settlement as a minister was at Congleton, in Cheshire, whence he removed to Preston, in Lancashire, before the expiration of a year. At Preston he remained till the beginning of 1778, when he received an invitation from the dissenting congregation at Chesterfield, to become their minister. Shortly after his settlement at this place, he was married to Miss Wilkinson, daughter of Jos. Wilkinson, Esq. of Birmingham, who in the early part of his life officiated as a dis-

senting minister; but quitted this profession in the course of a few years, on the ground of ill health, and exchanged it for that of a foreign merchant. Mr. Astley had not resided at Chesterfield more than twelve months before he opened a boarding school for the education of young gentlemen. In the character of an instructor of youth he was eminently calculated to shine, from the mildness of his disposition, and the gentleness of his manners, no less than from the extent and variety of his attainments. During a period of ten years, the last seven of which he resided at Dronfield, his school maintained a deservedly high reputation, and his pupils were supplied from some of the best families in Yorkshire. Many who received their education under him, and are now filling important situations in the world, retained during his life a grateful sense of the obligations under which they lay to his unwearied attention, and the affectionate solicitude which he displayed for their welfare; and now that he is dead, his memory is cherished by them with mingled feelings of veneration and love.

In the year 1794, the cares attendant upon an increasing family, united to the discharge of his ministerial duties, rendered it necessary for him to relinquish the troubles and emoluments of a boarding-school. Accordingly he quitted Dronfield, and came to reside once more at Chesterfield, that he might be within the more immediate sphere of his ministerial usefulness. Here he would have devoted his attention exclusively to the education of his own children; if he had been left to follow the bent of his inclination; but was prevailed upon by the urgent solicitations of his friends to take a limited number of

young gentlemen as day-scholars. Thus employed, he spent the most interesting period of his life, till, about the year 1800, he relinquished the occupation of teaching altogether, and confined himself entirely to the discharge of his professional duties. In the summer of 1813, he resigned his situation in the ministry, on account of increasing age and infirmities, after having sustained it for upwards of fifty years with undiminished lustre and reputation. From that period his active day of usefulness ceased; and, after a gradual and silent decay of the powers of nature, he died October 16th, 1817, universally respected and beloved, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

WILLIAM WILSON, who lately died at Beverley, was a singular character, though strictly speaking not a miser: he was a compound of benevolence and meanness, of generosity and avarice; but towards the latter part of his life, this vice of age appeared to absorb every generous principle. About ten years before his death he used regularly to attend sacrament at the established church, and frequently put a guinea into the box for the poor: he contributed 5s. yearly to the Poor and Strangers' Friend Society, and for some years together he used to give weekly to the poor what he spared out of sixteen penny-loaves, which he bought for one shilling; but these generous actions were discontinued some time before his decease. He was born at Etton, a village near Beverley, where his father lived on a farm of his own: when young he used to ride to Beverley market on the bare back of his horse, and was never known to use that expensive article, a saddle.

After the death of his father, Wilson and his mother removed to Beverley (about the year 1798), and the farm was let. After his mother died he soon parted with the maid-servant, which she kept during her life, because she was so extravagant as to wash her hands with soap; after this he seldom had a female come near him till a few years before his death, when his infirmities obliged him to keep a house-keeper. He rented a small house for £3. 3s. per annum, and generally laid in bed till day-light in winter, and went to bed when it began to be dark, for candles were too expensive to be used.

"During his residence in my neighbourhood for many years, (says a neighbour of his,) the gleam of a candle was never seen in his house." He was equally careful of soap; he thought it shameful extra-

vagance to waste such an expensive article; butler was also a luxury with which he never indulged his appetite; he would sometimes buy a breast of mutton by way of a treat, and broil it in his tin-oven, but durst not trust the butcher to bring it home, after he had purchased it, nor the baker to bake it: he generally went supperless to bed. He was so careful of his clothes, that one old white wig had been his companion for many years; and being caught in the rain one evening on his return from paying a visit to a neighbour, he immediately pulled off his new great-coat, which he carefully wrapped up and carried under his arm, preferring to expose himself to the wet rather than to risk the injury which his coat might receive.

He had a horse-shoe nailed on the threshold of his door, supposed to preserve him from witchcraft. He made his own fire, and generally employed himself after his frugal breakfast in rubbing his chair, and tables, and making his bed, after which he prepared for church, for he was a regular attendant at the prayers till his last illness.

He was a tall, lank, meagre-looking figure; his dress usually a broad-brimmed low-crowned shabby hat, light-coloured coat and worsted stockings, and his general appearance more like a parish-panper than that of a man of property.

He left his paternal estate at Etton to his housekeeper—the interest of £400 to each of the churches in Beverley, to be laid out in bread weekly—he interest of £200. to Etton church for the same purpose—the interest of £400 to Bishop Green's charity-school in Beverley—several legacies to individuals—and the residue to the corporation of Beverley, in trust to be laid out in charitable purposes at their discretion. M. T.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 14. At Pocklington, Mr. E. Stocks to Miss Holtby. — Mr. B. Hollingshead to Miss Green, of Horncastle.

16. Mr. Wm. Walker, printer and stationer, to Miss Mounsey, both of Otley. — At the Friends' Meeting-house, Sunderland, Mr. S. Grimshaw, of Rawdon, near Leeds, to Miss H. Holmes.

17. At Whitby, David, son of David Veasey, Esq. of Huntingdon, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late I. Chapman, Esq.

20. At York, Mr. Wm. Fryer, watch-maker, to Miss Buttle.

21. Right Hon. Lord Selsey to the Hon. A. M. L. Irby, youngest daughter of Lord

Boston.—At Hull, Mr. G. Hall to Miss Williamson.—At Skipton, Mr. J. Robinson to Miss Harrison.

23. At Limehouse, Middlesex, D. Fairchild, Esq. to Martha, second daughter of the late Thos. Middleton, Esq. of Hull.—Mr. M. Sykes, solicitor, of Milnsbridge, to Mary, second daughter of James Gratrix, Esq. of Altrincham.—At the Friends' Meeting-house, in Leeds, Mr. Joseph Whalley, of Lockwood, near Huddersfield, to Margaret, daughter of Mr. F. Shield, late of Seacroft.

25. Mr. James Hutchinson, of Denby Grange, to Miss Turner, of Huddersfield.—Mr. Heslop, surgeon, of Masham, to Miss Durbam.

27. At Ripon, Mr. J. Kennedy, of Knaresborough, to Miss E. Atkinson, of Winklesay.

28. Mr. Geo. Field, of Lobster-house, near York, to Miss E. Taylor.

31. Mr. T. Marshall, jun. merchant, of Hull, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. T. Pickering, of the same place.—Michael Hardy, Esq. of Bridlington, to Miss Parrott, of Bridlington Quay.

Nov. 1. At Sheffield, Mr. Henry Elder, of Edinburgh, bookseller, to Jane, only daughter of the late Mr. Alexander Todd.—At Scarbro', Mr. F. Shaw to Miss M. Otterburn.

3. At Manchester, Mr. J. Ellam, of Dalton, to Miss Ann Peacock.—Mr. Robert Wainhouse, of Halifax, to Mrs. Slater, formerly of Wakefield.—At Huddersfield, Mr. Geo. Calvert to Miss Bottomley.—Mr. T. Hirst to Miss P. Lamey, both of Northowram, near Halifax.

5. Rev. Hugh Hart, minister at the Independent chapel at Wortley, near Leeds, to Miss Stead.

9. At York, Mr. Thomas Peters to Miss Masterman.

13. At Riffington, the Rev. Edmd. Day to Miss Gilbert, of Settrington.—Mr. B. Clarkson, of Scarborough, to Mrs. E. Wilson, of Beaston, near Leeds.

20. At Sheffield, Mr. Joseph Hartley, merchant, to Miss Rhodes.—At the Friends' Meeting-house, Sheffield, Mr. Wm. Chapman, engraver, to Tabitha, eldest daughter of Mr. Robt. Wright.—Mr. G. Skelton, paper maker, to Miss Anne Brownhill, both of Sheffield.

DEATHS.

Jan. 4. died at Colombo, in the Isle of Ceylon, W. Tolfrey, Esq. in the full vigour of a learned life (being not quite 40) and diligently occupied, with the assistance of the natives, in the translation of the Scriptures into the Cingalese. He was

attacked by a violent disorder, which proved fatal in a fortnight. His remains were followed to the grave by the Governor and all the Civil and Military Officers of Colombo. He was a most sincere and ardent friend to the cause of Missions and Bibles.

At Montreal, in America, Capt. John Setters, of the brig Peace, of Hull. In going on shore, his foot slipped, and he fell betwixt two vessels and was drowned.

Sept. 12. died at the Cape of Good Hope, where he was appointed to an office, Mr. Thomas Sheridan, son of the late R. B. Sheridan, Esq. by his first wife, the daughter of Mr. Linley. He was a pupil of Dr. Parr. and served in the army as aide-de-camp to the Earl of Moira in Scotland, where he married the daughter of a Scotch gentleman of the name of Calender, and who, with several children, now survives him at the Cape. Thus in little more than twelve months have fallen three members of the same family—the orator, his widow, and his son.

Oct. 6 At an advanced age, the Rev. Thos. Grove, many years the laborious and respected pastor of a congregation at Walsall. He was, we are informed, "the last survivor of the six students expelled from Edmund College, Oxford, in 1766, for praying, reading, expounding the Scriptures, and singing hymns in a private house."

10. At Bow Wood, the seat of the Marquis of Landsdowne, Mr. Broad, for nearly 40 years steward in the Marquis's family. His death was occasioned by the following singular circumstance: Being out in the park on the day preceding, with a party of ladies and gentlemen, he found a dead adder, which he took up in his hand, and opened its mouth to shew the party where the poison of the creature lay; in doing which, however, the subtle matter communicated to a cut in one of his fingers. On the next morning Mr. B. was found dead in his bed, with every indication of having died from the effects of the poison.

Oct. 15. died, at Soleure, in Switzerland, the patriotic hero of Poland, Gen. Kosciuszko, who crowned a life of military glory with a peaceful end. When Poland lost her independence, Kosciuszko lost his home—as she sunk, he rose, but not upon her ruins. The Court of Russia would have allured this illustrious defender of the people whom she had subjugated, by temptations irresistible to vulgar minds. Buonaparte would have made him the flattered instrument of a spurious liberality to his countrymen; but Kosciuszko saw that their

lot was irretrievable, and his own he refused to change. He had lived some time in a tranquil retreat, where he had become an interesting object of respect and veneration, surrounded by his own sweet remembrances, some faithful friends, and the poor, of whom he was the constant benefactor.

15. In the 58th year of his age, at his seat, Melchburn, in Bedfordshire, Andrew Lord St. John.

17. Mr. Thomas Sherwood of Beverley. — Mrs. Deacon, of York, who suddenly dropped down in the street near her own house, and instantly expired.

18. At Waterville, near North Shields, in his 60th year, Wm. Ripon, Esq. — Mr. C. Wood, corn dealer, of Kirkstall. — Mr. G. Walker, of Halifax, wire-manufacturer.

19. At Hawk-nest, near Northallerton, Matthew Crowe, Esq. aged 58.

20. Mr. Edwd. Clarkson, of Ripon, surgeon, aged 41: his abilities in his profession, and the philanthropy of his disposition, have seldom been equalled.

21. The Rev. R. Latham, Vicar of Dean church, near Bolton, aged 71: he was returning from the performance of his duty in the evening, was taken ill, and died on the road. — At Hull, aged 77, Mrs. Smyth, relict of the late James Smyth, Esq. of Holbeck. — At Bradford, aged 68, Mr. John Senior.

23. At Hull, Mr. Robt. Ingham, aged 75, formerly of Wakefield.

24. Dr. Donald M'ASKH, of Eigg; he was proceeding from Arnaig to Eigg, in a boat, along with the Rev. Mr. Fraser, minister of the Small Isles, and two other persons, when, by the starting of a plank, the boat instantly sunk, and they were all drowned. — Edwd. Kenton, son of Charles Walker, Esq. of Thirsk.

25. At her house in Ripon, in the 80th year of her age, Mrs. Reynard, relict of W. Reynard, Esq. of Hob Green. — At York, aged 87, Mrs. Croft, relict of the late Sheriff Croft.

26. Mrs. Boulbee, wife of W. Boulbee, Esq. of Sutton Bonington, Nottinghamshire. She had been engaged the hour preceding her decease in lecturing a number of young people, belonging to the Sunday School, and previous to dismissing them, was in the act of praying with them, when on a sudden she fell on the floor, and expired immediately. — The Rev. G. Hutton, D.D. Vicar of Sutterton and Rector of Alderchurch-cum-Fosdike: after having performed a portion of the duty at both the former churches on that day, he was seized with a violent pain in the lower ex-

tremity of the body, and died in about an hour. — At his house in Newcastle, Ralph Waters, Esq. aged 68: a man endowed with many virtues, a lover and encourager of literature, and an artist, in private life, of great respectability. — At Maryport, Cumberland, Sarah Hustler, of Bradford, aged 53: she was a much-esteemed minister in the Society of Friends, and had, just previous to the solemn event, been engaged on a religious visit. — At Frogmore, Mrs. Sheridan, relict of the late R. B. Sheridan, Esq. and youngest daughter of the late Dr. Ogle, Dean of Winchester. — Mrs. Dobby, wife of Mr. C. Dobby, of Bedale. — At Whithy, Robt. and Jane Miller, an aged and industrious couple, the former 78, and the latter 60 years of age; the husband surviving the wife about five hours.

27. At Doncaster, aged 38, Mary Ann, second daughter of the late Rev. S. Moore. — Mrs. Halfpenny, relict of Mr. W. Halfpenny, of York. — At Dacres Bank, near Patley Bridge, in the 73d year of his age, Mr. Michael Benson. This gentleman's life affords a striking instance of the lucrative effects consequent upon a life of persevering industry and frugal habits. He is said to have commenced his career in business with a sum inferior to the value of the smallest paper currency in the Kingdom; yet by an unwearied application to his business of a cattle-jobber, died possessed of a sum exceeding £40,000.

28. Mrs. Childers, relict of C. W. Childers, Esq. of Carstrey, near Doncaster, aged 78. — At his seat at Watlingwell, near Worksep, Sir Thos. Wolleston White, Bart. He had been attending the sale of the late Col. Michib's effects, at Rodaack Priory, and on his way home he complained of a slight pain in his arms and breast, to which he had been occasionally subject; on his alighting from his horse, his steward, and a gentleman who was in the house, attended him to his bed-room, and after he had been in bed a short time he said he was much easier; however, in a few minutes he was again seized, and almost instantly expired. — At Campfield, T. Rhodes, Esq. of Leeds, banker, aged 27.

30. Mrs. Spyvee, relict of the late Saml. Spyvee, Esq. of Hull. — James, the only son of Mr. Wm. Sutton, of Leeds. — In Montagu Place, London, Anna, the eldest daughter of the Rev. John Fox, of Etton, Beverley.

31. At Hull, aged 64, Mrs. Moxon. — In London, a few hours after the birth of a son, the Lady of the Hon. H. F. Cavendish, M. P. for the borough of Derby. — At

Ripon, Mr. Bernard Hague, surgeon, &c. in the 35th year of his age: in him his relations have to lament a sincere friend, and the town and neighbourhood a skillful, humane, and active practitioner.

Nov. 1. At an advanced age, Mr. Langham, formerly an eminent ship-builder, at Whitby.

2. At Salt-Hill, on his return from Bristol, the Rev. Sir Adam Gordon, Bart. Prebendary of Bristol and Rector of West-Tilbury, Essex. In 1791, he published "The Contrast," an antidote to the pernicious principles of Lord Chesterfield; since which he has published "Discourses on the Fasts and Festivals of the Church of England." But he is most known as the editor of an edition of the "Homilies of the Church of England," in a modern style, and fitted for general use.

5. At Bradford, Mrs. Lister, wife of Mr. Thomas Lister, surgeon.

8. Joseph Lister, Esq. of Halifax.

10. At Patrington, aged 82, Ann, the wife of Mr. J. Baron.

11. At Sheffield, aged 66, Margaret, the wife of Mr. John Crome, printer.

12. At Ellerker, aged 59, the Rev. J. Stopford, vicar of Brantingham.

13. Mr. Robt. Earnshaw, of Sheffield.—Mrs. Vicars, of the same place, aged 75.—At Stoneferry-Cottage, after a few days illness, Miss Hudson, only daughter of the late Col. Hudson.—At Stockton-house, near York, aged 21, Miss Octavia Plumer.—At Market-Wellington, after a few days illness, Rebecca, the wife of Jeremiah Lister, Esq.—At Spital Hill, near Sheffield, Henry Arthur; and in the afternoon of the same day, Elizabeth Anne, son and daughter of Mr. J. Sorby, jun.

14. At Hull, aged 72, Mrs. Cooper.—At the same place, aged 61, Capt. J. Anderson.—At Norfolk, the Right Hon. the Countess of Albemarle.

15. At Sheffield, aged 65, Mr. Charles Clarke, of the firm of Clarke, Hall, and Clake, razor-manufacturers.—In London, Mr. George Craddock, late of Bedale.

16. Mr. Peter Cadman, of Sheffield, aged 54.—At Wakefield, after a short but painful illness, aged 31, Frances, the wife of Mr. Westerman, woollapler.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS

Of the Atmospheric Pressure and Temperature, Evaporation, Rain, Wind, and Clouds.

Deduced from Diurnal Observations made at Manchester, in the month of October, 1817. By THOMAS HANSON, Surgeon.

Latitude, 53°. 25' North—Longitude 2°. 10' West of London.

Monthly mean pressure 30.10 maximum 30.46 minimum 29.46 range 1. of an inch.

Monthly mean temperature 46°3. maximum 59°. minimum 32°. range 26°.

Greatest variation of pressure in 24 hours 46 of an inch, which was on the 31st.

Greatest variation of temperature 19°. which was on the 2nd.

Spaces described by the curve formed from the mean daily pressure 2.5 inches, changes 10.

Monthly quantity of water evaporated 592 of an inch.

Monthly fall of rain 460 of an inch—rainy days 16—foggy 9—snowy 0—hail 1.

WINDS.

N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	VARIABLE.	CALM
0	8	5	2	0	2	1	6	7	0

Brisk winds 1—Boisterous ones 0.

CLOUDS.

Cirrus Cumulus. Stratus. Cirro-cumulus. Cirro-stratus. Cumulo-stratus. Nimbus.

0	12	0	10	3	6	0
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The fine harvest weather which characterized the whole of the preceding month, continued without any material alteration to the 27th of the present.

COMMERCIAL.

Sugars have fallen from 3s. to 4s. per cwt. though molasses seem to have maintained the prices of our last report. Coffee, cotton, and tobacco, have also slightly declined in the market. Rum, however, has been on the advance. European produce is tolerable demand, but British manufactures fluctuating. The Iron-trade is somewhat improving.

In consequence of the average prices of grain having fallen below the limitation fixed by act of parliament, for allowing the import of grain, the ports of Great-Britain are now closed against the admission of *foreign grain* (barley excepted), and *flour*, for *home-consumption*—orders to which effect were issued to the several ports at the commencement of last week. Importations; however, from our colonies in North-America, are still admissible.

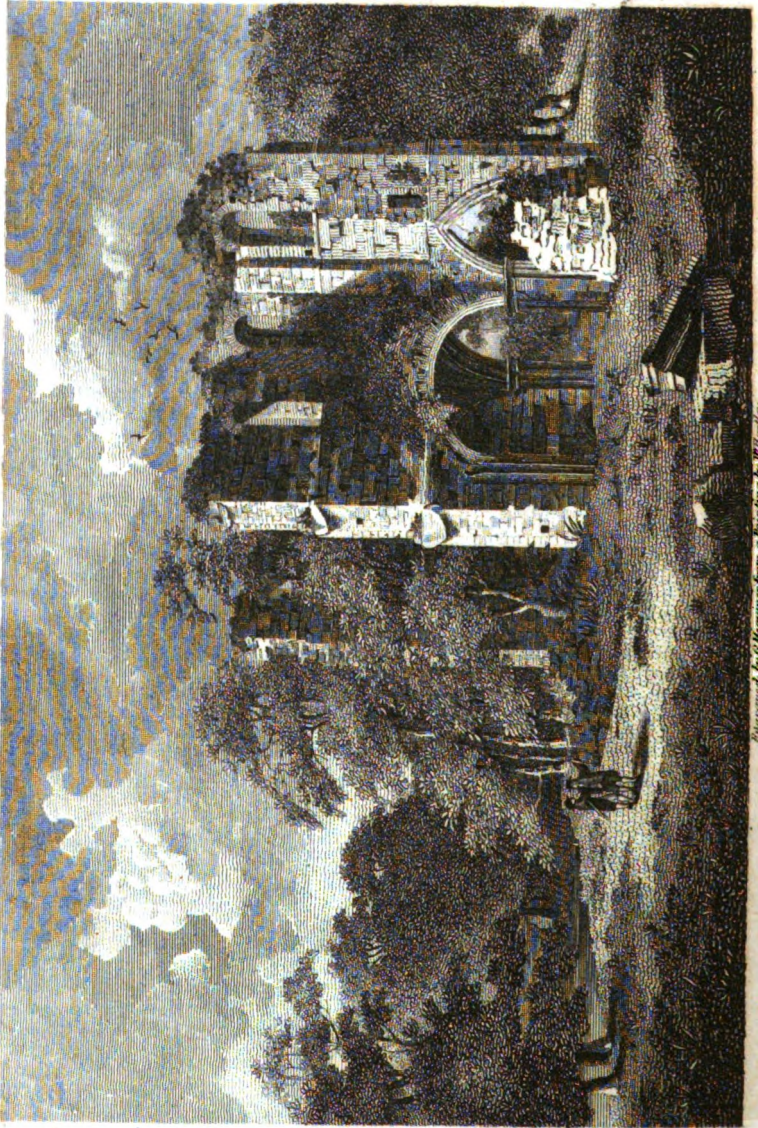
Liverpool and Hull Price Current.

	LIVERPOOL.		HULL.	
ASHES per cwt. duty paid,				
Por, 1st, American	45s 0	to 52s 0	52 0	
PRANL, 1st, do.....	58 0	61 0	64 0	
BRIMSTONE, ton duty paid	26l 0	27l 0		
COFFEE cwt. in bond				
Jamaica, ordinary	82 0	85 0		
Good fine ordinary.....	86 0	88 0		
Middling	89 0	96 0		
Fine middling.....	97 0	108 0		
Dutch ordinary	86 0	88 0		
Good and fine ordinary.....	89 0	91 0		
Middling	92 0	102 0		
Good middling.....				
COTTON WOOL, per lb. duty paid,				
Sea Island, fine	2 7	2 10		
Good	2 5	2 6		
Middling	2 8	2 4½		
Upland Bowd	1 7½	1 10½		
New Orleans	1 10	2 0½		
West India	1 8	1 10		
Demerara and Berbice	1 10½	2 2½		
Pernambucco	2 1½	2 3½		
Bahia	2 0	2 1		
Maranhão	2 0	2 0½		
DYEWOODS, ton, duty paid				
Logwood, Jamaica.....	£8 17s 6d	£9 0s		
Honduras and St Domingo.....	9 5	9 10		
Fustic, Jamaica	12 0	13 0		
Cuba	17 10	18 0		
NICARAGUA Wood, large solid.....	29 0	31 0		
FLAX, Riga, ton, duty paid	68 0	72 0	£69 0	75 0
Petersburgh, 12 head.....	63 0	64 0	£59 0	69 0
Narva, 12 head			59 0	60 0
FRUIT, cwt. duty paid				
CURRANTS.....	5 8	5 10	100s 0	106s 0
Figs, Turkey.....	none		75 0	80 0
RAISINS, Bloom.....	180 0			
Denia	none			
Muscatels.....	160 0	180 0		
Smyrna, red.....	8 15			
GINGER, cwt. duty paid				
Jamaica, white	80 0	150 0	£10 0	£12 0
Barbadoes.....	80 0	95 0	7 0	8 8
HEMP, ton, duty paid,				
Riga Rhine	47 0		45 0	46 0
Outshot	none		40 0	41 0
St. Petersburg, clean.....	45 10	46 0	42 0	43 0
Outshot.....	none		40 0	41 0
MOLASSES, per cwt. duty paid,				
West India	35s 0	42s 0	40 0	
OLIVE OIL, 236 gallons,				
Sicily.....	£130		none	
Gallipoli				
PIMENTO, lb. in bond,	0s 9	0s 9½	0s 8	0s 8½
QUERCIT. BARK, cwt. duty paid.	£19 0	£21 0	none	
RICE, cwt. duty paid				
Carolina, new.....	44s 0	45s 0		

	LIVERPOOL.		HULL.	
SHUMAC, cwt. duty paid,				
Sicily.....	£22 0	£24 0		
Spanish.....				
RUM, gallon, in bond,				
Jamaica, 10 to 14 O. P.....	3s 3	3s 4	} 3 6	3 11
15 to 16 ".....	3 5	3 6		
18 to 20 ".....	3 7	3 9		
Leewards, common and proof	2 8	2 11		
10 to 20 O. P.....	3 0	3 8	3 2	
SUGAR, cwt. duty paid.				
Muscovado Brit. Plantations,				
Brown and moist.....	69 0	73 0		
Dry brown.....	75 0	78 0		
Middling.....	79 0	81 0		
Good.....	82 0	84 0		
Fine.....	87 0	91 0		
TALLOW, cwt. duty paid				
Petersburgh, yellow candle,	70 0			
Soap.....	68 0			
TAR, barrel, duty paid,				
American.....	17 0		15 0	17 0
Archangel.....	22 0	23 0	21 0	
Stockholm.....	24 0		22 0	
TURPENTINE, cwt. duty paid.				
American.....	14 0	16 6	17 0	18 0
WOOD, duty paid,				
DUALS, 120, stand: measure,				
Archangel.....	23 0	25 0	£19 0	£19 10
Petersburgh.....	20 10	21 10	19 0	19 10
Narva.....	19 0	20 10	19 0	
Norway.....	18 0	20 0		
TIMER, cubic foot,				
Oak, Quebec.....	3 0	3 4		
United States.....		none		
Pine, British America.....	2 1	2 2		
United States.....	2 0	2 2		
Dantzig.....	2 11	3 1		
Memel.....	2 10	3 0		
Riga.....	3 2	3 4		

Weekly Register of the Price of STOCKS.

	Oct. 29	Nov. 4	12	18	22
Bank Stock			290	290 ½ 291	290 ½
3 per Cent. red.	81 ½	82 ½ ½ ½	82 ½	82 ½ 83	82 ½
3 per Cent. cons.	82 ½	83 ½ ½ ½	83 ½	83 ½ 84	83 ½
4 per Cent. Cons.	98 ½	98 ½ 99	99	99 ½ 100	99 ½
5 per Cent. Navy Ann.	107 ½	108 ½ 108 ½	108 ½	108 ½ 109	108 ½
India Stock			249		
India Bonds (premium)	99	101 103	99-100	98 99	99
Exchequer Bills prem.	20-20	18-27	20-23	19-27	19-25
Consols for Acc.	82 ½	83 ½ ½ ½	83 ½	83 ½ ½ ½	83 ½
AMERICAN 3 per Cents.					71 ½
AMERICAN new Loan 6 p. Cent					105



Engraved by Chapman from a drawing by W. G. G. G.

Beaulieu Abbey



St. Andrew's Church

NORTHERN STAR,

OR,

Yorkshire Magazine.

NO. 7.]

DECEMBER 31, 1817.

VOL. I.

Embellished with a View of TICKHILL CHURCH, and an Engraving (on Wood) of the Monument of SIR RICHARD FITZWILLIAM.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.



We refer R. M. to our Second Number for the subject of his favour to us : it would not do to repeat it.

THE MIRROR, LEO, ANGUS, a further Account of Doncaster, and that of Bakewell, in our next.——W. A.'s transmission of the relique of the Scotch Bard is thankfully acknowledged, and will also appear.

EBENEZER's letter is received, and some of his observations are just ; but they are too crudely put together for insertion.——The poem to the memory of Sir T. W. W. having appeared in several of the newspapers renders its insertion objectionable.

PROSEMAN's critique on J. M.'s poem has been received ; but as we cannot coincide with his opinion of its merits, he must excuse our not inserting it.——“ Apparition,” “ Night,” and D.'s observations on Kirkstall, have been received.—“ Christmas Day” came too late for insertion.

Other communications have reached us, and will be attended to. Our Howden Correspondent has our best thanks for his kind wishes ; one of his suggestions will be adopted in our next, and the others as far as practicable.—We are fearful of trying the patience of our poetical friends by being sometimes compelled to delay the insertion of their pieces, but the multifarious duties attached to the conducting of a Magazine, could they be felt, would render apology needless.

We should be obliged by our correspondents making use of some particular signature when they address us ; we have so many “ Subscribers,” “ Well-wishers,” “ Incognitos,” &c. that we find it difficult to make the requisite discrimination.

NORTHERN STAR.

No. 7.—For DECEMBER 31, 1817.

Topography, Picturesque Scenery, &c.

A TOPOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT OF TICKHILL.

[Concluded from page 336.]

TICKHILL CHURCH

IS dedicated to Saint Mary. and was given by Thurstan, archbishop of York, to the canons of St. Oswald of Nostell, between 1114 and 1140, during which time he governed this diocese. King Henry I., by his charter, confirmed the grant to the above monastery.* The *Ordinatio Walteri de Grey, archiepiscopi Eborac.*, A. D. 1249, decrees that “Vicarius de Tickhill ad sustentationem suam habeat totum *altaragium*, ita quod nomine *altaragii* contineantur omnes obventiones, decimæ, et proventus ipsius ecclesiæ de Tickhill;—exceptis decimis bladi, leguminis, et fœni, et terris ad dictam ecclesiam pertinentibus, etc. etc.†” This *Ordinatio* is preserved in the British Museum among the MSS., and is marked, VITRLL. A. 2. 99. 6.

When Henry II. was at Carlisle in 1186, he offered the bishopric thereof to Paulinus de Leedes, and proposed to augment the income with 300 marks out of the churches of Scarbrough, Bambrough, and also with the Chapel of Tickhill, which was refused.‡

In progress of time the church became dilapidated; and the piety of the age prompting its renovation upon a more extended scale, in the fourteenth century William de Estfeld, seneschal to the queen of Edward III., most probably erected the present magnificent structure, which is one of the most beautiful specimens of pure English architecture in the kingdom, and deserving of the attention of admirers of ecclesiastical antiquities.§ He is buried within the altar-rails; and a tomb on the north side, ornamented with quatrefoils, is supposed to be his, as the following inscription is on a brass plate. affixed to the wall above it, viz. “*Will. Estfeld, quondam senescallus de domini de Holderness, ac de honore de Tyckhill sub domini Philippâ, reginâ Angliæ, ac de dominis de Heytsfeld, cum domino Ed-*

* Monast. Angl. ii. 34.

† Jacob's Law Dictionary, art. *Altarage*; and Monast. Angl. ii. 823.

‡ Storer's Cathedral.

§ An excellent print of it was published lately, from a drawing of Mr. Halfpenny.

mundo, duce Eborac., ac Margareta uxore ejus, qui quidem Willmus obiit 24 die mensis Sept. A.D. 1386. Cujus anime propitiatur Deus." His arms were,—Sable, a chevron ermine between three boys' heads argent, crined Or; and are placed over the arch which separates the nave from the chancel, and on the exterior of the western face of the tower—circumstances which warrant the supposition that he at least was a munificent contributor towards the re-edification of the church. Dr. Miller is clearly wrong in attributing the erection of the present structure to the time of Henry III.: the style of the decorations decidedly point out its date, and on the western face of the tower are the arms of Edward III. viz. England and France, he being the first English monarch who so quartered them.*

His statue, with that of his queen Philippa, are upon two other faces enshrined in niches surmounted with tabernacle-work, and would naturally be placed there by the loyalty and gratitude of William de Estfeld, the trusty servant of the latter. The convent of St. Oswald had the appointment to the vicarage, and various disputes seem to have arisen between the vicar and the society, as an agreement had already been made between the parties in the year 1302, and dated the 18th of June, when Walter de Garton was vicar. By this it was determined, that the said vicar and his successors should receive "all tithes, as well of hemp and line, as of corn and other fruits, growing *within* the curtelages of the said parish, tithes only excepted; and that the prior and convent shall have all the tithes of fruits *without* the said curtelages, as of line, hemp, peas, beans, hay, and all sorts of corn within the said parish of Tickhill." On the 5th of Feb. 1451, this ordination was made touching the portion of this church, viz. that the charges of the repairs of the chancel shall belong to the vicar and his successors; and that the prior and convent of St. Oswald shall be free from the same for ever. When Henry VIII. executed the reformation of the church, the possessions of the dissolved monastery of St. Oswald, as far as concerns Tickhill, seem to have continued unappropriated, or possessed by the king, until King Edward VI., May 4, 1553, granted, in consideration of the faithful services done to him and his father by Sir James Foljambe, Kat., of Walton in the county of Derby, (brother and heir to Godfrey Foljambe, Esq., of the same,) and his heirs for ever, the whole rectory and church of Tickhill, with the advowson and right of patronage to the vicarage thereof, lately belonging to the dissolved monastery of St. Oswald.† In this family it has ever since continued, the present George Foljambe, Esq., of Osberton and Aldwark, being the impropiator of the rectory and patron of the vicarage.

But the ecclesiastical history of Tickhill would be very imperfect, were we to dismiss the subject without stating, that in ancient times there were three churches or chapels in this parish, viz. St. Mary's, already mentioned, St. Nicholas' chapel in the castle, and Allhallows. After the descendants of Roger de Buisli were deprived of the honor of Tickhill, and it had be-

* Sandford, p. 129.

† Register of Archbishops Holgate and Heath, p. 123.

come a domain of the crown, perhaps occasionally a royal residence, Eleanor, queen of Henry II., founded a royal free chapel or collegiate church of four prebends, pertaining to the castle, the patronage of which was included in the subsequent grant of the honor to John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, by his nephew Richard II.; and by the succession of his son Henry IV. in 1399, it again became vested in the monarch.

In 1503, King Henry VII. commenced the building of the beautiful chapel at Westminster which bears his name. Among the estates given him for the maintenance of it, and for the offices to be performed in it, was "the free chapel of Tickhill in Yorkshire*;" for which he obtained a bull from Pope Julius II. dated June 19, 1504†, and amongst the Harleian manuscripts in the British Museum, is one, No. 1498, containing the original indentures; the first, between the king and the convent of St. Peter's, Westminster, describes it "as the prebende of Tickhill, in the county of York;" and in an abstract of Roll. 33 Hen. VIII. Augmentation Office, it is valued at £45. per ann.‡ An indenture was afterwards made, dated April 27, 1515, between the abbot and convent of the monastery of St. Peter, and Sir Dionis Baxter, chaplain, and Godfrey Foljambe of Walton, com. Derby, Esq., by which the abbot granted unto them the prebend or free chapel of Tykhull, with the tithes and oblations of St. Nicholas, in Tykhull aforesaid, for fifty years, at £45. per annum: and on the dissolution of the monastery, Henry VIII. by another indenture, made March 15, 1540, under the seal of the Court of Augmentations, confirmed the said grant for a term of 21 years at the same rent. This however was only a part of this rectory, as King Edward VI, July 10, in the fifth year of his reign, granted unto Francis Earl of Shrewsbury various estates, and amongst others "his rectory and church or prebend of Tickhill, alias Tickhull, late belonging to the suppressed monastery of St. Peter's, which rectory is farther described in the grant by the name of a rectory or prebend or free chapel of St. Nicholas aforesaid." This grant descended by his daughter to the Dukes of Norfolk, by one of whom it has been conveyed in exchange to the Foljambe family, which now possesses the whole. This castle-chapel is totally destroyed, but a carved door, with a motto of "Grace and peace be in this place," is now in use at an entrance on the right side of the gateway, and most probably belonged to this chapel, though removed from its original position.

Of the church of Allhallows, but few vestiges of its history have come under observation. Several parcels of land are called by that name, and were those, perhaps, which were given to it by William de Arches and Galfridus Fitz-Pain (filius Pagani). Its situation is ascertained to have been on a hill half a mile north-west of the town, on the left of the road to Wilsick, and though slight traces of its foundations remain, yet grave-stones and sculptured remnants of stone are remembered by persons now living to have been visible in the field, the property of the vicar, which

* A copy in the edit. of Dugdale's *Monast.* by Bandinel, i. 317, No. 85, folio, 1816; and Rymer's *Fœdera*, vii. 97.

† *Ibid.* i. 277.

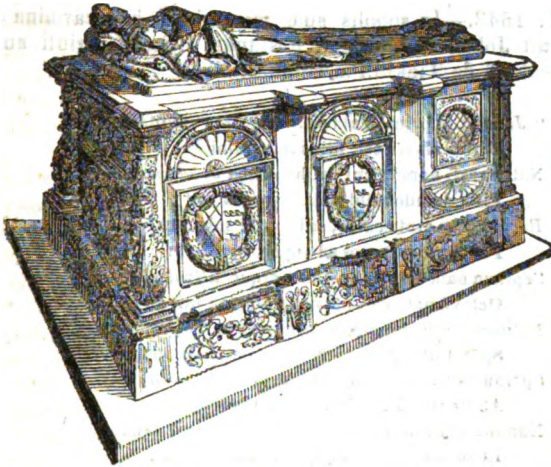
‡ Dugdale's *Monast.* i. 325.

was its church-yard. The locality of this church leads to the conclusion that it was that called "*Dadesleia*," or Dadesley, in the Domesday survey, *Tickhill* being unnoticed therein. As a spring called Dadesley-Well still exists, and as the Saxon "*Estfield*," or Eastfield, is due east from it and this church, such an appellation would be appropriate on the supposition of a town lying in that direction, but not correspondent to the present town or church, from which it lies due north: if this be allowed, the existence of a Christian church in this place may reasonably be carried into very remote antiquity.

The church of St. Mary, now the parish-church, is a beautiful structure of Roche-Abbey stone, and in high preservation. It consists of a nave, chancel, and side-aisles, with a lofty tower at the west end. This is separated into three divisions, the upper surmounted with an embattled parapet, with finials and eight pinnacles; below these are the eight belfry windows, and a border of quatrefoils. The centre division has a niche on each face, ornamented with tracery and finials. In the south a king crowned, sitting with a cross between his knees bearing the image of our Saviour—Edward III. The east has a queen crowned, sitting and embracing a child standing on her right hand, while her left bears a sceptre—Philippa. In the north, a venerable bearded figure in flowing robes, with a globe in his left hand, a singular hat or hood turning upwards from his head. In the western niche a similar figure, with his hands extended and crossed over the breast, and two points or peaks descending from the head-dress and uniting at the mouth. On one side of this niche is a full-length figure in armour, with a coronet on his head, his hands clasped as in prayer, and a child standing by his side; on the other side a female figure almost obliterated; these last figures are in *alto relievo*. Beneath these, at the top of a lofty and beautiful ramified window, is a shield, a cross supported by angels, and on each side a series of shields suspended by hands, containing the arms of England and France, and those of benefactors, with their badges and monograms. Below is the great western entrance, formed by a pointed arch on six receding columns, filletted, with an architrave of plain mouldings and roses. The whole of this face is flanked by square buttresses, and is strikingly grand.

The nave is formed by four lofty arches on each side supported by clustered columns, whose capitals are of various foliage; over these a clerestory of eight windows on each side. The columns of the chancel indicate an earlier period of architecture, as well as the windows of the north aisle, which are plain and small, while those of the south are enlarged into compartments by mullions, and highly ramified tops, still rich in painted glass, though the lower glass is destroyed. In the south aisle is a very handsome monument of marble, brought from the Augustine Friary, as Leland says. It is to the memory of Sir Richard Fitzwilliam, Knt., who died "*the 2d day of September, A. D. 1478, and Elizabeth (his wife) the 12th day of May, 1496. Also, Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam, Knyght, and the Lady Neville, daughter of John Marques Montague:*"—the remainder is illegible or destroyed. The inscription went round the top, on which are two recumbent figures in the dress of their time; the hus-

band's surtout has the arms of Fitzwilliam. The style of the monument is that of Queen Elizabeth's early days, when Grecian was supplanting the Gothic architecture. The front is divided into three pannels containing three shields; the centre one six martlets or birds, 3, 2, 1, for Clarel,—on the right Fitzwilliam impaling Clarel—on the left Fitzwilliam alone. In a pannel on the west end a shield supported by winged boys. with the arms of Fitzwilliam impaling Neville, Montheomer, and Montague. The east and north sides destroyed. It was lately enclosed within an iron railing at the expense of F. F. Foljambe, Esq., a descendant of Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam and Lady Lucy Neville. The accompanying sketch will give our readers some idea of the object we are describing.



Near the above monument is a flat stone with two effgies, and an inscription for John Sandford, Esq., about the time of Henry VI.; as also several stones of the fifteenth century, in good preservation.

An excellent barrel-organ decorates the church, placed there by the liberality of the present worthy vicar, the Rev. Thomas Francis Twigge. The front is octagonal, with a border of shields of devices or ciphers, and quatrefoils alternately. The total length of the church is 144 feet, breadth 68 feet, of which the aisles are 20 feet each. It is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 2s. 6d. The parish-register begins July 3, 1542, and the following extracts will show the population and condition of the place, as well as afford amusement from their curiosity.

1506..12 marriages, 40 births, 21 deaths.	1789..13 marriages, 42 births, 24 deaths.
1578.. 8 ——— 41 ——— 27	1798..14 ——— 39 ——— 36 ———
1598..20 ——— 46 ——— 69	1800..10 ——— 37 ——— 38 ———
1668.. 4 ——— 32 ——— 52	1807.. 9 ——— 47 ——— 24* ———
1678..10 ——— 36 ——— 30	1808..12 ——— 37 ——— 27 ———
1698.. 8 ——— 31 ——— 32	1816..10 ——— 68 ——— 31 ———

* Anne Ellis died aged 107.

Return to the Population Acts.

In 1801.....1104 inhabitants.

In 1811.

272 Inhabited Houses.

5 Houses empty.

1 Building.

330 Families occupying.

720 Males	} Total 1508.
788 Females	

“ Ezreel Tonge, D. D. was born Dec. 3, 1621, in this parish, of which place his father was preacher and minister of God’s word.”

“ May 1, 1643.—In sobolis suæ memoriam, hæc earmina subsequenti composuit Johannes Garfield, postquam octo et viginti annos ministrasset in ecclesiâ de Tickhill in comitat. Ebor.

“ *Jana* mihi primò nata est, *Francisca* secunda est,
Tertia Maria est, filius inde mihi
 Natus erat, nomen cui dat baptisma *Johannes* ;
 Filia deinde mihi nata *Susanna* fuit ;
Benjaminus erat sextus, sed morte subactus
 Post quinos annos ad superos redigit :
 Septima nata fuit mihi *Anna*, atque *Elizabetha*
 Octavò nata est, nonaque *Martha* fuit ;
 Natus erat tandem charus pro nomine *Foljambe*,
Sperat uterque parens, ultimus et decimus ;
Speramus frustrà, nam tandem concepit uxor,
 Atque suprâ dictis additur undecimus
 Nomine *Wilhelmus* : numero Deus impare gaudet,
 Et sobole hæc totâ gaudent, huic faveat.

J. G.”

“ May 21, 1644.—The bells of Tickhill church were, by command of Major Henry Redhead, deputy-governor of Tickhill castle, taken out of their frames, and set in the steeple windows; the whole frame of the steeple, viz. the wood-work, being all pulled down; one piece after another being wasted or burnt, so that very little was ever useful.”

“ May 16, 1649.—A new frame was erected and a floor for the steeple, and in June the bells were restored to their places, and a merry tune rung upon them.”

“ 1712.—Buried the Rev. John Laughton, B. D. of Trinity College, and keeper of the University Library, Cambridge. He was the son of John Laughton, of Eastfield, Gent.”

William Eastfield, (son of William Eastfield,) of the Mercers’ company, Sheriff of London in the first of Henry VI. and Lord Mayor in 1429.—His arms have been already mentioned.

William White, (son of William White,) of the Drapers’ company, was Sheriff of London in the first of Richard III. 1483, and Lord Mayor

in 1489. His arms were—Sable, on a chevron between three ewers argent, as many martlets gules.—Both these persons were natives of Tickhill.*

AU'STIN FRIARY.

Several parts of this structure still remain, which are interesting to the antiquary; the present back-kitchen contains arches, columns, capitals of the refectory;—the northern porch has over a window in it a shield of arms, viz. a saltier (query Neville,) impaling billetty a fess dancette. On the right side of the entrance, Fitzwilliam, lozengy, argent, and gules, and on the left Clarel, six martlets or birds, 3, 2, 1. The chapel is now converted into a stable, but its western entrance is still perfect. Whether founded by the Clarels or not, it seems to have been thus renovated by the Fitzwilliams after their union with that family, and made their place of sepulture.† After it was alienated, it became the property of a Mr. Hawksworth, whose daughter married the Rev. William Battle, the present possessor.

CLAREL HALL.

The ancient and knightly family of Clarel possessed this mansion for several generations, a younger son of which was Thomas Clarel, presbyter, who held the living of Leeds from 1430 to 1469.‡ The Clarels were also of Aldwark, and resided there. Thomas Clarel, Esq. had an only daughter and heiress of his estates, who married Sir Richard Fitzwilliam, Knt., of Wadworth§, in the 15th century; their son, Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam of Aldwark, married Lady Lucy Neville, co-heir of the Marquis of Montague, as described in the account of the monument in Tickhill Church. A daughter of Sir Richard Fitzwilliam by that marriage, married a Gascoigne of Gawthorpe, whose heir had an only daughter Margaret, married to Thomas Wentworth of Wentworth, Esq. who in right of this marriage was seised inter alia of lands in Tickhill.|| His grandson was the great Earl of Strafford. As the Aldwark estate had passed to the Foljambes¶, most probably these lands were the Clarel Hall estate, perhaps alienated with others by that unfortunate nobleman; became afterwards the property of the Farmerys and Laughtons of Eastfield, and lately have been sold to Mr. Withers of Newark.

CASTLE.

“The leading discrimination in a Norman fortress, is a lofty mound of earth thrown up amidst the other works, and caused by the forming of a deep ditch, moat, or foss, from the upper ballium or summit of which rose either a square tower of several stories and great height, or a circular one, much lower and of considerable diameter, and usually approached by extremely steep stone-stairs on the outside.”‡

* Fuller's Worthies, 4to. 1811, p. 91. 93. 522.

† Whitaker's Loidis et Elmete, p. 19, folio.

§ Collins' Peerage, by Egerton, iv. 332.

¶ Fitzwilliam Pedigree, Collins.

‡ Ibid.

|| Whitaker, Loidis, p. 167

‡ Dallaway on Anc. Architect. p. 69.

This description applies most accurately to this Castle of Roger de Buisli, of which the moat, mound or hill, and steep stone-stairs still remain, majestic, and picturesquely encompassed by noble trees, forming a residence unlike any other in the kingdom. That it had a circular tower on the apex of the mount, appears from a print published by the Society of Antiquaries in 1737, and a plan and description of it is in the 6th vol. of the *Archæologia*, (p. 266—268,) by W. King.

In the reign of Richard I., John (his brother) took by force this castle from Longchamp, bishop of Ely and governor of England, during the absence of the king in Palestine, A. D. 1194.*

In 1320, the barons, encouraged by a prospect of assistance from Bruce king of Scotland, and indignant at the influence of the Spencers, besieged this castle, but were repulsed by the bravery of the garrison.†

At the commencement of the troubles in the reign of Charles I. (and not in 1664), it was reputed a strong fortress, but after its surrender to the forces of the Parliament, it was ordered (as appears from the journals of the House of Commons in 1747), "that the several castles of Tickhill and Sheffield, being inland castles, be made untenable and no garrisons be kept or main-tained in them."

Since its union with the crown in the time of Henry IV., the honor of Tickhill appurtenant to the Castle has been held either by the monarch or leased out to his courtiers. In the 17th of James I.; 1620, the king demised it to Sir John Walker and other trustees for 99 years, in trust for Prince Henry then alive, and afterwards for Prince Charles, and to grant, assign, and surrender it upon request, according to their discretions.‡

After this it was granted to the Sandersons, Earls of Castleton, whose seat was at Sandbeck, and has descended in lease with the possessions of that family in 1723, to the Earls of Scarborough.

Dec. 4, 1817.

EUPHRASTUS.

EXCURSION FROM YORK TO NEW-MALTON AND CASTLE-HOWARD.



THOSE who love to travel in a hilly country, and who have imbibed a relish for the bold irregularities and the agreeable varieties with which the hand of nature adorns and diversifies her most delightful scenes, will derive but little pleasure from the first ten miles of road that lead from York to Castle-Howard. A tiresome monotony marks every winding which it makes; and, with the exception of the castle of Sheriff Hutton, which is seen at a few miles' distance on the left of the road, no object occurs, either near or remote, to attract and reward the attention of the picturesque traveller. Yet though the scenery of this district is dull and uninviting, the local history of almost every place which it contains is abundantly

* Lambard, *Diet. Ang.* 4to. p. 876.

† *Chronique de Wm. de Pakington* in *Lel. Coll.*, i. 461.

‡ MSS. private.

rich in interesting matter. It has been the theatre of a long series of important events, and the arena of many bloody contentions. To pass over such ground unmoved were impossible;—what it *has been* will naturally occur to the mind, which, though perhaps but for a moment, may lose the recollection of *what is* in the contemplation of occurrences that even now have an influence on the destiny of Britain.

A few miles on the right of the road lies the little village of Aldby, once the city of *Derwentio*, so named by the Roman emperor Antonine. During the troubled reign of the Saxon monarchy, Aldby was sometimes a royal residence, and on one occasion this now insignificant place was the scene of as noble a trait of heroic friendship as any which the page of history has recorded.

It was here that Eumer—"the murderous villain Eumer," as Camden emphatically calls him—instigated by the king of Wessex, attempted the assassination of Edwin the king of Northumberland. Pretending to be charged with an important mission to the king, he was readily admitted to his presence: when this man of blood, who meant

"To leave no botches by the way."

undeterred by considerations of personal danger, made a mad and furious thrust at the unsuspecting monarch who was then carelessly conversing with his attendants.—Lilla, one of his officers, or, as some writers say, his minister, seeing the danger to which his sovereign was exposed, and feeling that nothing short of the sacrifice of his own life could preserve him, instantaneously threw himself as a shield of defence before the body of his royal master, and receiving the sword of the murderer in his breast, immediately expired in the arms of the man he so nobly had saved. History has preserved the remembrance of this striking instance of fidelity and attachment, and the name of Lilla is emblazoned on the record in characters more lasting than any which have been inscribed on brass or marble.

On our nearer approach to Castle-Howard, we found the scenery more picturesque. Beyond Whitwell, which is about eleven miles from York, the country is prettily diversified with hill and dale. On the right the ground gently declines into a luxuriantly wooded valley, through which the river Derwent runs. In one of the most delightful situations in this lovely valley—and

"Bosom'd high in tufted trees,"

stand the remains of Kirkham Abbey—"a priory of chanoys founded by Walter Espec, a man of high place and calling."* A domestic calamity had made him childless, and he was easily prevailed upon to regard the unfortunate death of his only son as a chastisement inflicted by an angry Deity for human offences.

* Camden.

He possessed great wealth, and his family being now nearly extinct, he devoted the principal part of his riches to the service of the church. Besides Kirkham, he built the abbey of Rievaulx, to which place he retired, and spent the remainder of his days in the character of a monk.

Scanty are now the ruins of Kirham. The hand of time, ruthless and unsparing, has toppled down the arches and the columns, unroofed the cloisters, and laid waste the walls of this once elegant structure. The principal entrance into the abbey is all that now remains of its former magnificence; and there is a tasteful simplicity about the architecture of this monastic fragment, which makes one regret that so little has been preserved. The style is much less ornamented than Fountains Abbey, and appears to have been in comparison to that magnificent pile of building, what the cathedral of Beverley is to that of York, not highly enriched and splendidly adorned, but beautiful in its proportions, and extremely graceful in all its parts.

At a short distance from this highly interesting ruin, the road is carried across a deep and narrow glen, beyond which, from the summit of the hill, the superb mansion of Castle-Howard, the seat of the Earl of Carlisle, appears in all its glory. The sun, though not set, was slowly sinking behind the thick woods that environ this noble structure, and the whole western horizon was on a glow with his splendour. The domes, the urns, the statues, and the various ornaments that adorn the top of Castle-Howard, gleamed over the higher branches of the intervening foliage. Beyond, and around, the woods, broad and ample, spread themselves, in graceful undulations of outline, over the swelling hills and open valleys, which distinguish and characterise the grounds of this princely domain. No part was clearly defined, but a warm aerial tint pervaded the whole, and a soft demi-shadow threw its harmonizing tones over the rich landscape, and produced a mass of woody scenery, which in grandeur and magnificence far surpassed any thing of the kind I had previously beheld; such and so glorious were the effects of an evening sun.

We now proceeded to New-Mallon, where we passed the night at one of the best inns in Yorkshire, which stands on the right of the road at the entrance into the town. The rooms at the Talbot are spacious, and the garden and the grounds connected with it are delightful; they are formed on the steep side of an elevated ridge of land, which overlooks the river Derwent, and commands a prospect not only prettily varied, but rich in picturesque beauty.

The following morning we visited Castle-Howard. The woods seen from without the park were still imposing, but the grand effects of the preceding evening had passed away. After skirting a part of the grounds of this rich domain, we entered the park; and in our approach to the house, we passed the head of an extensive sheet of water, which richly merits the more dignified appellation of a lake; broad and beautiful, it spreads over an expanse of many acres, and at the distance of about a mile, from whence it may be said to have its beginning, it retires amongst the thick foliage that overshadows its banks. Wild fowl innumerable were sporting on its

surface—securely sporting; playful, tame, and confident, they sometimes pursued each other in sportive circles, sometimes they fluttered with rapid wing on the bosom of the lake; then suddenly disappearing, they shot beneath the wave, and emerged again in distance. Happy nature! wherever I behold thy face, I love thee! I love thy pleasures and thy pastimes! Who can witness the almost endless variety of existence with which we are surrounded, all sensitive and full of enjoyment—every where communicating and receiving pleasure—without participating the general felicity which He who formed us has spread before us!

The GROUNDS that surround a great mansion may be cut into form and shape, and by the ridiculous vagaries of a vile taste they may be spoiled in a variety of ways; but water, wherever it exists, cannot, even by the contemptible contrivances of man, be wholly deprived of its beauty; partly incapable of his arbitrary modifications, though it may sometimes suffer by his puerilities, let it do any thing but stagnate, and it is always lovely.

We were now near enough to detect and feel the faults of Castle-Howard. The immense plantations, which in distance have all the variety and the noble irregularity of a natural wood, are every where cut up into lines, angles, and avenues. Stately trees, like soldiers on parade, have each their proper place assigned, where all stand by rule, and the intervening space is nicely regulated by measure.

We have at different times imported a great deal of bad taste from Italy, both in landscape, gardening, and architecture, and we have inconsiderately attempted to apply to a colder climate modes of planting and forms of building, which are fitted only for the warm suns and the cloudless atmosphere of an Italian summer. This folly, or something like it, led Sir John Vanburgh, the builder of Castle-Howard, into the commission of many errors. The entrances into the park, the obelisks, the grounds, and the house, are only so many instances of his departure from the pure principles of taste and his neglect of fitness and propriety.

Minutely to criticise the architecture of this splendid mansion would be useless. One short sentence will sufficiently designate all its qualities—it is Sir John Vanburgh's—

“ Lie heavy on him, Earth, for he
Laid many a heavy load on thee.”

Blenheim is not the only structure which forcibly suggests the recollection of this epigrammatic epitaph. Cumbersome splendour may be pardoned, where nothing more offensive can be complained of; sometimes, indeed, it may so impose upon the mind as almost to atone for great defects. The splendid structures erected by this once celebrated architect, are an abiding illustration of this remark. Dayes observes that the errors of Sir John Vanburgh's style of building are not those of a vulgar or a little mind; certainly not; but he has repeatedly offended against the best principles of propriety. I would not censure his departure from established rules, his attachment to useless ornament, nor his neglect of the beauties of proportion—but nothing can excuse the absurdity of cutting up the

north front of a great house into a succession of boldly projecting and deeply receding masses. No sunny gleam ever visits this part of the building, and the winds which prevail during the greater part of the year spend their influence, salutary or otherwise, on the two dome-crowned departments of Castle-Howard, that form the deep recess in which the principal entrance is placed. A perpetual moisture is the consequence; and the noble flight of steps leading to the hall is continually damp and slippery, and unsafe to tread upon at all seasons of the year, with the exception only of the warmest months of summer.

The Hall is the first apartment into which visitors are introduced. It is a small but lofty room profusely ornamented, and the walls are very indifferently painted with the story of Phaeton by Peligrini. The antique busts and statues with which it is adorned, are however sufficiently excellent to atone for the many obvious defects of this apartment. They nevertheless appear out of place; the dignified ease and the simple grandeur of exquisite sculpture, lose their effect when surrounded with a splendid assemblage of gilded ornaments and gaudy colouring. The hall at Castle-Howard is far from being in the first order of fine things—it wants capacity, and is of consequence deficient in grandeur—approaching it, expectation is excited only to be disappointed.

How different are the sensations experienced on entering the saloon at Wentworth; there the mind is delighted as it dwells on the ample dimensions and the beautiful proportions of one of the noblest apartments in the kingdom. The marble statues it contains, though but copies, are yet the faithful transcripts of very fine originals—and they form an essential part of the classic elegance which prevails in the saloon at Wentworth.

The treasures of art of which Castle-Howard is the depository, constitute its chief attraction. Its walls are adorned with many excellent pictures, and it would be only a repetition of what has been frequently said to enlarge their various excellencies.

In one of the rooms I particularly observed two landscapes by Zuccarelli, which appeared to me decidedly superior to any thing I had previously seen from the pencil of this eminent painter. The distances had all the aerial sweetness which distinguishes the works of Claude Lorraine, the composition equal in taste and elegance, and the figures charmingly drawn and exquisitely coloured, an excellence not often met with in the productions of that great master.

Canaletti, one of the most industrious artists that ever lived, has many pictures in this splendid house; in one apartment only I observed eighteen or twenty, chiefly, if not entirely, views in Venice. The buildings are admirable in touch and light and shadow. They are beautifully correct in their perspective, and there is altogether an air of bustle and throng about them, that almost realizes the scenes he represents, and makes one feel in a great and splendid city. Yet his figures are awkward, and often ill drawn, and the water very indifferently painted. One peculiar touch, which represents any thing but the tremulous motion of water slightly agitated, is repeated in all his pictures with a tedious monotony, and the eye is tired with what it so often sees. Vandyck has several fine portraits in

this house, particularly one of Snyder's, the celebrated animal-painter, which for dignity of attitude, fine tone of colour, and a living expression of flesh, both in the face and hands, may be ranked amongst the first productions of this eminent artist. The fact is, this great painter in portrait surpassed all who had gone before him: his works, though not distinguished by that delightful warmth of tint which throws a peculiar charm over all the productions of Titian's pencil, are unequalled in grace and an exact imitation of nature.

But the great treasure of Castle-Howard is the picture of the three Marys by Annibal Caracci, a picture which, for colouring, composition, expression, and pathos—in short for every quality that constitutes excellence in art, is an unsurpassable performance. The various works of art which are contained in this superb edifice may please while they are beheld, then pass away and be forgotten; but the picture of the three Marys forces itself to be recollected, and excludes the remembrance of every other production.

Of the busts and statues included in this extensive and fine collection of works of art, I have but few observations to make. I did not feel their excellence, and I would therefore rather throw myself on the mercy of a court of taste, or permit judgment to go by default, than attempt to establish the fairness and justice of opinions, too crude and ill-digested perhaps to be obtruded here.

The marbles are numerous, and are chiefly antiques; but with a very few exceptions, they are far more valuable to the collector of whatever is rare and curious, than to the man who only values works of art for their near approximation to the finest forms of nature, and the abstract personifications they present of those feelings and emotions, by which, in peculiar situations, they are animated and informed.

Reviewing my remarks on Castle-Howard, I find more censure than praise; yet notwithstanding its many obvious defects, and the frequent violations of good taste which it exhibits, as a whole it is indisputably one of the most magnificent objects in this part of the kingdom. The house is a splendid structure; and what gives it a dearer and a more exalted character than that of a mere mansion, it is the depository of a rich assemblage of the finest works of art.

R.

December 1, 1817.

History of Trades and Manufactures.

HISTORY OF THE IRON TRADE,

[Continued from page 410.]

CHAP. VII.

On the Conversion of Metal into Malleable Iron.

IN our last Number we gave an account of smelting iron-ore, into what the chemists call *crude* iron, but better known by the name of Pig-metal; it has, not unaptly, obtained this name from the manner in which the bed of sand is prepared to receive the metal from the furnace:—there is one main runner the whole length of the bed, which is generally about seven or eight yards, called the Sow, and from one side branches out at right angles what are called the Pigs; when, however, the metal has been re-melted, it is generally known by the name of Cast-metal.

As far as we know, all the iron manufactured in Russia and Sweden is converted with charcoal, and nearly in the following manner: They have what we term a Finery; this is a trough, the bottom and sides made of metal plates, three inches thick; its length is three feet, breadth two feet, and depth one foot; the blast is introduced on one side, through a pipe of an inch and a quarter diameter and near the top. This trough being filled with charcoal, fire is put in and blown up; as much pig-metal is then laid upon the fire as will make one bar, and covered with more charcoal. When the metal is melted, the workmen continually stir it about with large pokers or iron levers, and present it as much as possible to the action of the blast, the oxygen of which deprives the metal of its carbon, and it becomes malleable iron. As it gradually approaches this state, it has a strong tendency to unite and become one mass; when this is the case, it is raised to the top of the fire, and with a large pair of tongs taken and put under the forge-hammer, where it is consolidated by gentle strokes; it is then put into another fire, called a Chafery, nearly similar to the former, and by repeated heating and forging reduced to a bar such as we receive it. We have been more particular in this description, because it was the only method of making iron from metal practised in this country, until the introduction of working with coke or pit-coal, about thirty or forty years ago. On account of the inferior quality of this fuel to charcoal, it was found expedient to take the iron from the finery in smaller pieces, and permit the hammer to beat them into cakes about half an inch thick; these when cold are broken into small pieces, about two inches square, and piled upon a round flat stone (nine inches diameter), in the shape of a bee-hive, each ball being sufficient to make one bar; eight or ten of these are placed in a reverberating furnace, previously brought to a white heat; when the iron has obtained a welding heat, the

balls are brought out alternately with tongs, and the forge-man being ready with what is called a staff (a bar of iron with the end heated welding hot) he lays it upon the ball under the hammer, and with extraordinary dexterity and skill turns and forms the lump into the shape wanted; if for bar-iron, he forms the middle into the proper size, and the ends are reheated in the chafery. This method of making iron is yet practised in some parts of the nation, particularly for wire and tin-plate.

But the greatest improvements in the iron-trade took place about twenty years ago. Blast-furnaces were considerably increased in size, and the pressure of the blast was nearly doubled;—the processes of puddling and rolling of bars were adopted, which gave an unlimited scope to the quantity, and many were not only impressed with an idea that iron was the most valuable of metals, but that the making of it was the most direct way of accumulating wealth: the business was rushed into with capitals of from ten thousand to one hundred thousand pounds;—iron works multiplied rapidly—the quantity produced far exceeded the consumption—the price was reduced much beneath the expense of manufacturing, and not a few have to tell a tale of disappointment and ruin.

When puddling was first introduced, more than ten years expired before the scheme was sufficiently matured. The only practice was, to put the pig-metal into the puddling-furnace, and there make it into malleable iron; but experience showed there wanted a previous process; this is termed Preparing the metal. The fire is similar to a finery in dimensions and shape, and coke is used as fuel. Half a ton or more of pig-metal is laid upon the fire, and covered with cokes; when it is all melted, it generally requires about half an hour before it is sufficiently prepared: it is then let out at a hole about two inches square, running into a metal trough, which forms a long plate, 18 inches broad and 2 inches thick; it is then broken up into convenient pieces, of about a hundred-weight each, and thus becomes ready for the puddling-furnace. The chemical change in this process consists in the metal being deprived of its carbon; and the advantage gained over the puddling of pig, is in having obtained a greater degree of heat at the commencement of the conversion. The appearance of the metal is very materially changed; in the state of pig it is soft, open-grained, and of a dark gray, but in plate it is as hard as steel, close-grained, and nearly as white as silver; it is much more difficult to melt than pig-metal, and is not in the least malleable at any heat.

A puddling-furnace varies but little from a common reverberating furnace; the fire is at one end, and excited only by the draft of the chimney, which is at the opposite end; the iron is laid upon a metal bottom, or on vitrified sand, hollowed in a manner similar to the bottom of a basin. The fire and metal are separated by a low wall, leaving a sufficient space for the fire to pass over the iron: the door is on the side, having in it a hole from 5 to 6 inches square, through which the workman introduces the tools to stir about and work the iron. The quantity of plate-metal put into the furnace at once is two and a half or three hundred-weight, termed a Heat, and requiring nearly two hours to make it. As soon as it is partially melted, the workman commences stirring it about and turning it

over, from which it has obtained the appellation of Puddling; this operation he continues till it is ready to take out.

Before the process of puddling was invented, the changes and singular appearance of the metal in the conversion to malleable iron, were not visible, on account of being covered with fuel. But in puddling we are enabled to see the whole process: when it is sufficiently melted, the fire is checked by the damper, and in a little time the metal is in a state of fermentation, being covered with bubbles which burst and give out a small blue flame similar to that of a burning match; this continues about twenty minutes; when it subsides, the metal becomes small, something like river sand, not having the least tendency to unite; the heat of the fire is then increased, and the particles are perceived very gradually to adhere to each other, and form small lumps; as it is continually stirred about, the lumps increase in size, similar to the rolling of a snow-ball; the whole of it would soon be in one inseparable mass, but for the skill of the workman, who forms it into five or six balls tolerably round, about the size of a family-loaf; these are brought out with tongs, and put under the hammer, or roller, as occasion may require. The only chemical agent employed is atmospheric air, which is continually rushing in at the hole in the door, the oxygen of which unites with the carbon, and escapes up the chimney; the metal, being deprived of a suitable portion of its carbon, becomes malleable iron. A considerable waste of metal takes place in this process by its being converted into cinder, or the oxide of iron, which is totally deprived of carbon; as a proof of this, if the oxide of iron be united again with carbon, and subjected to a sufficient heat, iron may be obtained; much labour and expense has been bestowed upon this scheme, but not with success. The only way in which oxidated iron has been used to advantage, is by mixing it with the iron-ore, and again smelting it; in this mode it will produce nearly a similar quantity of metal to that produced from iron-ore.

The next and last process in iron-making, is to give the iron a complete welding heat in a reverberating furnace, or chafery, from which it is either worked under the hammer to the shape wanted, or reduced to bars in groove rollers. This last invention has been of singular advantage to the country, not only in lowering the price of iron, but by producing a much more regular and uniform bar than hammering. In this process it is not considered that any chemical change takes place, but merely a better uniting of the particles, and an increase of malleability by forging or rolling.

After iron is sufficiently sound and compact, repeated heating will diminish its quality, by rendering it *cold-short* or *brittle*, but we will not trouble our readers with technical terms, or with dwelling on minutiae interesting only to the manufacturer; we have now only to observe, that all iron works have one or more mills for reducing the bars into rods, by slitting, or sheet iron by rolling, as the different manufacturers may require it;—these inventions are of an ancient date, but they will never cease to be valuable while iron is used.

[To be continued.]

ON THE CAUSES OF THE VARIETY OF FIGURE AND COMPLEXION AMONGST MANKIND.

[Concluded from page 416.]

BUT if the white inhabitants of America afford less conspicuous instances, than most other nations, of the power of society and of the difference of ranks in varying the features and form of the human species, the blacks, in the southern states, affords one that highly merits the attention of the philosopher.

The field-slaves have always been badly fed, clothed, and lodged. Living in huts on the plantations, remote from the society and example of their superiors, they have been observed to retain many of the customs and manners of their African ancestors. The domestic negroes on the other hand, being employed in the families, and kept near the persons of their masters, are treated with lenity; their service is light, they are well fed and well clothed; they see the manners and adopt the habits of their superiors. The field-negroes have in consequence been slow in changing the aspect and figure of Africa. The domestic negroes have advanced far before them in acquiring the regular features and expressive countenance of civilised society. The former are frequently very ill-shaped, and retain the African lips, nose, and hair: the latter are taller and better proportioned, and have far more regular features. The field-negroes, even in the third or fourth generation, retain in a great degree the countenance of Africa. The nose though less flat, and the lips though less thick than those of native Africans, yet are considerably more flat and thick than in the domestic servants of the same race. These have the nose more raised, the mouth and lips of a more moderate size, the eyes more lively, and the whole composition of features more agreeable: their hair is extended to four or five and sometimes to six or seven inches in length, and it grows visibly longer in each succeeding generation. These observations may be extended to the negroes of Spanish and Portuguese America, where the difference between the domestic and field slaves has been frequently remarked. And from these circumstances it evidently appears, that if the abominable slave-trade, which has so long been the reproach of the Christian name, and a foul blemish on the European character, should be universally and completely abolished, and the negroes who are already in the colonies be raised to the rank of free men, the improvement of their condition would produce a corresponding improvement in their persons. That this event may speedily take place, must be the ardent wish of every one who knows how to appreciate the blessing of liberty, and entertains any sentiments of morality and religion.

The powerful effects of the state of society are eminently displayed in the occurrences which have often taken place in the back settlements of the United States of America. Amongst the Indian tribes there have frequently been seen persons of European descent, who have been captivated from the States in their infancy, and have grown up to maturity in the habits of savage life. In that time they contract so strong a resemblance of the native Indians, both in complexion and feature, that the difference

is scarcely distinguishable. Being carried away in infancy, before social habits could have made any impression upon them, and spending their youthful years in the solitude and rudeness of savage life, they grow up with the same apathy of countenance, the same lugubrious wildness, the same swell of the features and muscles, the same form and attitude of the body and limbs, and the same characteristic gait, which is a great elevation of the feet in walking, with the toe somewhat turned inwards; and being exposed to the constant action of the sun and the weather, the colour of their skins is only a few shades lighter than that of the native Indians.

The children occasionally brought from the Indian territory, educated in the United States, furnish a counterpart to the preceding observations. Dr. S. S. Smith relates an instance of this nature, which occurred in the College of New Jersey. I shall give the relation in his own words. "A young Indian, now about fifteen years of age, was brought from his nation some years ago, to receive an education in this institution. And from an accurate observation of him during the greater part of that time, I have received the most perfect conviction, that the same state of society, united with the same climate, would make the Anglo-American and the Indian countenance very nearly approximate. He was too far advanced in savage habits to render the observation complete; because all impressions received in the tender and pliant state of the human constitution, before the age of seven years, are more deep and permanent than in any future and equal period of life.* There is an obvious difference between him and his fellow-students in the largeness of the mouth and thickness of the lips, in the elevation of the cheek, in the darkness of the complexion, and the contour of the face. But these differences are sensibly diminishing. They seem the faster to diminish in proportion as he loses that vacancy of eye, and that lugubrious wildness of countenance, peculiar to the savage state, and acquires the agreeable expression of civil life. The expression of the eye, and the softening of the features to civilised emotions and ideas, seems to have removed more than half the difference between him and us. His colour, though it is much lighter than that of the savage, as is evident from the stain of blushing that on a nearer inspection is instantly discernible, still forms the principal distinction. There is less difference between his features and those of his fellow-students than we often see between persons in civilised society. After a careful attention to each particular feature, and comparison of it with the correspondent feature in us, I am now able to discover but little difference. And yet there is an obvious difference in the whole countenance.† This circumstance has led me to conclude, that the varieties amongst mankind are much less than they ap-

* I am inclined to question the correctness of this opinion. It appears to me that the human constitution is formed chiefly between the ages of seven and fourteen or fifteen.—J. B.

† Every one must have observed that this is so common a case as not to need any illustration from a comparison of the savage with the civilised man.—J. B.

pear to be. Each single trait or limb, when examined apart, has, perhaps, no diversity that may not be easily accounted for from known and obvious causes. Particular differences are small. It is the result of the whole that surprises us by its magnitude. The combined effect of so many minute varieties, like the product arising from the multiplication of many small numbers, appears great and unaccountable. And we have not patience or skill, it may be, to divide this combined result into its least portions, and to see in that state, how easy it is of comprehension or solution."

Another origin of the varieties arising from the state of society, is found in the power that men possess over themselves, of producing considerable changes in the human form, according to any common standard of beauty which they may have adopted. Some nations vary as much from others in their ideas of beauty, as in personal appearance; and whatever may be that standard, there is a general effort to attain it, with more or less ardour and success, in proportion to the estimation in which beauty is held. It is most probable that this ideal standard is originally the result of climate, in conjunction with the other causes already mentioned as co-operating to form the figure and complexion. But whatever be its origin, its effects are obvious. The Tartars universally admire small eyes and large ears: they are therefore at great pains to compress their eyes at the corners, and to stretch their ears by weights appended to them, by drawing them frequently with the hand, and by cutting their rims. They also extirpate, as effectually as they can, the hair from their faces and bodies. Similar ideas of beauty with regard to the ears, the hair, &c. amongst the aborigines of America, are no inconsiderable proofs that the Western Continent was originally peopled from the North-eastern regions of Asia. In Arabia and Greece large eyes are esteemed beautiful; and in those countries they take some pains, it is said, to stretch the eye-lids and extend their aperture. In several countries they dilate the forehead in infancy. In China, they compress the feet of females, because small feet are regarded as an essential point in feminine beauty.

In many parts of Africa, and also in Lapland, they flatten the nose. The colour of the skin is in many nations darkened by art as well as by the climate. Almost all savages esteem certain kinds of deformity to be perfections, and strive to heighten the admiration of their persons by augmenting the wildness of their features and countenance. To look terrible is amongst them regarded as the highest perfection of personal appearance. Of the various and often whimsical modes of adorning or rather disfiguring the person, numerous descriptions are found in the relations of navigators and travellers. In civilised countries infinite pains are taken to compose the features and form the attitudes of children, and to give them the gay and agreeable countenance that is created in fashionable and elegant company. To this object tend many of the arts of polished life. How many drugs are sold, and how many applications are used, for the improvement of beauty! Throughout every country on the face of the globe various arts are practised for the purpose of realising some favorite idea of the human form. And these arts insensibly produce, in a long course of time, a

great and conspicuous effect, as their influence is not merely personal but is extended to posterity. The process of nature is as little known in this as in many of her other works; but the effect is frequently seen; for every remarkable change of feature or countenance that has grown into a constitutional habit is transmitted, with other personal properties, to offspring.

I might here stop to consider the effects of race or descent, and its influence on the stature, form, and features of different families, tribes, and nations; but as I have fully treated the subject in my historical display of "The Effects of Moral and Physical Causes on the Character and Circumstances of Nations," recently published, it would here be useless to repeat that discussion. To investigate the effects of climate and society on the mind, as well as on the body of man, might also be highly interesting to most of your readers; but these I have amply examined in the above-mentioned treatise; and this short dissertation could not admit of so important a discussion. I shall therefore confine myself wholly to circumstances relating to the exterior appearance of the species.

Civilisation creates some affinity in countenance amongst all polished nations. But there is something peculiar in the general aspect of savages. As the civilised nations inhabit chiefly the temperate climates, and savages, except in America, live under the extremes of heat and cold, these differences in point of climate, combined with those which arise from their state of society, have produced so great varieties as to astonish superficial observers. The effects produced on the features by savage life are indeed very considerable, but yet the real amount of them is less than the apparent; for the eye takes in at one view not only the actual change made in each feature, but their mutual and multiplied relations to one another and to the whole assemblage. A change made in the eye produces a change in the whole countenance; because it presents to us not singly the difference that has taken place in that feature, but all the differences that result from its combinations with the other features of the face. In like manner, a change in the complexion presents not its own difference only, but a much greater effect by a similar combination with the whole countenance. If both the eyes and the complexion be changed in the same person, each change affecting the whole assemblage of features will produce a still greater alteration in the countenance. If in the same way we proceed to the lips, the nose, and to every single feature in the visage, we shall find that each produces a multiplied effect by comparison with the whole; and the result of all, like the product of a geometrical series, is so much beyond expectation, that it confounds common observers, and will embarrass philosophers, unless they pay due attention to the division and combination of effects.

To enter into a minute examination of these divisions and combinations, would require a volume of discussion. I shall therefore confine my observations within narrower limits, and only endeavour to draw the general outlines of the savage countenance, and the causes by the operation of which it is formed. By the aid of a little reflection, the reader will easily fill up the picture through all the gradations from that state to the highest degree of civilisation.

The eye of a savage is vacant and unexpressive : the whole composition of his countenance is fixed and stupid, and over these unmeaning features is thrown an air of wildness and melancholy : the face is dilated at the sides, the mouth is large, the lips are protruded, and the nose is in the same proportion depressed.

Such is the general aspect of the American savage, and the picture, with a few shades of difference, will be found a just representation of all the other tribes of the human race, placed in a similar state of society. In the investigation of the causes to which it owes its colouring, it is necessary to observe, that the expression of the countenance depends on the nature and variety of thought and emotion. Joy and grief, solitude and company, objects of attention, habits, manners, whatever occupies the mind tends to impress upon the countenance its peculiar character. Mechanical employments and civil professions are commonly distinguished by peculiarities in manner and aspect. Every thought has an influence in forming and diversifying the character of the countenance ; and vacuity of mind leaves it unmeaning and fixed. The endless variety of ideas and emotions in civilised society will give every class of citizens some distinguishing expression, according to their habits of life ; and to each individual some particular traits according to his inclination, education, and pursuits. Between the savage and the civilised man there will consequently be all the difference that can arise from thinking, and from want of thought. Savages have all that uniformity among themselves in the same climate which results from vacancy of mind and want of emotion. The solitude in which the savage lives, disposes him to melancholy. He seldom speaks or laughs ; and the pleasures of society seldom enliven his countenance. When not engaged in hunting or war, he has no object to rouse him ; he reclines sluggishly on the ground, or sits for hours in one posture, lost in sullen apathy. This solitary and melancholy state casts over his visage a sad and lugubrious air. The wild scenes of nature in an uncultivated country tend to impress a corresponding character on his features ; and the passions of rage and revenge, which predominate over all others in the mind of a savage, mingle with the whole an aspect of ferocity. To this general remark, however, the inhabitants of the numerous small islands dispersed in the Pacific Ocean form an exception. But this exception itself serves to corroborate the general reasoning ; for the cause of the difference is obvious. The people of these islands being prevented by their isolated situations, from engaging in those perpetual hostilities which subsist between neighbouring tribes in more extensive regions, are distinguished by an air of mildness which is never seen amongst the continental savages.

Paucity of ideas, solitude, and melancholy contribute in no small degree to form the particular features of the savage. The most remarkable of these are a large and protruded mouth, a dilated face, and a general swell of the muscles,—all which may be accounted for by considering the state of society in which he is placed, and its effects especially when combined with the influence of climate. Civilisation, by affording excitement to thought, puts a stricture on the muscles of the face, which, while it gives them expression, prevents their dilation, and, by collecting the countenance

more towards the centre, gives it in that part a greater elevation. But the vacant mind of the savage leaving the face, the index of sentiment, almost wholly unexerted and unimpressed by emotions, its muscles are relaxed, and it is consequently broader in proportion to its length than is generally seen in civilised man.

All melancholy emotions affect the figure of the lips, and cause them to swell. When, therefore, these are the natural result of the state of society, when they operate from infancy to old age through successive generations, and are seldom counteracted by the lively and varied emotions which arise in civilised life, the effect at length becomes very conspicuous; and in conformity to these observations, the mouth of a savage is generally large, and the lips more or less thick and protruded.

The nose affects, and is affected by the other features of the face. All the features, indeed, bear such a relation to one another, that a remarkable enlargement of one is usually accompanied by a diminution of the others. A very prominent nose is commonly connected with a thin face, and thin lips. But a very broad face and thick lips, are generally accompanied with a depression of the nose. Savages, therefore, in general, have this feature more flat and depressed than it is found amongst civilised nations. This, however, though a partial, is not the whole cause of that extreme flatness which is observable in tropical Africa and Lapland, as well as amongst the Samofedes, and several other northern tribes. In those regions, climate contributes to produce this effect, which in some parts, as already observed, is heightened by art, in conformity to an absurd idea of beauty.

That the general principles here developed admit of some particular exceptions, is a fact that must be acknowledged. But the processes of Nature are marked by an infinite variety; and we are not sufficiently acquainted with her operations to account for all her anomalies. As to the white negroes of Africa, and the white Indians of Darien, concerning whom so much has been said by voyagers and naturalists, it is now well known that their colour is the effect of some disease in the constitution. These white people are few in number, and have all the marks of an extreme imbecility: they do not form a separate race, but are found to be the accidental and diseased productions of parents who exhibit, in their own persons, the full characters of the climate. Every country, indeed, affords instances of monstrous births and individual deformity. If our knowledge of nature were complete, we might easily account for all her phenomena.

Many of the observations which have been made in the progress of this discussion, may, to persons not accustomed to an accurate examination of the powers of natural causes, appear minute and unimportant; and it may be thought that too much is ascribed to the influence of principles that are so slow in their operation and imperceptible in their progress. But it ought to be remembered that the minutest causes, by continued action, are often productive of great effects, as water incessantly dropping wears a cavity, at length, in the hardest stone. The pliant nature of man is suscep-

tible of impressions from the slightest causes; and these changes habitually repeated, create, in process of time, very conspicuous distinctions. The effect proceeds increasing from one generation to another, till it arrives at that point where the constitution can yield no farther to the power of the operating cause. There it assumes a permanent form, and becomes the character of the climate or the nation.

From these circumstances it appears evident, that without having recourse to fanciful hypothesis, it is easy to trace to the influence of climate, and the state of society, all the varieties that are observed amongst the human species.

J. BIGLAND.

THOUGHTS IN A STAGE-COACH.

TRAVELLING one morning this autumn in a stage-coach across a neighbouring county, I was pleased with a view from a hill near Sheffield of the wide expanse around me. My pleasure was increased by the appearance of a suffusion in the cloudless horizon, modestly intimating the approach of the rising sun. Before his actual appearance my eye strayed over the objects in the west, and was richly rewarded with witnessing the effects of the morning light on the remaining foliage in a half-grown plantation. As the sun slowly advanced, his rays, far exceeding in effect the pencil of the most eminent artist, gradually heightened the colouring of the different objects, till admiration itself was satisfied.

Through the anatomized forms of the ash and the larch might be seen the dark shade of the lofty elm and the darker hue of the Scotch pine, serving as a back-ground. Interspersed between these and the former, appeared at irregular distances the various yellows occasioned by autumnal frosts, from the lively citron to the dark tinge of the tenacious oak, burnishing into gold by the action of increasing light upon the dewy surface of the leaves. To be fully appreciated, these and the surrounding beauties must be seen: they reminded me of Addison's "sweet but fading graces of inspiring autumn," and excited a feeling in unison with that of the poet,

—"Thyself how wondrous then!"

Losing the wood, not the emotions it had raised, I turned my eye to the east, and perceived that the sun had completely arisen from beneath the horizon, and was smiling on every object ready to receive him. A stately mansion, surrounded with trees, appeared on my right, and received, in common with the poorest cottage, the cheering influence of the morning beams. Transition of thought from the edifice to its inhabitants was easy. Certainly, said I, the good will of their Creator daily solicits their acceptance, as the sun every morning counts entrance at their win-

dows, and possibly these elevated characters may, at this moment, be opening avenues for them both.

On my left I could discern the humbler shed of the labourer, whose door and windows had been long thrown open, to anticipate the earliest dawn of day. May this class of men be increased, and each individual duly weigh the advantages of the station, for above most others it is favourable to the attainment of the best riches, as opposing fewer barriers to the rays of the Sun of Righteousness. On a summit stood a farm-house flanked with a group of corn-stacks, neatly thatched with straw. And what preserves these fruits of the field from the malice of the incendiary?—so much exposed,—so easily destroyed.—The Law? Alas! why then, in the face of the law and within the hearing of its dreadful language.—HANGED, DRAWN AND QUARTERED—*why* have the infatuated criminals, left for execution in this county, imagined wicked devices against their fellow-men?

I love society, I honour the government, I respect law, but I detest its sanguinary punishments. Must my country be the last? ought Britain to have been *second* in ceasing to apply these inefficient remedies? O that her governors would substitute in the place of them the fear and the love of God.—But is this possible? In one sense it is.—They can *give* by not *withholding*, as they can bestow life by not taking it away.

But shall this ever come to pass? Will governors become promoters of the truth? Why not? This newly-risen sun shall in due time attain his mid-day glory,—and Britain may, perhaps, reach hers. Her light is already reflected on her infant poor, from the systems of Bell and of Lancaster. Her rays have entered the noisome prison of the felon, and the dreadful bastiles of the insane. She is penetrating into various other recesses of the poor which have been too long concealed in darkness. She has illumed the dark shores of Africa; and is sending round the globe rays of pure Scripture-truth, the best of all written testimonies to the only true Source of everlasting light.

Let her proceed; let her learn war no more, that she may have *leisure* to proceed in these acceptable services. Let her cause the heart of the oppressed poor, of every class, to glow with thankfulness for the improvement of their condition. Let labour and confinement be substituted to the criminal for banishment and death. Let her discourage theatrical performances. Let her lessen the revenue rather than adopt ways and means inimical to the best interests to the people; and who can say that it will not please the Disposer of all events to accept these first fruits of her righteousness, and to give to her rulers the power to dispense to the people (so far as it is required of rulers to dispense,) those precious, powerful, and certain preventives of all crimes—the *fear and the love of their Creator*.

G.

QUERY TO MR. BIGLAND.

A CORRESPONDENT wishes us to insert the following query to Mr. Bigland, called forth no doubt by the essay with which that gentleman favoured us on the Causes of the Variety of Figure and Complexion amongst Mankind, (for which see p. 331, No. 4, p. 411, No. 5, and p. 497 of this number:—"What is the physical cause that the offspring of the blacks, by their repeated intermarriages with the whites, invariably become the latter; that in the first instance they are distinguished from the blacks by their tawny complexion, their hair not being so woolly nor their lips so thick, and that in the third remove they are not to be known from a native European?

Our Correspondent adds, this question is advanced in consequence of his own observations and enquiries when on the other side of the Atlantic.

FUNERAL CHAPLETS.

To the Editors of the Northern Star.

GENTLEMEN:—Your Correspondent, S. I. Law, who sent you the account of an "Ancient Custom at Edale," will be surprised at the fact, that such a custom was observed here within twenty years. "Chaplets of white paper cut in the shape of flowers," were, I believe, frequently suspended in the parish-church of this town till the alteration of its interior. I well remember admiring several of them which hung over the place where I sat, and strongly attracted my juvenile attention. I have no doubt, that many persons now living have seen such Chaplets carried in the funeral-procession, previous to their being deposited in the church, and I am inclined to think the custom is not quite obsolete in some of the neighbouring hamlets. If any particular ceremony be connected with their use, I shall be obliged by the communication of an account of it to your useful Miscellany. I will add, that although the Chaplets are no longer in fashion here, yet it is not uncommon in this town to see young women dressed in *white*, bearing the coffin of a deceased friend to the insatiable tomb, and such were also the bearers of the Garlands or Chaplets just mentioned.

I am, Gentlemen, yours respectfully, P. H.

Sheffield, Nov. 14, 1817.

COMPARISON OF VIRGIL AND THOMSON.

[Continued from page 438.]

THE tame catalogue of names which Virgil has given, without describing the actions for which they were celebrated, is only rendered tolerable by the music of his verses, and cannot be compared with the beautifully descriptive lines in which Thomson here describes the courage of

the British youth, and the more peaceful virtues, learning, and talents of their sires; or with the brilliant, striking, and characteristic enumeration which follows, of the celebrated men to whose noble and patriotic actions England owes its freedom and its glory, and by whose shining talents, clear philosophy, classic poetry, and luminous discoveries, its literary history is embellished and adorned. The "magnosque Camillos," and the "Scipiades duos bello," of Virgil, are not calculated to excite in the mind of the reader such high and exalted ideas of their native land, as the more splendid and glowing description which Thomson has given of his Alfred, his Edward, his Henrys, his Drake, and his Raleigh, amongst the distinguished heroes of England; his Sidney, Hampden, and Russell, amongst its patriots; his Bacon, Locke, and Newton, amongst its sages; and amongst its poets his Shakspeare, Milton, and Spenser. Of these illustrious men, to confine myself to one example, how correct and beautiful is the description of Bacon—that light of his age! whose brilliant and penetrating genius, in the midst of all the thick shades of error and darkness that surrounded him, discovered the true path of science and philosophy which had so long been lost:—

"Him for the studious shade
Kind Nature form'd, deep, comprehensive, clear,
Exact, and elegant; in one rich soul
Plato, the Stagyrte, and Tully join'd.
The great deliverer he! who, from the gloom
Of cloister'd monks and jargon-teaching schools,
Led forth the true Philosophy, there long
Held in the magic chain of words and forms,
And definitions void: he led her forth,
Daughter of Heaven! that slow-ascending still,
Investigating sure the chain of things,
With radiant finger points to Heaven again.

Summer, 1538—1549.

It cannot be said to account for the inferiority of Virgil, compared with Thomson, in the passage the merits of which we have been considering, that the history of Rome did not present him with characters capable of poetical embellishment: the Decii, who devoted themselves to death for the benefit of their country; Camillus, who generously forgot the ingratitude of his countrymen when the state was in danger and distress; the two Scipios, one the conqueror of Hannibal, the companion of Ennius, and the friend of Lælius,—the other the conqueror of Syria, who, after adding this province to the Roman empire, and being honoured with the name of Asiaticus in commemoration of his services, was unjustly accused of receiving bribes from Antiochus, and dragged like a common malefactor to prison; and the celebrated Æmilianus, surnamed Africanus the younger, for his military exploits, the compassionate destroyer of Carthage, who wept over its ruins and beheld its conflagration with regret,—afforded sufficient materials for beautiful, pathetic, and striking description. But even if the characters of these great men had not allowed of poetical em-

bellishment, were not the pacific Numa, the stern yet tender Brutus, the incorruptible Fabricius, the noble-minded Cincinnatus, "awful from the plough," the honourable and patriotic Regulus, "unconquer'd Cato, virtuous in extreme," and Cicero, the prince of Roman eloquence; not to mention the ancient and cotemporary poets of his own tongue, to whose merit Virgil cannot be supposed to have been insensible,—proper subjects for the embellishment of those verses which were intended to celebrate Italy as the parent, not only of corn and fruit, but of illustrious and distinguished characters?

Salve, magna parens frugum, Saturnia tellus
Magna viram!

Virgil appears to me inferior to Thomson in this celebrated passage, not only in the manner in which he has alluded to the distinguished men which Italy had produced, but also in omitting to make any mention of the illustrious women to which Italy had given birth. What a fine subject for eulogium did the noble end of Lucretia, who could not survive the loss of her honour,—the untimely death of the beautiful Virginia, killed by her own father to save her chastity from being sacrificed to the criminal lust of Appius,—and the virtues of Cornelia, the noble daughter of Scipio Africanus and the mother of the illustrious but unfortunate Gracchi, afford him; and how much is it to be regretted that the prince of Latin poetry has not embellished his pages with some of these illustrious names! It would be injustice to Thomson not to insert in this place his beautiful and delicate eulogium on the beauty and charms of the English ladies:—

" May my song soften as thy Daughters I,
Britannia, hail; for beauty is their own,
The feeling heart, simplicity of life,
And elegance and taste: the faultless form,
Shap'd by the hand of harmony; the cheek,
Where the live crimson, thro' the native white
Soft-shooting, o'er the face diffuses bloom
And every nameless grace; the parted lip,
Like the red rose-bud moist with morning dew,
Breathing delight; and, under flowing jet,
Or sunny ringlets, or of circling brown,
The neck slight-shaded, and the swelling breast;
The look resistless, piercing to the soul,
And by the soul inform'd, when, drest in love,
She sits high-smiling in the conscious eye.

Summer, 1578—1593.

To conclude this comparison, which has already run out to too great a length. The fine address to the Deity with which Thomson closes his eulogium — an address in which he implores Him

— " By whose Almighty nod the scale
Of empire rises or alternate falls,"

to send "the saving virtues round the land," gives a climax and finish to the whole, which the eulogy of the Roman bard wants.

I shall reserve the consideration of the passages in the next Season, between which and the Georgics there is any resemblance, for another paper; observing here, for the benefit of those who may think that in this long comparison I have lost sight of the object with which I set out, and which I undertook to prove,—that Thomson was an imitator of Virgil,—that in the Autumn of the former, one of the most direct, beautiful, and close imitations of the latter occurs.

J. B.

ANTIQUITY OF FEASTS AT FUNERALS.

To the Editors of the Northern Star.

IN a late number of your Magazine, there is a short notice of a dinner given at Sheffield Castle, in the year 1560, immediately after the interment of Francis, Earl of Shrewsbury. The account had been so little attended to by me on the first perusal, that I should entirely have forgotten it, had not a peculiar incident brought it back to my recollection.

Shortly after the publication of your fifth Number, business called me into the country a few miles from Wakefield. Observing a considerable bustle in the village-inn, I had the curiosity to enquire the cause, and found that they were preparing what they called a *Feast* for the mourners and other attendants on a corpse, which was the receiving the last rites of the Church. On expressing my surprise that a feast should be made at such a time and on such an occasion, I learnt that it was a practice which had for many years been prevalent, longer indeed than any of whom I made the enquiry, could remember. The striking coincidence between the information given me and what I had so lately read, induced me to pay more attention to it, and I find the custom to be of very high antiquity. Should you judge my remarks upon the subject likely to interest or amuse your readers, I shall be obliged by their insertion in the Northern Star.

After the funeral-ceremonies had been performed over the remains of their friends, it was an universal custom with all, except the lowest order of Roman citizens, to celebrate a feast in honour of the dead. This feast was of two kinds, private and public; the former was called *Silicernium*, and held at the tomb of the deceased by the relations only: the latter was given by the heirs or friends of the deceased to the people in general, and at the close of the entertainment, the remains of the banquet, together with considerable quantities of uncooked meat, were distributed amongst the poor. This (corresponding nearly in every respect with the one given at Sheffield Castle) was called *Visceratio*. Similar to it were the funeral banquets of Scipio Africanus and Sylla, noticed by Cicero and Dio, as well as the magnificent one given by Julius Cæsar in memory of his daughter, which is particularly mentioned by Suetonius.

On referring to the Greek writers, we shall find that amongst them, as well as the Romans, this ceremony had long prevailed. Its original intention being no doubt to afford friends an opportunity of diverting the afflicted relatives from their grief, it was usual for the company to retire after the funeral to the house of the nearest relation, where an entertainment, called *Nekrodeipnon*, was prepared for them: to this effect is the concluding passage of the *Iliad*, as translated by Pope:—

“ All Troy then moves to Priam’s court again,
A solemn, silent, melancholy train;
Assembled there from pious toils they rest,
And sadly share the last *sepulchral feast*;
Such honours Ilium to her hero paid,
And peaceful slept the mighty Hector’s shade.”

So great an honour was this feast considered, both to the decedent and his family, that the use of it at the funeral of slaves was by the Attic laws expressly forbidden.

Sufficient proof has already been adduced of its antiquity, yet it may be traced to a source at once the most authentic and of the greatest consideration. It was a custom amongst the Jews, even in the earliest periods of their history, as appears from the allusion made to it in *Ezekiel* and *Jeremiah*. In the twenty-fourth chapter of the former, the prophet, in order to declare the overwhelming calamity of the Jews, is commanded not to eat “*the bread of men*” at the funeral of his wife; and in the sixteenth chapter of the latter prophet is this expression to the same effect:—“Neither shall men give them the *cup of consolation* to drink for their father or for their mother.” That it was of general observance amongst that people, a very slight acquaintance with their antiquities will fully substantiate, and though it would be presumptuous to make a positive assertion on a point wherein I can only form a judgment from collateral evidence, yet to me it appears more than probable that our blessed Redeemer, when he instituted his last supper, had an eye to this very custom.

The distribution of cakes and wine, which is now usual at most funerals, bears too evident marks of its original to need an explanation; and it would be more consonant with the design of the custom at its institution, were this the only way in which its remembrance was preserved. How affecting, how pleasing must it have been, when it existed in all its original purity, unfettered by superstition, uncontaminated by excess! Then it afforded pitying friends the means of administering consolation and comfort to an afflicted and heart-broken mourner; but now, at least where it assumes the character of an entertainment, it only offers a plausible pretext for the indulgence of unrestrained gluttony and lawless riot.

I am your obedient servant,

Wakefield, Dec. 4, 1817.

S. I. LAW.

DERBYSHIRE RIVERS.



1. **T**HE Trent enters Derbyshire between Croxall and Catton, is the boundary between this county and Staffordshire until it is joined by the Dove at Newton-Solney; it then runs past Willington, Twyford, Ingleby, Swarkston, and Donnington Park, where it begins to form the boundary between this county and Leicestershire. It is afterwards augmented by the Derwent between Shardlow and Sawley, and finally by the Erwash, about a mile and a half east of Long-Eaton, where it leaves this county and enters Nottinghamshire. Its length in Derbyshire is 31 miles.

2. The Derwent rises in the north-east part of the department of the High Peak; it is formed by the junction of two streams, (the Wronsley and the Westend,) near a place called Mare-Bottom. It is augmented by the New near Shatton, the Burbage near Nether-Padley, the Harbrook just before it enters Chatsworth Park, the Wye at Rowsley, the Ambere between Critch and Belper, and the Ecclesburn at Duffield. In its course it also runs past Grange-Foot, Yorkshire-Bridge, Lead-Mill Ford, Kedle, Grindleford-Bridge, Corbar, Baslow, Beeley, Darley, Matlock, Cromford, Derby, and Little Wilne, and falls into the Trent about a mile below the last-mentioned place. Its length is 56 miles.

3. The Dove rises at a place called the Dove-Head, about four miles north-west of Church-Sterndale; it is the boundary between Derbyshire and Staffordshire the whole length of its course, in which it passes by Hollins, Crowdy-Cote, Pilsbury Graage, Ludwell, Hartington, Thorp-Bentley, Okeover, Mapleton, Norbury, Clown-Thome, Dove-Bridge, Sudbury, Scrapton, Marston-upon-Dove, and Monks-bridge, after which it falls into the Trent. Its length is 44 miles.

4. The Wye rises on the western side of Buxton, runs past Pigtor, Cowlow, Miller's-dale, Ashford, Bakewell, and Haddon, and joins the Derwent at Rowsley. Its length is 19 miles.

5. The Rother rises in Padley Wood, about a mile and a half north of Morton; it runs past Ankerbold, Wingerworth, Chesterfield, Staveley, and Eckington, and enters Yorkshire about three quarters of a mile north-east of Beighton, soon after which it falls into the Don. Its length in Derbyshire is 18 miles.

6. The Goyt rises about three miles and a half south-west of Buxton, runs past Whaley and Windy-Bottom, and forms the boundary between this county and Cheshire, until it unites with the Etherow near Cote-Bank, at the most westerly point of the department of the High Peak. Its length is 14 miles.

7. The Etherow rises at the most northerly point of Derbyshire, and after running 13 miles among the wildest and most romantic scenery that nature ever exhibited, and forming the boundary between this county and Cheshire, joins the Goyt at Cote-Bank, and these united streams are afterwards called the Mersey.

8. The Ambere rises at Overtown in the hundred of Scardale, runs past Ashover, Mill-town, Ogston, Toad-hole, Furnace, and South-Wingfield,

and joins the Derwent about half way between Critch and Belpor. Its length is 13 miles.

9. The Ashop rises a little south of Blacklow-Stone, in the northern part of the High Peak; its length is 11 miles, and it joins the Derwent at Dinbank, about a mile north-west of Yorkshire-Bridge. This is one of the most secluded rivers in Derbyshire, and perhaps in all England. Its course is not marked by the habitations of man, and no verdure is to be found on the huge hills which rise almost perpendicularly from its waters.

10. The Ecclesburn rises at Wirksworth, and joins the Derwent near Duffield. Its length is 10 miles.

11. The Nuns rises about a mile and a half west of Turnditch, runs past Mercaston, Hedleston, and Markheaton, and joins the Derwent at Derby. Its length is nine miles.

12. The Now rises at the western end of Edale, runs through Edale and Wendale, and joins the Derwent at Sbatton, below the Vale of Castleton. Its length is nine miles.

13. The Wrogsley rises in the north-east part of the High Peak, about one mile south of the source of the Etherow. It is the boundary between Derbyshire and Yorkshire during its short course of only five miles. With the Westend it forms the Derwent, between Westing and Mase-Bottom.

14. The Barbrook rises about a mile west of Horsley-Gate, in the hundred of Scardale, which, for some part of its course, it separates from that of the High Peak. It is only five miles in length, and is received by the Derwent before it enters Chatsworth Park.

JOHN BAINES, JUN.

Nottingham, Nov. 21, 1817.

ON THE RECENT BEVERLEY BULL-BAIT.*

To the Editors of the Northern Star.

I HAVE just now read, with great surprise, in your valuable monthly repository of intelligence, No. 5, page 394, a paragraph extracted from the Doncaster Paper, relative to some pretended cruelties committed at a bull-baiting at Beverley, on the day of swearing in the new mayor.—I was not present at the transaction, as I never found pleasure in participating of any amusement of that nature, but after a minute and diligent enquiry into every circumstance of the affair, I am happy to find that the statement you have copied into the Northern Star is in the extreme partial, erroneous, and, I fear, designingly slanderous: no lace-

* We are glad that we have an opportunity of giving this explanation of an affair which appeared in so unfavourable a light: as the writer has given us his name, we hesitate not to give it the publicity which our pages command.—ED.

rating or cutting the back of the animal was inflicted upon him, either with knives or other sharp instruments, as is there stated; nor were any other cruelties practised upon him, that I can hear of, beyond that of baiting him in the usual way with dogs,—and no more than one dog was allowed to attack him at the same time.

Though I am not vindicating the practice of bull-baiting, it is necessary to observe, that it has been coeval with the incorporation of the borough, and is by no means confined to the town of Beverley, but exists also in many other places. I am as averse to any species of cruelty to animals, as the writer of that paragraph, or as any other person possibly can be; neither would I, by any means, traduce the character of any man, which I consider, if possible, still more criminal, and which obviously appears to be the object of that calumniating paragraph, by reflecting on the want of humanity in one of our most worthy representatives, evidently designing thereby to prejudice the public opinion to the injury of a gentleman, whose philanthropy, benevolence to every species of the creation, and extraordinary liberality, are almost proverbial. The author of the paragraph avoids noticing, that the bull (given annually by the member of parliament) is designed for the benefit of the poor, and is always divided amongst such of them as choose to attend for that purpose. With respect to straw being burned near, or even under the animal, and which it appears they were once obliged to do (not repeatedly, as is artfully insinuated); while leading him to the slaughter-house, and then only when he proved refractory, and could not be made to stir from the ground without either this or some other compulsory means. I think, from the natural timidity evinced by all animals on the appearance of fire, there was less severity in this than there would have been in cruelly beating him forward, (as he could not be slaughtered in the town-street,) a method too frequently practised by butchers even on ordinary occasions.—In every large town, we find so great a disparity of disposition and temper, that some indiscretions and even barbarities may have been shewn by a few dissolute individuals, but to spread on this account a reproach upon a member of parliament, a bench of magistrates*, and in short a whole town, is both illiberal and unjust. The existing law upon the subject expressly enacts that no bull shall on pain of forfeiture be slaughtered, until previously baited with dogs: if therefore the author has any thing farther to advance on the affair, I would recommend him to prevail upon the legislators to repeal the obnoxious act of parliament, and not again publicly to stigmatise a whole town, for no other reason but their having conformed to the established and existing law of the land.

On the subject of a young woman being in the evening “nearly frightened into fits by the firing of a cracker,” it is well known to every one that on those public occasions the youths of Beverley, as well as of every other large town, will enjoy themselves with such-like amusements, and

* To implicate the magistrates on the occasion, in any shape, combines folly with malignity; not one of them countenances Bull-baiting, nor has a Bull been allowed to be baited within the town for many years; but as the existing law does not merely countenance, but absolutely require it, they possessed neither authority nor power to prevent its being done elsewhere.—A fulsome apology has appeared in one of the papers for the insinuations that may be applied to the present mayor.

it is difficult at all times to restrain them: but if the young woman had had the prudence to have suppressed her curiosity to see what was going forward at that unseasonable time of the evening, she would not have been "nearly frightened into fits by the explosion of a cracker." Public notice was twice given by the town-cryer, by order of the mayor, that no squibs or crackers should be let off; it is, however, morally impossible altogether on these occasions to prevent some irregularities and disobedience, and it is therefore exceedingly imprudent in females who are alarmed at these things, for the sake of gratifying their curiosity to run the risk of falling in with them. If the above is considered worthy a place in your Magazine, its insertion will oblige many of your readers, and amongst the rest your obedient servant,

BEN. SIGSTON.

Beverly, Nov. 21, 1817.

DR. BENTLEY AND STERNE.

IN our Memoir of Dr. Bentley, (vol. i. p. 280,) we have mentioned Sterne's imitation of a passage in one of Bentley's Sermons, and we think our readers will be interested by the forcible description of the horrors of the Inquisition given by both authors.

The original passage occurs in a Fifth of November sermon, which is printed at the end of the volume of Discourses which Dr. Bentley had delivered at Boyle's Lectures, page 365.

—“ Since the whole plot (which will ever be the plot of Popery) was to subdue and enslave the nation, who would not chuse and prefer a short and dispatching death, quick as that by thunder and lightning, which prevents pain and perception, before the anguish of mock-trials;—before the legal accommodations of gaols and dungeons;—before the painful executions by fire and faggot? Who would not rather be placed direct above the infernal machine, than pass through the pitiless mercies, the salutary torments of a Popish Inquisition, that last accursed contrivance of atheistical and devilish politic? If the other schemes have appeared to be the shop, the warehouse of Popery, this may be justly called its slaughter-house and its shambles. Hither are haled poor creatures (I should have said *rich*, for that gives the frequentest suspicion of heresy), without any accuser, without allegation of any fault: they must inform against themselves, and make confession of something heretical, or else undergo the discipline of the various tortures—a regular system of ingenious cruelty, composed by the united skill and long successive experience of the best engineers and artificers of torment. That savage saying of Caligula's, horrible to speak or hear, and fit only to be written in blood, “*Ita feri, ut ne mori sentiat,*” is here heightened and improved: “*Ita se mori sentiat, ut ne moriatur,*” say these merciful Inquisitors. The force, the effect of every rack, every agony, are exactly understood; *this stretch, that strangulation, is the utmost nature can bear; the least addition will overpower it; this posture keeps the weary soul hanging upon the lip; ready to leave the*

carcass, and yet not suffered to take its wing; this extends and prolongs the very moment of expiration, continues the pangs of dying without the ease and benefit of death. O pious and proper methods for the propagation of faith! O true and genuine Vicar of Christ, the God of mercy and the Lord of peace!"

Sterne's imitation (it would be harsh to call it *plagiarism*, though hardly undeserved,) occurs in the 2d vol. of *Tristram Shandy*, chap. vi. Corporal Trim reads to the company a manuscript sermon of Yorick's, which had fallen from between the leaves of a book on fortification, but is unable to get through this passage from his agitation at the thoughts of his brother, who he feared was at the time in the dungeons of the Inquisition. We omit the ejaculations of Trim, and the interruptions of others, and, that the paragraph may be more easily compared with the original by Bentley, give it as it stood in Yorick's manuscript.

—"Go with me for a moment into the prisons of the Inquisition. Behold Religion, with Mercy and Justice chained down under her feet,—there sitting ghastly upon a black tribunal, propped up with racks and instruments of torment. Hark!—hark! what a piteous groan!—See the melancholy wretch who uttered it—just brought forth to undergo the anguish of a mock-trial, and endure the utmost pains that a studied system of cruelty has been able to invent.—Behold this helpless victim delivered up to his tormentors—his body so wasted with sorrow and confinement, you will see every nerve and muscle as it suffers. Observe the last movement of that horrid engine!—See what convulsions it has thrown him into!—Consider the nature of the posture in which he now lies stretched—what exquisite tortures he endures by it!—'Tis all nature can bear! Good God! see how it keeps his weary soul hanging upon his trembling lips,—willing to take its leave, but not suffered to depart!—Behold the unhappy wretch led back to his cell!—See him dragged out of it again to meet the flames and the insults in his last agonies, which this principle—this principle, that there can be religion without mercy—has prepared for him."

MR. WILSON'S LETTER ON SHEFFIELD.

To the Editors of the Northern Star.

IF you think the inclosed extract from a letter, addressed by Mr. Wilson, late of Broomhead-hall near this place, to Mr. Andrews of Sheffield, will be sufficiently interesting for your pages, the insertion of it will oblige

ANTIQUUS.

Sheffield, Nov. 20, 1817.

The Old Church is said by Camden to have been built in the time of Henry I. but from what authority is uncertain: if this be the time, probably Wm. de Lovatot was the founder, or principal benefactor, being then lord of the manor and a very religious man, for he was the founder

of Worksop Priory, in the county of Notts. From them it came to the Furnivals by Maud, daughter of William de Lovetot, who married Gerald de Furnival: he gave a third part of the Tithes, Oblations, Obventions, and the glebe of Sheffield Church to the Abbey of Worksop, where several of their predecessors were buried. The Vicarage of Sheffield was first instituted in the year 1308.

Thomas Furnival procured a license from King Henry III. in the fifty-fourth year of his reign, 1270, to make a castle at Sheffield; it was a place of considerable strength; and was surrendered to the Earl of Manchester the 10th day of August, 1644, by Major Thomas Beaumont, the governor, and was razed in 1648 and 1649. Thomas de Furnival obtained a charter, twenty-fourth Edward I. 1296, for a weekly market at Sheffield, and a fair yearly, on the eve-day and morrow after the feast of Holy Trinity, with free warren in all his lands here. He granted a charter of privileges to his free tenants of the town of Sheffield, 4th August, 1297.

He claimed a custom, which had continued from the conquest, of assembling all his men, or tenants, in Sheffield, Whiston, and Treeton manors, holding by military service, whom he led in the Wicker, in armour, and were led in ranks to the town-hall and back again, every Easter Tuesday, which was continued to the year 1715. My father always lent one Thos. Bamforth, of Water-lane, his horse and sword that day; who, from leading them up a great many years, acquired the appellation of Captain Bamforth. I suppose the custom of heading these men up, which had continued in my family, arose from Adam Wilson, of Broomhead, having been shield-bearer or esquire to Thomas Lord Furnival in the Scotch wars, in the time of King Edward I. who gave him some lands which I still possess, for his good services in those wars: several old men, not long since dead, remembered this custom, as old Mr. Wade, Mr. Thos. Radford, &c. and perhaps some still living.

I am uncertain who built the Manor, but think it was built by the Talbots, probably about the time of Henry VII. or perhaps sooner.

Lady's Bridge, so called from the chapel of the Virgin Mary, upon or near it, was built 1 Henry VII. 1486.

The School was first established by patent from King James I. 1604.*

The Church Burgesses were first instituted by Queen Mary's letters patent, 8th of June, the first of her reign, 1554. The Cutlers were incorporated 21 James I. 1623, by act of parliament.]

When clasped knives or turntangs came in use, or were first made, I cannot find. Before the Cutlers were incorporated, they were governed by orders from the Earl of Shrewsbury, to whom they paid their marks-money; when the Town Burgesses were first made I cannot find, having mislaid the papers relating thereto.

* It will be seen from a former paper in our work, page 411, that the first step towards the formation of the school was the bequest of Smith of Crowland, Lincolnshire, though it was not regularly established as a Free Grammar-School till the grant of the patent from King James I.

COLLECTIONS AND RECOLLECTIONS.

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To the Editors of the Northern Star.

THE following is an extract from the biographical department of the "History of Whitby and the Abbey of Streonshelk," &c. by the Rev. Geo. Young, which is just published in 2 vols. 8vo.—If you think it worthy of a place in your valuable Miscellany it is very much at your service.—Yours, &c.

ROBERT MEDD.

Whitby, Nov. 12, 1817.

British Bravery.

"Mr. RICHARD HORNBY, of Stokesley, deserves to be honourably mentioned for an instance of heroism almost without a parallel. He was master of a merchant-ship, the *Isabella* of Sunderland, in which he sailed from the coast of Norfolk for the Hague, June 1, 1744, in company with three smaller vessels, recommended to his care. Next day they made Grave-sant steeple in the Hague, but while they were steering for their port, a French privateer, that lay concealed among the Dutch fishing-boats, suddenly came against them, singling out the *Isabella* as the object of attack, while the rest dispersed and escaped. The contest was very unequal; for the *Isabella* mounted only 4 carriage guns and 2 swivels, and her crew consisted of only 5 men and 3 boys, besides the captain; while the privateer, the Marquis de Brancas, commanded by Capt. André, had 10 carriage guns and 8 swivels, with 75 men, and 300 small arms. Yet Capt. Hornby, after consulting his mate, and gaining the consent of his crew, whom he animated by an appropriate address, hoisted the British colours, and with his two swivel guns returned the fire of the enemy's chace guns. The Frenchmen, in abusive terms, commanded him to strike, to which he returned an answer of defiance. Upon this, the privateer advanced, and poured in such showers of bullets into the *Isabella*, that Capt. Hornby found it prudent to order his brave fellows into close quarters. While he lay thus sheltered, the enemy twice attempted to board him on the larboard quarter; but, by a dexterous turn of the helm, he frustrated both attempts; though the Frenchmen kept firing upon him, both with guns and small arms, which fire Capt. Hornby returned with his 2 larboard guns. At 2 o'clock, when the action had lasted an hour, the privateer, running furiously in upon the larboard of the *Isabella*, entangled her bowsprit among the main shrouds, and was lashed fast to her; upon which, Capt. André bawled, in a menacing tone, "You English dog, STRIKE!" but the undaunted Hornby challenged him to come on board, and strike his colours, if he dared. The enraged Frenchman took him at his word, and threw in 20 men upon him, who began to hack and hew into his close quarters; but a discharge of blunderbusses made the invaders retreat, as fast as their wounds would permit them. The privateer being then disengaged from the *Isabella*, turned about and made another attempt on the starboard side; when Capt. Hornby and his valiant mate shot each his men,

as they were again lashing the ships together. The Frenchman once more commanded him to strike; and, the brave Briton returning another refusal, 20 fresh men entered, and made a fierce attack on the close quarters with hatchets and pole-axes, with which they had nearly cut their way through in three places, when the constant fire kept up by Capt. Hornby and his brave crew obliged them to retreat, carrying their wounded with them, and hauling their dead after them with boat-hooks. The *Isabella* continuing lashed to the enemy, the latter, with small arms, fired repeated and terrible volleys into the close quarters, partly from his fore-castle, and partly from his main deck, bringing forward fresh men to supply the place of the dead and wounded; but the fire was returned with such spirit and effect, that the Frenchmen repeatedly gave way. At length Capt. Hornby, seeing them crowding behind their main-mast for shelter, aimed a blunderbuss at them, which being by mistake doubly loaded, containing twice 12 balls, burst in the firing, and threw him down, to the great consternation of his little crew, who supposed him dead; yet he soon started up again, though greatly bruised, while the enemy, among whom the blunderbuss had made dreadful havock, disengaged themselves from the *Isabella*, to which they had been lashed an hour and a quarter, and sheered off with precipitation, leaving their grapplings, pole-axes, pistols, and cutlasses behind them. The gallant Hornby fired his two starboard-guns into the enemy's stern; and the indignant Frenchman soon returning, the conflict was renewed, and carried on, yard-arm and yard-arm, with great fury, for two hours together. The *Isabella* was shot through her hull several times, her sails and rigging were torn to pieces, her ensign was dismounted, and every mast and yard wounded; yet she bravely maintained the combat; and at last, by a fortunate shot which struck the *Brancas* between wind and water, obliged her to sheer off and careen. While the enemy were retiring, Hornby and his brave little crew sallied out from their fastness, and erecting their fallen ensign gave three cheers. By this time both vessels had driven so near the shore, that immense crowds, on foot and in coaches, had assembled to be spectators of the action. The Frenchman, having stopped his leak, returned to the combat, and poured a dreadful volley into the stern of the *Isabella*, when Capt. Hornby was wounded in the temples by a musket-shot, and bled profusely. This somewhat disconcerted his companions in valour, but he called to them briskly to take courage and stand to their arms, for his wound was not dangerous: upon which their spirits revived, and again taking post in their close quarters sustained the shock of another assault; and, after receiving three tremendous broadsides, repulsed the foe by another well-aimed shot, which sent the *Brancas* again to careen. The huzzas of the *Isabella's* crew were renewed, and they again set up their shattered ensign, which was shot through and through into honourable rags. André, who was not deficient in bravery, soon renewed the fight, and having disabled the *Isabella* by five terrible broadsides, once more summoned Hornby, with dreadful menaces, to strike his colours. Capt. Hornby animated his gallant comrades: "Behold," said he, pointing to the shore, "the witnesses of your valour this day!" then, finding them determined to stand by him to the

last, he hurled his final defiance upon the enemy. The latter immediately ran upon his starboard and lashed close alongside, but his crew murmured, and refused to renew the dangerous task of boarding; and, cutting off the lashings, again retreated. Capt. Hornby resolved to salute the privateer with one parting gun, and this last shot, fired into the stern of the *Brancas*, reached the magazine, which blew up with a tremendous explosion, and the vessel instantly foundered. Out of 75 men, 36 were killed or wounded in the action, and all the rest, together with the wounded, perished in the deep, except three, who were picked up by the Dutch fishing-boats. The horrible catastrophe excited the commiseration of Capt. Hornby and his brave men, who could render no assistance to their unfortunate enemies, the *Isabella* having become unmanageable, and her boat being shattered to pieces. The engagement lasted seven hours.—For this singular instance of successful bravery, Mr. Hornby received from the king a large gold medal, commemorating his heroism. He survived the action seven years; and dying at sea of a lingering illness, was buried at Liverpool, being then 52 years of age.”

On the Use of Evergreens and Mistletoe at Christmas.

Christmas, the joyous period of the year!
Now with bright holly all the temples strow,
With laurel green and sacred mistletoe.

THE custom of decking our churches and habitations with evergreens has existed from the very establishment of Christianity, and was unquestionably derived from the like practice of our pagan ancestors. “Trimming of the temples,” says Polydore Virgil, “with hangyngs, flowres, boughes, and garlandes, was taken of the heathen people, whiche decked their idoles and houses with such array.” The Celts and Goths were alike distinguished for the respectful veneration which they entertained for the mistletoe, and for the solemn rites with which they gathered it about that period of the year when the sun approached the winter-solstice. The Druids were particularly famed for the distinguished regard they paid to the *mistletoe of the oak*; they attributed to it numerous virtues. At certain seasons of the year, especially at *yule-tide*, or Christmas, they were accustomed to gather it with great solemnity, and to sacrifice two milk-white bullocks that had never been yoked (not till then), having their horns bound up. It was cut from the tree with a golden bill, or pruning knife, by a priest habited in a white vestment, and was received in a white woollen cloth; many orations were then made over it, and the ceremony being deemed complete, the ‘sacred plant’ was preserved for use with religious care.

The Druids had an extraordinary veneration for the number Three; and “on this principle,” says Vallances, in his Grammar of the Irish language, “it was that the mistletoe was held so sacred by them, since not only its berries, but its leaves also, grew in clusters of three united on one stock.” The inhabitants of Elgin, and the shire of Moray, in Scotland, according to the account written by the Rev. Mr. Shaw, are accustomed, at the full moon in March, to cut withes of the mistletoe, or ivy, and making circles of

them, to keep them all the year, pretending therewith to "cure heetias and other troubles."

As the ivy is dedicated to Bacchus, so should the mistletoe be to Love; not however to the chaste Eros, but to the sportive Cupid. The sacred regard given to it in pagan and druidical rites has long been terminated; but it is still beheld with emotions of pleasurable interest, when hung up in our kitchens at Christmas; it gives licence to seize the "soft kiss" from the ruby lips of whatever female can be enticed or caught beneath.—So custom authorises; and it enjoins also, that one of the berries of the mistletoe be plucked off after every salute. Though coy in appearance, the "chariest maid" at this season of festivity is seldom loth to submit to the established usage, especially when the swain who tempts her is one whom she approves.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE SMUT IN CORN.

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To the Editors of the Northern Star.

ON looking over No. 3, of your Magazine, I found an analysis of a work on Agriculture, by Mr. Wm. Greaves, of Sheffield, and perceived that in many respects his remarks agree with the practice I have followed for more than thirty years, with good success. I have perused the subsequent numbers in the hope that I should find some further light thrown upon the much neglected science of agriculture; a science in the progress and improvement of which, the rich and the poor are so essentially interested. But in this hope I have been disappointed: I am therefore induced to offer a few remarks which may perhaps prove useful to that class of your readers who are anxious for the improvement of agricultural science, hoping thereby to excite the attention of some abler writer, who may favour us with farther information through the medium of your Northern Star.

I have found by experience that smut is amongst corn, what a contagious distemper is among the human species, as it not only carries infection along with it, but leaves, wherever it has been deposited, its evil effects. When any farmer has had it once thoroughly established in his farm, it will be exceedingly difficult immediately to eradicate it:—his manure, his corn-chambers, his barn-floors are infectious, in a greater degree than any one not experienced could easily conceive: even putting clean corn for seed into smutted sacks is not safe.

From not being aware of such consequences resulting from the above causes, I have sustained a loss of several hundred pounds, and probably should have lost much more, had I not, by making repeated experiments, been thoroughly convinced of the correctness of the facts I shall detail.

On my entering to a farm which was noted for growing smutted corn, I determined to have my corn as clear as my neighbour's, which I apprehended would be effected by changing the seed, which I did for several years together: but to my great disappointment the smut continued to make its

appearance when harvest came, especially on such ground as had been fallowed and manured previous to wheat being sown. My neighbour's land lying intermixed with mine for more than a mile, and his corn being always clear from the smut, (though he never changed his seed for many years,) I bought a few loads of his corn, to sow one field, which was limed and sown in the usual manner. This field was accustomed to produce smutted corn, and the produce, that harvest, was not free from it; but having a small quantity of the seed to spare, I put it for a few days on my chamber floor, where some smutted corn had been laid, and afterwards sowed it on one side of another field without mixing any other with it, and got more seed from my neighbour, the same as before, to sow the remainder. This field had not been before ploughed for many years, consequently it was free from the infection, except where it had been sown with corn which had lain on the infected floor, the produce of which was not less than one-sixth part smut.

I then thought I would try what washing would do, and accordingly washed a few loads of badly smutted corn, which I sowed on one side of a field: in the middle of the same field I sowed some of the same seed, dry, and without liming; on the other side of the field, I sowed some of the same seed, limed in the usual manner. The produce of that sown dry, was the worst smutted I ever saw,—of that limed in our usual way, not near so bad,—and that of the clean washed, tolerably clear. From that time I have washed the greatest part of my seed, which has always had a good effect. I did not use any manure for wheat made in my straw-yard for a number of years. My farm has since been as free from infection as any in the country.

If these observations be thought worthy of a place in some one of your Numbers, they are at your service. M.

ON THE FUTILITY OF HUMAN PROMISES.

 "All promise is poor dilatory man!" YOUNG.

IT requires but superficial observation—no deep insight into human nature—to enable any one to judge, how extensively true is this declaration of the poet: and therefore, perhaps, it has struck me so forcibly that I am tempted to request your insertion of the following effort to illustrate its application.

I must first remark that there is great philosophical justice in the epithet "dilatory" as applied in this passage, because it associates a common deficiency of character which goes far towards accounting for the futility of human purposes, and for the sad truth that man is "all promise" and no thing else.

I fetch my first illustration of this truth from man almost as soon as he escapes from his nurse's arms. No sooner does the discipline of instruction commence, and the exercise of useful restraint, but the future man begins to be the creature of promises which he never will have steadiness and resolution to perform. Who is ignorant of the effort to ward off threat-

ened punishment which this resource supplies—"If you will forgive me, I will never do so any more?" And if this be the subterfuge of obstinate idleness, or the sly attempt to escape present evil, with no purpose of future good endeavour, he is weak who suffers it to check wholesome discipline; and if it be the sincere acknowledgment of a fault, which it mostly is, he is too severe who does not suffer himself often to relent under its appeal. But whatever the feeling of the youth at the time, we all know how necessary it is to make allowance for its repeated failure: and to hope for improvement from the inconvenience which led to it more than from any direct effect it produces.

When this strict discipline ceases, we know too well how often youthful promises disappoint the expectation of those who watch with sanguine anxiety the growing man. And almost every instance of those who, in the phraseology of common life, do not turn out well, are instances to exemplify the fatality of promises which their earlier years afforded. This is the period of injudicious attachments, of hasty engagements, of false vows and perjured faith, where not only Cupid is offended and Hymen cheated, but the character is more degraded, and prepared in future to be a fuller exemplification of the manner in which all promises will end.

In business, how few are there who will not promise what they never intend to perform, what they know they cannot perform; and so willing are their employers to rest satisfied with what is alone to be expected from man, that they extort these vain promises by the unreasonableness of their expectations and demands.

Old age would not change the habit which the rest of life had confirmed, but generally it is the period in which rest and seclusion from the world is enjoyed, and they do not so often deal in the current coin of human life, because society is carrying on an exchange with a busier and more active race.

But if men disappoint each other by promises which they never will perform, how much more ludicrously or painfully do they disappoint themselves by promises which their fancy forms, which life almost invariably scatters to the winds. With promises of future change all castles in the air are built; and who has not in this way been a busy architect? No youth makes a happy rhyme, but he promises himself to be the Shakespeare or the Milton of his age. No man is so poor who does not have some day-dreams of wealth. Every young student promises himself a snug cure, if he do not whisper to his heart the probability of a rich benefice or a mitre and lawn sleeves. Who does not promise to himself more influence and importance than he will ever gain? and what man is so old as not to promise himself another year of life?

In most of these cases it would be unjust to attribute insincerity to the individual when his promises so commonly fail. He often does not wish to deceive others, nor intend to deceive himself; and were it not for irresolution, for idleness, for unsteadiness, for the fallacy of human hope, and the easy perversion of human purpose, man would be able to accomplish, and would successfully effect most which in generous and frank resolve he promised.

If promises turn out fallacious without insincerity in him who makes them, they partake more of the character of weakness than of crime. And it is much more rational to feel a good-humoured reconciliation than a self-tormenting dissatisfaction with unavoidable imperfection. The promises of future good which we appear vainly to make to ourselves are not altogether vain, when they serve to rouse the emulation which it is good for us to feel; and it is well that experience gradually opens our eyes, or in the too eager competition of bright hopes and prospects we should be making efforts beyond our strength, and inconsistent with contentment and peace of mind.

Under the guidance of a philosophy which would suggest such reflections as are adapted to improve all the facts which life furnishes for the mind's instruction, we should not pine over the fallacy and the deceit which experience unfolded, but feel grateful for the delicious pleasure enjoyed under the influence of delusive hopes; and in a world of uncertainty and change, we should feel happy in the want of penetration which would serve no other purpose than to rob us of the sweetest hours of our life.

Even with regard to promises which we make to others, though, in the detail, the greatest care should be used to guard against the culpability of unfaithful negligence; yet, as to the abstract principle, it would be undesirable too uniformly to check the impulses of benevolence from the contemplation of our weakness to fulfil. This would add little to the sincerity of human intercourse, but miserably chill the warm impulses of social life.

A knowledge of our own weakness should lead us to a candid estimate of others, and teach us to rest satisfied with the good disposition which a kind promise indicated, without expecting more consistency than is compatible with the ordinary character of human goodness, or with the known instability of human purpose.

I know the Cynic will be disposed to call this essay an apology for insincerity, but I beg leave to reject his crabbed construction, and to hope that it may gain a place in your Miscellany, as it appears to me, if they will have patience to read it, adapted to do good to the sanguine, the disappointed, the censorious man; and there are few readers who do not come under one or other of these denominations.

K.

Biography, &c.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF WICKLIFFE, THE REFORMER.

JOHAN WICKLIFFE was born at Wickliffe, near Richmond, in the North Riding of this county, about the year 1324, and in the reign of Edward II. His education was completed at Merton College, Oxford,

whither, it seems, he removed from Queen's, from dissatisfaction at the manner in which their studies were there conducted. His diligence in the acquisition of knowledge must have been very great, as we find it recorded of him that he became so completely versed in Aristotelian philosophy, as to be able to repeat by heart many of the more abstruse writings of that author. A mind in search of knowledge easily lays hold of, and attaches itself to, any particular branch of it, that chance or custom may present; and thus Wickliffe, in compliance with the taste of the times, joined to his own eagerness after theological pursuits, became deeply read in school divinity. His independent style of thinking, which afterwards led to such important results, first showed itself in his mode of reading, which was, to accompany his study of the Bible by an exposition of his own, unfettered by the long-established glosses of the church. This new method, caused more perhaps by his curiosity to explore the truth for himself, than by doubts in the infallibility of the church, procured him the title of the 'Evangelic Doctor.'

It is difficult to determine the period at which he commenced his hostility to the power of the Pope; his indignation was first excited by the *Begging Friars*, a class that, of all Catholic countries, is now only to be found in Spain and Portugal. He at that time probably had no thought of the extent to which he afterwards pushed his opposition to the Romish church, though a small tract 'Of the last Age of the Church,' written in 1356, four years before the affair of the Begging Friars, is attributed to him, in which some of the corruptions of Popery are undoubtedly exposed. These friars were at the time extremely unpopular in the University; their able and acrimonious opponent was therefore sure, by the part he took, to add much to his own reputation. He was afterwards appointed master of Baliol College, and his first church-preferment appears soon to have followed this appointment. Simon de Islip, archbishop of Canterbury, of the same college with Wickliffe, soon after gave him the place of Warden of Canterbury Hall (a foundation of the archbishop's), from which situation he had been obliged to dismiss the first occupier, Wodehall, who took part with the Friars, and wished to foment the disturbances which that affair had created.

Wickliffe, who had been instituted to the Wardenship in a very flattering manner, was unable to maintain his post long. Langham, bishop of Ely, shortly succeeded to the archbishopric of Canterbury, and on the application of those whom his predecessor had ejected, removed Wickliffe in his turn, in defiance of the act of the founder himself and to the great scandal of the University. His appeal to the Pope, undertaken by the advice of his friends, was unsuccessful; in all probability in consequence of the part he took in a difference which at this period occurred between the King and Parliament of England and His Holiness Urban V. The parliament had resolved that King John, in paying tribute to the Holy Sec, had acted illegally and contrary to the rights of the nation. The English clergy sided with the Pope, and Wickliffe's prudence (if that would have deterred him from taking up the pen) was quite overcome by a very plausible treatise written by a monk of some learning. His appeal was upon this dismissed

by Urban, but his book gained the peculiar favour and protection of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and the election to the vacant chair of Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford.

The high situation he now held gave him the opportunity of exposing the corruptions which had crept into the church, with great effect. He began by cautiously introducing some of his opinions into the disputations which were held in the schools; but after some time, feeling his own strength, he stepped forward boldly to combat those sentiments which had probably long excited his secret disapprobation. After denying and disproving the authority of those of the Fathers who had written after the tenth century, he traced the then alarming usurpations of the court of Rome from their sources in the early deviation from the simplicity of primitive Christianity. Those who date his enmity to the court of Rome from the period of his unsuccessful appeal just mentioned, would do well to remember that his opposition began long before, and was even in exercise pending that suit. A persecution was presently commenced against Wickliffe, at the head of which was his old enemy Archbishop Langham. The archbishop at first succeeded in his object, but Wickliffe found a powerful support in the Duke of Lancaster, who hated the churchmen, and who took him into his particular confidence. The Duke, glad of the opportunity he now had of showing his feeling to the whole order of priests, resolved to put an end to a grievance of long duration, and which had for many years been complained of by the nation. This was, the custom in which the Pope indulged, of presenting foreigners who never visited England, to some of the most valuable benefices. A treaty which the Bishop of Bangor and Wickliffe completed with the Pope's agents, whereby they renounced his right of disposing of English benefices, was so ill observed as very highly to excite the indignation of Wickliffe, who attacked the Pope's authority with increasing vigour in his lectures, and first, it is said, applied to him the title of 'Antichrist.' The Duke, in the year 1374, procured him the presentation to the valuable rectory of Lutterworth in Leicestershire. He was shortly after cited to appear at St. Paul's before the Bishop of London. The Duke of Lancaster and the Earl Marshal of England attended him on this occasion, and though they themselves suffered from the tumultuous riot of the Londoners, their countenance probably ensured to Wickliffe that quiet which he enjoyed during the remainder of the reign of Edward III.

In the succeeding reign of Richard II. the Duke's power was much diminished, though still used in favour of Wickliffe with great effect. Five bulls were dispatched into England by the Pope, calling on the King, clergy, and universities, to suppress the growing heresy. The King and the University slighted the admonition, but Wickliffe was again cited before the bishop; but so explained away the articles of his questioned creed, as almost to deserve the remark of Hume, that "notwithstanding his enthusiasm he seems not to have been actuated by the spirit of martyrdom." He did not neglect to attack the schism which at this time took place in the election of a Pope, on which subject he wrote a tract that had great effect and was much read.

He was next employed on the great work of publishing a translation into English, of the Old and New Testaments. This publication was unsuccessfully opposed by the clergy and others; and thus emboldened, he publicly questioned the favorite doctrine of transubstantiation. This step, however, caused him some trouble. A majority of the heads of his own university decreed his doctrine to be heretical; and the mortification he thereby suffered, was greatly increased when the Duke for the first time declined any longer to support him. His enemies also attempted to convict him of exciting the insurrection under Wat Tyler. Courtney, the new archbishop, was foiled in trying an illegal method of securing Wickliffe's person, but obtained letters from the King to the University for the expulsion of Wickliffe and his followers. Wickliffe retired from Oxford, and shortly before his death wrote a most animated condemnation of a bull issued by Urban against his rival Clement, calling on the whole Christian world to bear arms in his cause. Not long after, he was struck with the palsy, which proved fatal to him in the year 1384. He was buried at Lutterworth, where he died; but in 1428 his bones were dug up and burnt, by order of the council of Constance, which in 1415 had condemned his opinions.

Wickliffe was the first of the reformers, and though his opinions did not spread so rapidly after his death, he must certainly be considered the founder of that system, which in after times was established by the German reformers. "Wickliffe was in religion what Bacon was in science; the great detector of those arts and glosses which the barbarism of ages had drawn together to obscure the mind of man."

MEMOIR OF MR. J. N. WHITE.

The following Memoir of Mr. WHITE was prefixed to a small volume of his poems, which were printed in 1806, but never circulated beyond the private circle of his family and friends. The editor has kindly permitted us to give greater publicity to this biographical sketch of early excellence.

JOHAN NESBITT WHITE was born at Calcutta, in Bengal, Aug. 16, 1788. For his education he was sent, at a very early period, to England, where he arrived in August, 1793. He was at first consigned to the care of his grandfather, J. White, Esq. of Lower Brooke-street, Grosvenor-square, London; but this gentleman dying in July, 1795, the direction of his education next devolved upon his godfather, G. Thompson, Esq. of Penton Lodge, in Hampshire, in whose family he spent his summer vacations till his parents arrived in England, in the year 1801.

In May, 1794, when scarcely six years of age, he was sent to the school of Dr. Horne, at Chiswick. Under the able tuition of this respectable gentleman he made the most rapid progress in classical learning: the rival exercises of a public seminary operated upon his active mind as conti-

nual incentives to studious exertion; while, by the well-timed instructions of a private master, who attended him at his grandmother's during his winter vacations in London, he was not only prevented from dissipating the knowledge he had already acquired, but was enabled, by continued perseverance, to make further advances in learning.—He left Chiswick at Midsummer, 1804. An elegy, addressed to Dr. Horne, fully evinces how properly a grateful pupil had appreciated the advantages of a judicious system of education.

After leaving Dr. Horne, he came to his parents, who then resided at Doncaster. The summer months of this year (1804) he employed in visiting a numerous and respectable circle of acquaintance; on whose minds he left impressions of excellence never to be forgotten.

In October of this year he was sent to the care of the Rev. R. Evans, of Everton, in Nottinghamshire, with whom he was to have continued for a term of two years, in order to have been instructed in the mathematics, natural philosophy, and in those various branches of science, which could not so well be acquired in a public seminary. With his accustomed diligence, and greatly to his own comfort, satisfaction, and improvement, under a preceptor of high literary character, he was now pursuing a very extensive system of education, and which doubtless must have proved an excellent preparation for his future studies at Cambridge, when alarming symptoms of indisposition compelled him to desist from his useful labours. He came home on the twenty-second of April, 1805, under a strong conviction, that he laboured under a phthisis pulmonalis. Notwithstanding the assiduous attentions of parental anxiety, and the aid of medical advice, he continued with some intervals of convalescence, to grow weaker; and at length it was thought advisable, that he should pass the approaching winter in a warmer climate. Accompanied by his sorrowing parents, he reached Matlock on the fifth of August, on his way to Bristol, where it was intended he should embark for the Madeiras, when the sudden rupture of a blood-vessel, on the very evening of his arrival, terminated his valuable life. An account of this melancholy event appeared in the Doncaster Paper of the ninth of August, from which the following paragraph is extracted:

“ On Monday last (Aug. 5,) died at Matlock, in Derbyshire, where he had arrived the same day on his way to Bristol, after an indisposition of some months, John Nesbitt White, the only son of J. White, Esq. of this place. The very great and uncommon merit of this amiable youth will long endear his memory among all his acquaintance. He had a mind enriched with all the stores of classic learning; on every subject he discovered a vigour of intellect and a maturity of understanding far beyond his years: on subjects of imagination and polite literature he displayed a taste accurate, elegant, and refined. With the highest intellectual accomplishments he was possessed also of those moral qualifications which give lustre to talent, and render science amiable—the most conciliating sweetness of disposition, mild and engaging manners, and it may truly be added one of the best of hearts. Never surely did youth give fairer promises of future eminence! never did a morn shine out with brighter lustre! But it has pleased an over-ruling Pro-

videance, that these promises and these prospects should all vanish in an early death.—*O fallacem hominum spem! fragilemque fortunam, et inanes nostras contentiones! quæ in medio spatio sæpe franguntur, et corrunt.*"

The lamented subject of this memoir was buried in the church of Adwick-le-Street, about four miles from Doncaster. A marble tablet to his memory contains the following appropriate inscription from Thomson's *Winter* :—

Ah! why, dear Youth, in all the blooming prime
Of vernal genius, where, disclosing fast
Each active worth, each manly virtue lay,
Why wert thou ravish'd from our hope so soon?
What now avails that noble thirst of fame
Which stung thy fervent breast?—that treasured store
Of knowledge, early gained?—that eager zeal
To serve thy country, glowing in the band
Of YOUTHFUL PATRIOTS who sustain her name?
Where now, alas, that life-diffusing charm
Of sprightly wit?—that rapture for the Muse,
That heart of friendship, and that soul of joy,
Which bade with softest light thy virtues smile?
Ah! only show'd to check our fond pursuits,
And teach our humbled hopes that life is vain.

Thus died prematurely this amiable and accomplished youth; of whom it is but justice to remark, that had he lived, he would have proved an ornament to his country, and a blessing to mankind. Already had he given the most indubitable proofs of extraordinary genius and capacity; his diligence in the pursuit of learning was regular and unwearied, and his ardour for information such as no difficulties could repress, no exertions could subdue. He was thoroughly instructed in all the learning of the ancients; he could read the most difficult Latin and Greek authors with the greatest ease and facility; and the productions of his pen evince how much he excelled in elegant composition: they discover a genius capable of the sublimest flights; a taste formed upon the most approved models of excellence; and an ear tuned to harmony and poetic numbers. His conversation on every subject was highly entertaining and instructive, abounding with good sense, lively remark, and just observation. Political questions, in particular, excited in his mind a much greater degree of interest than they generally do in persons of his early age. On these occasions, and when animated by a favorite topic, he would pour forth his sentiments, always manly and appropriate, in a strain of the most masculine and harmonious eloquence. His countenance, finely expressive and engaging; the tones of his voice, firm and impassioned; and his utterance, clear and unembarrassed, showed him eminently fitted for oratorical excellence. Among his other amiable qualities should be noticed his just sense of religious obligation: a cultivated understanding prevented him from adopting enthusiastic or superstitious notions, an error into which native genius has often fallen; while his own good sense and correct judgment equally preserved him from the opposite extreme of sceptical unbelief. Notwithstanding his

uncommon attainments, his behaviour, on all occasions, was characterized by unassuming modesty and diffidence : he never seemed sensible of his own merits.—In his attachments he was warm and zealous : he had a just sense of filial duty, and a sacred regard to parental authority.—He was fond of active sports and manly amusements, and greatly excelled in all those accomplished arts and elegant exercises, which form the exterior manners of the gentlemen.—In his person he was tall and well-shaped ; of a graceful address, and an engaging demeanour.

With these rare and uncommon endowments, possessed of the advantages of fortune on which he little prided himself, and connected by family-alliance with many respectable characters, on whose interest, however, he less depended than on individual exertion, he must have attained to distinguished success,—he must have realized the most flattering expectations. But fled, alas! are all these promises of hope ; vanished are these prognostics of greatness ; and his early and premature death must stand recorded as another sad proof of the melancholy truth—that “ what is uncommon is seldom lasting ”—and that extraordinary promises in youth, while they fill the parent’s heart with hope and exultation, are but too often the certain harbinger of early dissolution.

Original Poetry.

VERSES,

Occasioned by reading “ Incognita — or, Stanzas written on viewing the Picture of an unknown Lady,” in the Sheffield Iris, of Oct. 14, 1817.

O HAD I seen thy fix’d amaze—

Blest Poet ! had I been

With thee permitted but to gaze

On that enchanting mien ;—

To glance on *that*, with thee, and then

Turn from it to *thy* face again : —

Then had that genius but been mine

That sung her charms—I had sung thine.

Who was the pictur’d phantom ?—who—

I will not, cannot guess.

The artist’s pencil taught each hue

A magic to express,

Which thrill’d the soul, and deeply wrought

The rich elaborate web of thought !

Revoked for one the flight of years,

And glanced a rainbow-charm thro’ tears.

And was that beauteous form unknown,

When being bless’d her face,

To him whose magic pen has drawn,

Beyond the limner’s grace,

A portrait which shall smile when age

Has dimm’d the canvas,—when its rage

Leaves nought that can her fame prolong,

But immortality of song.

She was unknown—but on her peer

His breast in spirit rov’d,

And ever as his eye turn’d there

The glimpse of one lov’d

Came o’er his memory, and I wene

He felt she *was*—for she *had been* :

In heaven or earth, I guess not where,

But surely blest in either sphere.

O Leamington(1), while Pleasure brings

Her votary to thy *priors*,

Or Convalescence leaves thy springs

With renovated fires ;

These shall enquire, and raptur'd gaze
On that unknown one's peerless face,—
Those to the world exult t' have seen
And felt the enchantment of her mien.

I read that lay her face inspir'd—

That face I ne'er may see !—
And as the poet I admir'd,
His spirit spoke to me :
For I was young, nor sorrow's blast
Its withering robes o'er me had cast ;
But I had felt—felt every dart,
Which erst had pierc'd the poet's heart.

Those lines, when time, with hoary wing,
Hath spoil'd the grace of years,
And swept from many a blooming spring
The bounties of the spheres—
Ashes have dimm'd the landscape's smile,
Which tower'd in marble pomp erewhile ;
Those lines, when mute the Poet's tongue,
Shall be admired, recited, sung.

A "fallen leaf," but in its prime
Of evergreen it fell,
To float upon the stream of time,
Till its concluding swell,
Bursting the mound, joins with its sea
The ocean of eternity.
Then it may sink, when all beneath
Is whelm'd in uproar, ruin, death.

Yes, it shall live, and sweeter seem,
When many a flower is dead,
That flung its fragrance o'er a dream,
A moment bright, then fled :
Its perfume shall embalm thy name,
Scroll'd in the registry of fame ;
The fair shall own its tender charm,
Long as the breast with truth is warm.

O could I track that wing of fire,
On which thy genius soars !
Or touch to ecstasy the lyre
With thy exalted powers !
Enthusiast hope would rise and crow
Her loftiest pillar of renown :—
It may not be : forgive the scope
Of that wild wish—it was not hope.

My feeble star of life may set,—

My feebler star of fame,—
Nor this a sigh, nor that regret,
May purchase for my name :
Yet one benignant ray, its pride,
Thy meteor's crest of fire supplied,
Still to its parent source may burn,
When sunk my taper in its urn.

Yet O may faith ordain to me,
Poet, when thou art blest,
In glory to sit down with thee—

"In glory and in rest !"
I dare—I will—to share thy choice,
Risk glory, heaven—weep or rejoice :
But here I dare not, 'twere untrue,
Subscribe my long, my last adieu !

J. H.

Sheffield, Nov. 1817.

(1) A celebrated watering-place, in Warwickshire, from whence the stanzas alluded to were dated, and at which place the Author of them saw the picture he has so exquisitely celebrated.

On reading some pathetic Lines, which appeared in the last Northern Star, "On the Death of the Royal Infant," signed J.M.

No frantic "Grief," nor anxious "Love,"
Appear'd before the Throne :
Her Cherub flew to realms above,
Chanting "Thy will be done."

To those blest words, devoid of guile,
A look benign was giv'n :
Attending angels saw the smile,
And caught her up to Heaven !

E. T. PILGRIM.

Widcombe Crescent, Bath.

* Expression used by the Princess Charlotte, when the death of her Infant was made known to her.

THE SIX LONDON SQUIRES,

By the Author of "John Gilpin."

Six London Squires one morning rose
With desperate intent,
To gallop hard ; so put on spurs,
And to the stable went.

Six steeds stood saddled at the door,
Whose virtues to recount,
Will take five stanzas at the least:—
Meanwhile the riders mount.

The first he had a flowing tail,
That whiek'd his fetlocks fair;
The second had a stump behind,
On which grew ne'er a hair.

The third was bare about the knees,
For 'twas his pious way,
At every corner where he might
To kneel him down and pray.

The fourth he was a stately steed,
But yet he had a cough,
Which learned ostlers oftimes said,
Would one day take him off.

The fifth he ruminating stood,
In melancholy guise,
And took no notice of the rest
Because— he had no eyes.

The sixth was melancholy too;
And hence the cause arose,
He bore about where'er he went
A very sickly nose.

The gentlemen all mounted firm,
Their beasts began to go,
Some forward and some retrograde,
And others to and fro.

At length got fairly off the stones,
Their blood began to rise;
And eke the dust in such a sort
As dimm'd the riders' eyes.

The kneeling beast in Hackney Town,
At sight of the old church,
Left in the middle of the brook
His rider in the lurch.

But up again right manfully,
All dripping from the tide,
He rose; and as he felt it cold,
He did the faster ride.

Thro' Clapton now, and o'er Lea Bridge,
Each loudly crack'd his thong,
Till come to where the forest fair
Extended wide and long.

Now "Fair and softly!" cried the man
That had been in the brook,
"Suppose we take a glass of gin"—
A glass of gin they took.

But when the reck'ning came to pay,
A gaping rumour ran;
The coughing horse was left behind,
And they had lost a man.

So turning all their steeds about,
As if by one consent,
As fast or faster than they came,
Their homeward course they bent.

And half way back they found their friend,
Assisting at a cart,
To lift his animal therein—
The beast had broke his heart.

This melancholy scene of death
So cast their courage down,
They had no spirits left to trot,
And so they walk'd to Town.

ELEGY

*To the Memory of the late Princess Charlotte
of Wales.*

ALBION, thy hopes are blasted!—ah, how
soon!

CHARLOTTE, the fair, the gen'rous, and
the just,

Receives the awful summons to the tomb,
And by the fix'd decree returns to dust.

Nor beauty with its boasted powers can
save

The fair possessor from the stroke of death:
None can escape th' insatiable grave,
Each at th' appointed time resign their
breath.

Nor state nor grandeur can their vot'ries
shield

From the dread sentence which is pass'd
on all;

Monarch and subjects both, alike must yield,
When the grim tyrant gives the hated call.

Nor worth nor virtue then can aught avail;
Ah! could they, Albion should not now
have known

The sorrows, which throughout her coasts
prevail,

But still with splendor had her Princess
shone.

Belov'd by all, detraction ne'er shall blast
Th' untainted honours of her spotless
name;

E'en envy's self turns pale and stands aghast,
While virtue's silver accents sound her
fame.

In her we view'd our ev'ry thought complete;
(A Princess, worthy of the British crown;)
Dismay'd Oppression, sinking at her feet,
And Freedom treading vile Corruption
down.

O then, ye Britons, mourn the fatal day,
Which gave your fondest wishes to the
tomb;
And, Erin's sons, proclaim in wildest lay
The stroke which sheds o'er all your land
a gloom.

Nor you alone shall grieve th' illustrious
Fair——
Heard you that moan across the briny
wave
Declare the woe a Mother's doom'd to bear?
"Now her last hold of earth" is in the
grave!

Fair Liberty shall raise the sacred urn,
O'er England's hope, cut off in early day,
While Glory with her thousand lamps shall
burn,
In mournful grandeur o'er the slumber-
ing clay,

Till the archangels shall the chorus swell,
And the last trumpet wakes the sleeping
through.

Then from the narrow limits of her cell
May she arise to join the glorious song
Of the redeem'd above.

S. A.

Wakefield, Nov. 21, 1817.

STANZAS

*On the Death of Her Royal Highness the
Princess Charlotte of Wales.*

Ὅτι πρὶν παλαιὸς δ' ὄλεος ἦν παροῦσθε μὲν
ὄλεος δικαίως εὖν δὲ τῆδε θ' ἡμερᾶ
Στεναγμὸς, αἴτη, θάνατος.

Soph. Œd. Tyr. 1306.

*What late was joy was joy indeed, and known
By its right name; but now, alas, 'tis grief,
Misfortune, death!*

HOARSE tolls yon bell the vales among;
The moisten'd brow, the speechless tongue,
The sighs that still their griefs prolong,
A nation's loss deplore:
For she who shone our boast and pride,
The Princess fair, the virtuous bride,
Destin'd the helm of state to guide,
Is now our boast no more.

But though the tears of anguish flow,
For virtues hurried from below,
Like summer rose in early glow
By blight of early spring;
Yet faithful mem'ry still will tell,
What worth and goodness wont to dwell
In that kind soul which lov'd so well
To soar on mercy's wing.

As oft in summer's tranquil hour,
When dark'ning clouds portend a shower
Man waits with heaving breast the power,
That rules the storm and rain:
But when the winds their force forego;
The show'r succeeds, like tears of woe,
To heal the wound from which they flow,
And deluges the plain.

Thus late we paus'd in anxious mood,
And airy dreams in fancy woo'd,
And joy, with harp, all breathless stood,

To touch the golden string ;
 When lo! with visage wan, Despair
 Robb'd from our breasts with angry care,
 The bliss which Hope had written there
 In colours of the spring.

For tho' our tears all ceaseless flow,
 And tho' the breast no impulse know,
 Except the sense of keener woe,
 While still the wound is there ;
 We sigh, we grieve, but all in vain ;
 Hopeless we bear the stings of pain,
 And future years will still retain
 Our soul-corroding care.

'Tis but a step from bliss to pain,
 Since late we tun'd the nuptial strain,
 And form'd in Hope's fantastic train
 Full many a joy to come ;
 But Heav'n look'd down, and seem'd to say
 " You gem's too bright for earthly clay ;
 Then, kindred spirit, come away
 To this celestial home."

For tho' her virtues shone below
 With such a mild and radiant glow,
 They yet were never meant to blow
 In such a dreary sphere ;
 But like some bright *Ferrarian** flower,
 To bloom for one blest, transient hour,
 And spread it's fragrance thro' the bower,
 And then to disappear.

Thus thro' the scenes of life we're led,
 And while with heedless foot we tread
 The path with flowers and thorns o'erspread,
 Which leads from earth to heaven ;
 We're pleas'd--we're griev'd--we pass
 along--
 We cheat our woes with hopeful song ;
 Yet each affords a lesson strong
 For man's improvement given.

Then while the sun of life rides high,
 And health and strength their joys supply,
 Let man prepare himself to die,
 And thus prepare to live ;

Lest unforeseen his sun should set,
 (Like her's whose loss we now regret,)
 While life, deceitful, seems as yet
 A length of years to give.

KIRBIENNAIS.

Hartford, Dec. 6, 1817.

QUESTIO OBSCURA.

If it be true, as Welshmen say,
 Honour depends on pedigree,
 Then, Stand back—clear the way—
 Retire, ye sons of haughty Gower,
 And you, the spawn of proud Glandewer,
 And let me have fair play.

What! though ye trace through ages dark
 Your pedigree from Noah's ark,
 Painted on parchment nice,
 I'm older still, for I was there,
 And before that I did appear
 With Eve in Paradise.

For I was Adam, Adam I,
 And I was Eve, and Eve was I,
 In spite of wind and weather ;
 But mark me,—Adam was not I,
 Neither was Mrs. Adam I,
 Unless they were together.

Suppose, then, Eve and Adam talking—
 With all my heart—But if they're walking,
 Then ends my simile ;
 For though I've tongue, and often talk,
 And likewise legs, yet when I walk,
 It puts an end to me.

Yet such an end, that I have breath,
 Therefore to such a kind of death
 I have but small objection ;
 For soon I rise again to view,
 And though a Christian, yet 'tis true,
 I die by resurrection.

The author of Questio Obscura would esteem the solution of it, by any of our correspondents, as a favour.

* The *Ferraria*, (Linn. Class xx. Gyn. Or. ii. Trian.) sometimes called the *Tiger Flower*, blooms only for a few hours, and then withers.

Analytical Catalogue.

THE WANDERER OF SWITZERLAND, and other Poems, by JAMES MONTGOMERY. 12mo. 6s.

THE author of this volume is too well known, and his talents too well appreciated by the lovers of English poetry, to be affected, favourably or unfavourably, by the publicity which our work could give to his productions. But we confess we feel no small pride in being able to reckon as the produce of Yorkshire soil, three works of such popularity and merit as "The Wanderer of Switzerland," "The West Indies," and "The World before the Flood." We shall at present confine our attention to the first of these; and our observations will be very brief.

Of the Wanderer of Switzerland Mr. Montgomery observes in the preface, that "it is neither written in the spirit nor after the manner of any preceding poet. An heroic subject is celebrated in lyric measure on a dramatic plan:" for the boldness of this adventure he justly claims the liberality of criticism. The smaller pieces first appeared in the Poetical Register and other periodical works.

The Wanderer of Switzerland is divided into six parts:—the historical facts alluded to are to be found in the Supplement to Coxe's Travels, and in Planta's History of the Helvetic Confederacy.

A Wanderer of Switzerland and his family, consisting of his wife, his daughter, and her young children, are represented as emigrating from their country, in consequence of its subjugation by the French in 1798, and arriving at the cottage of a shepherd beyond the frontiers, where they are hospitably entertained. At the request of the shepherd the Wanderer relates to him the sufferings of his country, during its invasion and conquest by the French, in connection with his own story, and describes the battle of Underwalden. The Wanderer then relates the circumstances attending the death of Albert, a gallant hero, who (of two hundred from the canton of Schwitz who had arrived at the close of the battle to assist their brethren of Underwalden) alone had survived:

"Albert stood,—himself an host,
Last of all the Swiss was he!"

The close of this narrative and the scene which follows, are thus given:

So when Night, with rising shade,
Climbs the Alps from steep to steep;
Till in hoary gloom array'd,
All the giant-mountains sleep;—

High in heaven their Monarch stands
Bright and beauteous from afar,
Shining into distant lands,
Like a new-created star.

While I struggled through the fight,
ALBERT was my sword and shield;
Till strange horror quench'd my sight,
And I fainted on the field.

Slow awakening from that trance,
 When my soul returned to day,
 Vanish'd were the bands of France.
 —But in ALBERT's blood I lay !

Slain for me, his dearest breath
 On my lips he did resign ;
 Slain for me, he snatch'd his death,
 From the blow that menac'd mine.

He had raised his dying head,
 And was gazing on my face ;
 As I woke, the spirit fled,
 But I felt his last embrace."

Shep. "Man of suffering ! such a tale
 Would wring tears from marble eyes!"
Wand. "Ha ! my daughter's cheek grows pale!"
W.'s Wife. "Help, O help ! my daughter dies !"

Wand. "Calm thy transports, O my Wife !
 Peace for these sweet orphans' sake!"
W.'s Wife. "O my joy ! my hope ! my life !
 O my child ! my child ! awake !"

W. "God ! O God ! whose goodness gives ;
 God ! whose wisdom takes away ;
 Spare my child !"

Shep. ————"She lives ! she lives !"
W. "Lives !—my Daughter ! didst thou say !
 God ALMIGHTY ! on my knees,
 In the dust will I adore
 Thine unsearchable decrees ;
 —She was dead !—she lives once more !"

W.'s Daughter. "When poor ALBERT died,
 no prayer
 Call'd him back to hated life :
 O that I had perished there,
 Not his widow but his wife. "

Wand. "Dare my Daughter thus repine ?
 ALBERT ! answer from above ;
 Tell me,—are these infants thine,
 Whom their Mother does not love ?"

W.'s Dtr. "Does not love !—my Father, hear,
 Hear me or my heart will break ;
 Dear is life, but only dear
 For your service and their sake !

Bow'd to Heaven's mysterious will,
I am worthy yet of you :
Yes!—I am a Mother still,
Though I feel a Widow too!"

Wand. "Mother! Widow! Daughter! all,
All kind names in one,—my child!
On thy faithful neck I fall;
Kiss me,—we are reconciled!"

W.'s Dtr. "Yes to ALBERT I appeal;
ALBERT! answer from above,
That my Father's breast may feel
All his Daughter's heart of love."

Shep.'s Wife. "Faint and way-worn as they be
With the day's long journey, stre!
Let thy pilgrim family
Now with me to rest retire."

Wand. "Yes, the hour invites to sleep!
Till the morrow we must part;
—Nay, my Daughter! do not weep,
Do not weep and break my heart.

Sorrow-soothing, sweet repose
On your peaceful pillows light;
Angel-hands your eye-lids close;
And God bless you all! —good night!"

The Wanderer then being left alone with the shepherd, relates his adventures after the battle, and informs him that it is his intention to settle in some remote province of America.—When the shepherd enquires whether he was about to roam, in the twilight of his day, in search of a home, the Wanderer replies,—

"In the twilight of my day,
I am hastening to the west;
There my weary limbs to lay,
Where the sun retires to rest.

Far beyond th' Atlantic floods,
Stretch'd beneath the evening sky,
Realms of mountains, dark with woods,
In COLUMBIA'S bosom lie.

There in glens and caverns rude,
Silent since the world began,
Dwells the virgin Solitude,
Unbetray'd by faithless man:

Where a tyrant never trod,
Where a slave was never known,
But where nature worships God
In the wilderness alone :—

Thither, thither would I roam ;
There my children may be free ;
—I for them will find an home,
They shall find a grave for me.

Though my fathers' bones afar
In their native land repose,
Yet beneath the twilight star
Soft on mine the turf shall close.

Though the mould that wraps my clay,
When this storm of life is o'er,
Never,—never,—never lay
On a human breast before :—

Yet in sweet communion there,
When she follows to the dead,
Shall my bosom's partner share
Her poor husband's lowly bed.

ALBERT'S babes shall deck our tomb,
And my daughter's duteous tears
Bid the flowery hillock bloom,
Thro' the winter-waste of years."

A number of smaller poems ensue, which our limits forbid us to dwell upon; and even had we room, to *extract* from them would only be to tantalise those of our readers who have yet to peruse the productions of Mr. Montgomery.

Scientific and Literary Intelligence.

Recent Botanical Accessions.—The Botanic Garden of the University of Edinburgh has lately received from Grenada a valuable accession to its extensive collection of plants; among others a specimen of the bread-fruit tree (*Artocarpus Incisa*); the mango-tree (*Mangifera Indica*), which bears a most delicious fruit; the cacao or chocolate-tree (*Theobroma Cacao*); the avacado-pear or vegetable mar-

row (*Laurus Persea*); and the manchineel tree (*Hippomane Mancinella*), of which wonderful stories have been told about the poisonous quality of its apple, and the corrosive effects even of the drops of rain which fall from its leaves. Besides these may be mentioned the mamee-tree (*Mamea Americana*), which in its native soil grows to a great height and produces a very large stone fruit. These curious

exotics promise to do well under the skilful management of Mr. M'Nab, the superintendent of the garden. *Dahlia Cocoina* and *Purpurea*, two splendid species, originally from Mexico, and introduced by Lady Holland from Spain into Britain a few years ago, have displayed their magnificent flowers from seed this season, in the same garden and some of the nurseries round Edinburgh. Their easy culture and hardy character will render them fine ornaments of the parterre and the shrubbery.

Eclipses.—There will be four eclipses in the course of the ensuing year, three of which will be visible, viz. one of the Moon at midnight, on the 20th of April; one of the Sun on the 5th of May, and another of the Moon in the morning of the 14th of October.

Comet.—A letter from Bremen, dated Nov. 3, that on the 1st of that month about 7 o'clock in the evening, Dr. Olbers discovered a comet in the west shoulder of the Serpent-bearer, between the stars K, and number 104. It is small, of a moderately brilliant light in the centre, without a distinct body or tail, and only perceptible by the assistance of a telescope. At 7 o'clock 14 minutes, mean time, its right ascension was 253 degs. 6 min., its north declination nine deg. 14 minutes. Its motion was to the east and south.

Saw-Dust.—The possibility of converting saw-dust into wood must no longer be spoken of as a jest. M. Menke, of Berlin, has discovered a process by which mahogany saw-dust may be formed into a paste, which, by exposure to air, becomes as hard as stone. The statues and other ornaments made of this paste are said to vie in elegance with the finest works in bronze, and come to but one-eighth of the expense.

Potatoe-tops.—A chemist of Copenhagen has discovered a brilliant yellow matter for dyeing in potatoe-tops. The mode of obtaining it, is by cutting the top when it is in flower; and bruising and pressing it, to extract the juice. Linen or woollen imbibed in this liquor 48 hours, takes a fine, solid, and permanent yellow colour. If the cloth be afterwards plunged in a blue dye, it then acquires a beautiful permanent green colour.

Revolution in Music.—A French paper states, that a young licentiate in medicine, son of an able mathematician, after long reflection on sounds, has constructed a violin, which, perhaps, will occasion a revolution in music. Many amateurs have

already heard it, and some have tried it themselves; it is of a triangular shape; and the different experiments seem to promise that the advantages held out by its fabricator are likely to be realised. He asserts, that, by proportions mathematically established, he gives to violins a perfect equality of sound, and that he rigorously proportions all the parts of the treble, counter-tenor, and bass.

A new Variety of Meteoric Stone, which fell on the 3d October, 1815, at Langres, in France, has been analysed by Vauquelin, who states its constituent parts to be,

Silica.....	33.9
Oxide of iron.....	31.0
Magnesia.....	32.0
Chromium.....	2.0
	<hr/>
	98.9

Fine Arts.—A Lecture was this month delivered to the students of the Royal Academy by Mr. West. It consisted of observations on the principles of colour, and on the application of those principles to the art of painting. Mr. West began by observing, that light is the source of colour, and that the colours of the rainbow are to be considered as a rule for the distribution of colours in a picture. In order more clearly to express his idea, the venerable President exhibited a painting which he had executed for the occasion, containing the representation of two globes, one of which was colourless, and the other tinted with the prismatic colours. On the former he pointed out the existence of central light, shade, and reflection, of which all natural objects partake, as they are all in some degree round. By the second he explained how the colours of the rainbow expressed the different degrees of light; half-tint, and reflection; and showed how perfectly well the arrangement of these colours was adapted to the purposes of painting. Considered in this light, he maintained, that the Cartoons of Raphael are among the finest specimens of composition of colour, and referred particularly to the Charge to Peter, Paul preaching at Athens, and Elymas struck blind, as proofs of that painter's attention to the principles of colour which he had here laid down. Titian did not understand the true arrangement of colour until he visited Rome in an advanced period of his life, and after Raphael had fixed it on *uertrag* principles.

Mr. West then reminded the students of the great advantages they possessed in the Elgin marbles, and the Cartoons of Ra-

phael; and after advising them to attend to the cultivation of their minds as much as to the attainment of facility in manual execution, concluded his lecture by expressing his intention of publishing, at some future period, a more full and minute explanation of the principles he had thus slightly indicated.

Relations of Shakspeare.—The editor of the Monthly Magazine has recently taken considerable pains to ascertain whether any

of Shakspeare's relations are now living, and the result of his inquiries is, that there are eleven persons who claim a direct descent from Jane, the sister of Shakspeare, who married William Hart, of Stratford. Most of them are in indigent circumstances, and it is proposed, as a means of affording them relief, to publish by subscription a new edition of the works of their illustrious ancestor, and apply the profits to their use.

LITERARY ANNUNCIATIONS.

A Narrative of an Over-land Journey from India, performed in the course of the present year by Lieut.-Colonel Johnson, is preparing for publication. The route pursued was through the principal cities of Persia, part of Armenia, Georgia, over the Caucasus into Russia, through the territory inhabited by the Cossacks of the Don, to Warsaw, and thence through Berlin to Hamburgh. The work will be accompanied by engravings from drawings executed in the course of the journey.

Captain M. Knoch, Royal Navy, is preparing to publish a Summary View of the Statistics and existing Commerce of the Principal Shores of the Pacific Ocean; with other interesting details.

A Life of the late Right Hon. John Philpot Curran, by his friend Mr. C. Phillips, the eloquent barrister, is now in the press.

An Essay on the Prolongation of Life and Conservation of Health, translated from the French of MM. Gilbert and Halle by Dr. James Johnson, is preparing for publication in one volume 8vo.

Mr. Hooker has the first number of a work ready for publication, on the new, rare, or little known, Exotic Cryptogamic Plants, with which will be incorporated those collected in South America by MM. Humboldt and Bonpland, and other interesting subjects. Numerous plates will accompany the work, the size of which will be 8vo.

The Transactions of the Association of the King's and Queen's Colleges are now printing, being the first volume of that learned body.

An elocutory edit. of Thomson's Seasons is preparing by Dr. Carey, with metrical notes to each line, as in his Introduction

to English Composition and Elocution.—Also, by the same learned gentleman, a *Clavis Metrico-Nasoniana*, calculated to accompany the future editions of the Dauphin Ovid.

A Topographical Dictionary of the County of Norfolk, is in preparation by Mr. Matchett, of Norwich, to be comprised in one volume 8vo. with numerous engravings.

A Translation of Tasso's Jerusalem, by the Rev. J. H. Hunt, of Trin. Coll., will be published in February.

Mr. Henry Sans, of the Royal Acad. of Arts, is publishing by subscription a Journey to Rome and Naples, by way of Paris, Lyons, Mt. Cenis, Turin, Genoa; by sea, to Leghorn, Pisa, Rome, Naples; including visits to Portici, Herculaneum, Pompeii, Vesuvius (which was ascended during an eruption), and the classic ground of Pozzuoli and Baie; returning by the Adriatic, Bologna, Venice, Verona, Milan, Simplon, and Geneva.

The Rev. Isaac Taylor is preparing a work, intitled, "Self-Cultivation recommended, or, Hints to a Young Man leaving School."

In the press, Mr. A. T. Thomson's 2d edit. of the London Dispensatory, with the improvements in pharmaceutical chemistry, the alterations since its first appearance, and the synonyms of the names of the articles of the *Materia Medica*.

A History of the Spanish Inquisition is printing in London; from its first establishment by Ferdinand V. to the present time.

Original Letters from Baxter, Prior, Bellingbroke, Pope, Cheyne, and Hartley, by Mrs. Warner, Bath, will soon appear.

GENERAL MONTHLY CATALOGUE.



AGRICULTURE.

The Code of Agriculture; including Observations on Gardens, Orchards, Woods, and Plantations; by the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart. 8vo. £1. 1s..

ANTIQUITIES AND TOPOGRAPHY.

The History of the City of Dublin; by the late John Warburton, Esq. the late Rev. James Whitelaw, and the Rev. R. Walsh, M. R. I. A. 2 vols. 4to. illustrated by numerous views of the principal buildings, ancient and modern, maps of the city, &c.

The History and Antiquities of Gainsborough: together with an Account of Stow, principally in illustration to its claim to be considered as the Roman Sildnacaster; by W. Stark. 8vo. with plates.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of the Life and Convincement of William Atkinson, late of Eckington, now of Rotherham. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

Biographical Peerage of Ireland; in which are introduced Memoirs and Characters of the most celebrated Persons of each Family, with the Arms engraved on wood. 9s.

DIVINITY.

A Series of Sermons on various Subjects of Doctrine and Practice: by the Rev. G. Matthew, A. M. Chaplain to the Earl of Bristol.

Select Remains of the late Rev. John Morley Clack. 8vo. 7s.

Scripture Portraits; or Biographical Memoirs of the most distinguished Characters recorded in the Old Testament; by the Rev. Robert Stevenson. 2 vols. 8s.

A Sermon delivered at the Old Chapel, Mansfield, occasioned by the lamented Death of the Princess Charlotte of Wales. By John Williams. 9d.

A Sermon on Regeneration and Conversion; by John Napleton, D. D. 1s.

Two Sermons on the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; by the Rev. Chas. Coleman, M. A. M. R. I. A. 1s.

A Sermon preached at the Unitarian Chapel in Sheffield, on Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1817, the day of Interment of Her Royal Highness Princess Charlotte Augusta of Wales and Saxe Cobourg, by Nathaniel Philipps, D. D. 1s.

EDUCATION.

Spanish Nature displayed; by J. Duffel. 2 vols. 8vo. £1. 11s. 6d.

Gumal and Lina; or, the African Children; translated from the French, by S. B. Moens. 2 vols. 12mo. 7s. 6d.

The Chinese Grammar; by W. Morrison. 4to. £1. 11s. 6d.

Family Suppers, or Evening Entertainment for Young People; translated from the French of Madam Delafaye, by Lady Mary H*****, with 18 engravings. 2 vols. 6s.— and in French 7s.

The Little Bearnais; consisting of Moral Lessons for Youth, translated from the French of Madam Delafaye, with 18 engravings, 4 vols. 10s. 6d... in French, 12s.

Moral and Amusing Recreations; or, Tales for the use of Young Ladies entering the World, from the French of the Countess de Choiseul. 12mo. six engravings, 5s... in French. 6s.

A Concise Grammar of the Romal or Modern Greek Language; with Phrases and Dialogues; compiled by H. Robertson, M. D.

A Concise System of Commercial Arithmetic, adapted to Modern Practice; with an Appendix, containing a series of Queries on Bills and Merchants' Accounts; by J. Morrison, accountant, master of the Mercantile Academy, Leeds. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

Imitation; by Maria Benson. 3s.

HISTORY.

History of New South Wales, by P. O'Hara, esq. 8vo. 14s.

A History of Europe, from the Treaty of Amiens in 1802, to the Pacification of Paris in 1815, by Charles Coote, LL. D. 8vo. 12s.

History of Ancient Europe, from the earliest Times to the Subversion of the Western Empire: with a Survey of the most important Revolutions in Asia and Africa; by Dr. Russell. 3 vols. 5vo. 21. 2s.

The Northern Courts; containing Original Memoirs of the Sovereigns of Sweden and Denmark, since 1700, mentioning the extraordinary Vicissitudes of the Lives of the Grand-children of George the Second; by John Brown, esq. 2 vols. 8vo. 11. 1s.

LAW AND POLITICS.

A Practical Treatise on Life Annuities; including the Annuity Acts, a synopsis of all the principal cases, &c. by Frederick Blayney. 7s. 6d.

An Argument for construing largely the right of an Appellee to insist on his Wager

of Battle; and also for abolishing Writs of Appeal. By A. E. Kendal, esq. 1s.

Observations on the Circumstances which influence the Condition of the Labouring Classes of Society. By John Barton. 3s. 6d.

Considerations on the Poor Laws; by John Davison, M. A. 8vo. 4s.

Political Considerations on the Affairs of France and Italy, during the first three years of the re-establishment of the House of Bourbon on the throne of France; by a Gentleman attached to king Joachim, up to the period of the campaign against Austria. 5s.

A View of the Constitution of Scotland; by Geo. Hill, D.D. 8vo. 6s.

An Historical Research into the Nature of the Balance of Power in Europe; by G. F. Leckie. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Two Letters on the contested Origin, Nature, and Effects of the Poor Laws. 1s.

MATHEMATICS.

A System of Practical Mathematics; by John Davidson, A. M. Teacher, Burntisland. 8vo. 12s.

The Supplement to the Practical Calculator, which contains Solutions of all Exercises in the above Work which are tedious or intricate; by the same author.

MEDICINE.

Outlines of Lectures on Human Physiology; by Dr. Gordon. 8vo. 6s.

The Dublin Hospital Reports and Communications in Medicine and Surgery; vol. 1. 9s.

Report on the Proper State and Management of the Hospitals for Insane Persons at Paris; translated from an official Report. 8vo. 2s.

Aphorisms, illustrating Natural and Difficult Cases of Accouchement; by A. Blake, M. D. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

Bancroft's Sequel to his Essay on Yellow Fever. 8vo. 14s.

An Essay on the Disorders of Old Age, and on the Means for prolonging Life; by Ant. Carlisle, F. R. S. &c. 8vo. 5s.

MISCELLANIES.

The Meteorologist's Annual Tables, for recording Diurnal Observations of the

Weather, as well as Annual Results; by Thomas Hanson, Surgeon, Manchester. 4s.

Also, by same Gentleman, a folio chart, entitled, The Meteorologist's Assistant, accompanied by a Card explanatory of the Mode of Notation. 3s.

The Philosophy of Arithmetic, exhibiting a progressive View of the Theory and Practice of Calculation, with an enlarged Table of the Products of Numbers under One Hundred; by John Leslie, Professor of Mathematics in Un. Ed. 5s.

A Narrative of the Case of Miss Margaret M'Avoy, with an Account of some optical experiments connected with it; by T. Renwick, M. D. physician to the Liverpool Infirmary. 10s. 6d.

An Address to the Guardian Society. 2s. 6d.

Rob Roy; by the author of Waverley, &c. 3 vols. 10s. 6d.

POETRY.

Zapolya; a Christmas Tale, in two parts; by T. Coleridge, Esq. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

Trifles in Verse; by L. T. Bergner, Esq. 8vo. 7s.

The Royal Minstrel, or the Witches of Endor; an Epic Poem, in eleven books, by J. F. Pennie. 12mo. 7s.

Evening Hours, a collection of original Poems. 5s. 6d.

Immanuel, a Poem: founded on the inspired Records. Foolscap 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Philanthropy, a Poem: with Miscellaneous Pieces. by Ingram Cobbin, A. M. Foolscap 8vo., embellished with Engravings. 9s.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

A Chronological History of Voyages and Discoveries in the South Sea or Pacific Ocean; by James Burney, esq. 5 vols. 4to. £9.—These volumes contain all the Voyages round the World and to the South Sea, previous to the Voyages in Hawke's Collection.

Memoirs on European and Asiatic Turkey, from the Manuscript Journals of Modern Travellers in those Countries.—Edited by Robert Walpole, A. M. 4to. £3. 3s.

Tour through the Netherlands, in 1816 and 1817, by J. Smithers. 8vo. 9s.

Monthly Chronicle.

FOREIGN EVENTS.

FRANCE.

THE subject which has for several weeks excited the greatest interest at Paris, is the liberty of the press. Those who wish to restrict this great national privilege, which very well informed men feel assured cannot injure a wise and good government, contend earnestly for such a limitation as they seem fully assured is necessary for the public welfare and the security of the reigning family. On the other hand, the advocates for an unshackled press hold up England as an example, and eloquently plead for that liberal and manly discipline of public measures and the conduct of public men, which they think essential to the preservation of their liberties. The subject is still in a progress of discussion, and both parties seem to spare no pains to accomplish their particular views on this important subject.

The report respecting the intention of the Allied Powers to withdraw their troops from the frontiers in the spring is no longer believed.

GERMANY.

A rumour circulates in this country, of an intended matrimonial contract between the Duke of Kent and the sister of his brother-in-law, Prince Leopold.

SOUTH-AMERICA.

Various reports are abroad respecting the progress of the patriotic party in their opposition to the court of Spain. By some channels it should seem that the Government-troops have been so successful in some late engagement with the Patriots, as to render their condition almost hopeless; but the information which appears to obtain more general credit is, that the Royal cause is losing ground, and the other party continually increasing their numbers and their strength. By proclamation, the British government has forbidden its subjects to join either side in this conflict, by sea or by land.

THE NETHERLANDS.

A serious disagreement has taken place between the King of the Netherlands and his son, the Prince of Orange, in consequence of which the latter has resigned his office of Director-in-chief of the War-department, which resignation has been accepted by the King.

ITALY.

It is said that an attempt has been made by a band of robbers to seize and carry away Lucien Bonaparte from his seat near Frescati. Through mistake, the ruffians, it seems, laid hold of his secretary, and hurried him off, wounding also a relative of the family who was there on a visit.

INDIES.

A tremendous and destructive hurricane has lately committed great devastation in several of the West-Indian Islands. St. Louis appears to have been almost destroyed: many lives were lost, and most of the buildings as well as the plantations are destroyed in this island.

By private letters from Madras, it appears that the natives in the interior continue very refractory.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON.

Appeal of Murder.—November 22, William Ashford made his appeal in the court of King's Bench, against Abraham Thornton, for the wilful murder of Mary Ashford. —The court was crowded to excess, but as the particulars of this singular case have been fully given to the public in the different newspapers we forbear entering into any details. The appeal has been allowed until next term to reply to Ashford's counterplea.

Nov. 27. A court of common council was held at Guildhall, when a committee was appointed to prepare resolutions for the adoption of the court, expressive of their deep sorrow and regret at the recent afflicting event of the death of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte. The committee having, after some interval, produced a resolution, the same was unanimously adopted. It appears that it has always been customary to abstain from presenting addresses of condolence upon the death of any member of the royal family, as from their being received on the throne, such a proceeding would only tend to harass the feelings of those with whom it was wished to sympathise.

Daring assault and attempt to steal dead bodies. *Dec. 1.*—Mr. Watmore, the vestry-clerk of Lambeth, and several of the parish officers, attended before the magistrate at Union-Hall, to prefer a charge against two men, named Thomas Duffin and John Marshall, under the following circumstances:—It appeared that the burial-ground of Lambeth has for a considerable time past been the scene of transactions of the most daring and horrid description. The depositories of the dead have been nightly invaded, and the feelings of surviving relatives exceedingly harrowed, by the depredations upon their deceased friends of that callous gang of wretches known by the name of Body Snatchers, whose industry in their disgusting trade has been particularly exercised in the new burial-ground at Lambeth. The parish officers have been frequently called upon by the inhabitants to adopt some effectual arrangements for the discontinuance of those nefarious practices. In compliance with the general wish, they ordered Mr. John Seagar, the sexton, to procure some persons

to keep a nightly watch; he accordingly hired two men for that purpose, and instructed them to be vigilant in their duty; still the ground was robbed; scarcely a night passed without a body being stolen, and yet the offenders were not discovered. Mr. Seagar at last determined to watch in person, attended by his son and a young man named John Sharp. On Sunday night they concealed themselves in a convenient part of the burial-ground, and about ten o'clock observed two men passing over the graves. They first proceeded to that part of the ground where there were man-traps set, which they let off; they then proceeded to the bone-house, broke it open, and provided themselves with spades, and immediately afterwards commenced their operations upon a grave wherein a body had been deposited the preceding day. Mr. Seagar continued to watch their proceeding; they dug till their spades struck a coffin. Mr. Seagar then came from his concealment, and called out to these men to desist and surrender themselves; he then discovered, to his astonishment, that they were the very identical persons whom he had hired and paid to protect the ground. Marshall sprung from the grave, and with dreadful imprecations swore that he would murder Mr. Seagar, and at the same time made a desperate blow at him with a spade, and knocked him down; he was about repeating the blow, when Mr. Seagar's son flew to the protection of his father, fired a pistol at Marshall, and wounded him in the left arm; he then thought proper to surrender. In the mean time the prisoner Duffin attacked John Sharp with a drawn sabre, and cut him dangerously in the forehead. Sharp had armed himself with a poker, with which he maintained a conflict of several minutes, and at last brought his adversary to the ground; they conveyed their prisoners to the watch-house, when they discovered they were very much wounded; a surgeon dressed their wounds. They continued in the watch-house all night, and in the morning were conducted before the magistrate. The prisoners were separately asked for their defence.—Marshall said they suspected the "Resurrection Men" had been in the yard, and stolen the body, because they found the man-traps unset, and they agreed to dig to see

if the coffin and body were safe, but had no intention of stealing the body. Marshall being taken to the lock-up room, the magistrate (Mr. Chambers) asked Duffin if he had any thing to say? He said he was not in the grave at all, nor did he or Marshall dig the grave or attempt to steal the body. The magistrate ordered the prisoners to be remanded for final examination.

Prosecutions for Libel.—Dec. 18, came on at the Court of King's Bench, the trial of Mr. Hone, for publishing a parody on the Lord's Prayer, which was stated by the Attorney-General to be a "wicked, impious, and profane libel, tending to bring into contempt the service of the church of England."—On the 19th he was again tried for publishing a parody on the Litany; and on the 20th for one on the Athanasian Creed. Against all these charges he defended himself with considerable ability, and on each of them the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty."

GENERAL.

Earthquake.—The Chester Chronicle states that on Sunday the 9th inst. exactly 3 minutes past eleven o'clock, a slight shock of an earthquake, which was accompanied by a hollow subterranean sound, was perceptibly felt by numbers of persons in the different places of worship in Kendal. The same alarming sensation was experienced in Dent, on the banks of Windermere, and at Coniston.

Liverpool.—A royal Institution has been established at Liverpool for the encouragement of Arts, Sciences, and Letters, at the head of which is Mr. Roscoe, who, on the 2nd instant, read the opening Lecture. The audience, which was numerous, consisted of most of the literary circles of that part, of both sexes.

The Fortunate Youth.—We had forborne to notice any of the circumstances attending this most singular impostor, from a conviction that the story stated in the newspapers could not be altogether correct. That an aged gentleman, who, when travelling in a stage-coach, accidentally fell in with this youth, should become so prepossessed in his favour as to make him a deed of gift of his whole fortune, which fortune amounted to many millions, was a tale, which on the face of it bore palpable marks of suspicion.—The event has proved it so, and this pseudo-Fortunatus is stated to have left the country.

Fire at Exeter On Tuesday Dec. 3, at seven o'clock, a fire was discovered in St.

Stephen's church, Exeter: the doors being instantly burst open, the gallery was perceived to be in flames; by the most active exertions, however, it was subdued. It was very fortunate that it was so timely observed, for had it continued unnoticed a short time longer, the devouring element must have inevitably reduced the internal part to ashes, the wood-work being so exceedingly dry. The accident occurred from the choir of singers, who had been practising in the church the preceding evening, letting a spark from one of the candles fall into a crevice, where it rested all night, but did not burst into a flame till morning.

Edinburgh.—On Tuesday Morning, Nov. 25, fire was perceived issuing from the roof of the college, on the north-west quarter, which suddenly assumed an alarming appearance. The fire-engines were speedily brought to the spot, and a sufficient supply of water having been obtained, the fire was completely subdued in about two hours, but not until the interior of the apartment to which it was confined was entirely destroyed.

Extensive Forgery.—Several persons in Manchester, who had previously maintained respectable characters as shopkeepers, have been apprehended upon charges of uttering forged Bank of England Notes, knowing them to be so. Of these, three are fully committed to Lancaster, to take their trials for this offence, so mischievous in its tendency to all ranks of society. Counterfeit notes to the amount of fifteen hundred pounds were discovered on this occasion, executed with an accuracy that made it difficult to distinguish them from genuine ones.

Explosion in a Coal-pit.—Durham, Dec. 9. This morning a most dreadful explosion of fire-damp took place at Rainton Colliery, by which six men and 21 boys lost their lives. The explosion took place at three o'clock in the morning, before the hewers had descended the pit, and from this circumstance about one hundred and sixty lives have been preserved. Every exertion was made to render assistance to those in the mine, and we regret to add that two men fell a sacrifice to their humane endeavours, having been suffocated by the impure state of the air. The viewers and agents were extremely active and had nearly shared the same fate. Seven of the bodies have already been brought to the bank. The pit in which this accident occurred, was always considered to be quite free from explosive matter, and

In consequence of this supposed security, the safety lamp had never been introduced into it, the miners continuing to work by the light of candles.

Kidderminster.—The spinning-mill belonging to the extensive carpet-manufactory of Messrs. Hooman and Co. of Kidderminster, was discovered to be on fire on the morning of Sunday, Nov. 30, and notwithstanding the most vigorous exertions were adopted to check the progress of the flames, the damage sustained is estimated at not less than £12,000. Strong suspicions having arisen that the fire was not the effect of accident, a regular application was made to Hatton-Garden office, and an active officer being sent down, such information was then obtained, as had led to one of the workmen being committed to take his trial for setting the premises on fire.

Incendiary.—Within the last few weeks no less than five out-houses and barns, belonging to different people resident in the neighbourhood of Morden, in Surrey, were set fire to, and consumed, under circumstances which led to the conclusion that the mischief had been done by some person resident about the place. Every possible exertion was made to detect the offender, but in vain. A few evenings since two of the Bow-street horse-patrols, quartered in that district, apprehended a young man upon suspicion. They took him next morning before Mr. Biddulph, one of the magistrates of the county. He underwent an examination, the result of which, aided by his own confession, was to give a full proof of his guilt. He is a young man not more than 18, and could assign no motive, but mere wantonness, for such dangerous and destructive practices. He at present stands committed for another examination.

Dublin.—At a recent meeting of the Catholic Board a Committee was appointed to prepare an address on the recent republication of the Rheimish Notes on the New Testament. Mr. O'Connell who brought forward the subject observed, that he owed it to his religion as a Catholic and a Christian, to his country as an Irishman, and to his feelings as a human being, to utterly denounce the damnable doctrines contained in the notes on the Rheimish Testament. He was a Catholic upon principle, a steadfast and sincere Catholic, from a conviction that it was the best form of religion; but he would not remain one hour longer, if he thought it essential to the profession of the Catholic faith, to believe that it was lawful to murder Protestants, or that faith might be innocently broken with Heretics. Yet such were the doctrines laid down in notes to the Rheimish Testament.

YORKSHIRE.

Snath Methodist Missionary Society.—On Thursday November 20th, a public meeting was held in the Methodist chapel, at Snath, for the purpose of forming a Methodist Missionary Society for the town of Snath and its vicinity. Previous to the Meeting, an impressive discourse was delivered by the Rev. Robert Newton, from Liverpool; and after the business of the meeting (which was highly interesting) was transacted, another energetic sermon was preached in the evening, by the Rev. John James, from Hull. There was a very numerous and respectable attendance upon the occasion, and the sum of thirty pounds was collected to aid the general fund of the Methodist missions.

Atrocious Murder.—We are grieved to record a most atrocious murder, committed on the body of Samuel Hibbard, an aged and inoffensive man, employed as a labourer in the plantation of Sir George Sitwell, Bart. of Renishaw-Hall near Sheffield, on the morning of the 28th ult.

The deceased left his house that morning and returned no more. His unusual absence all night having excited great alarm, a search was made after him by his wife and some others in the wood, where he worked; and they had not proceeded far in it, when the forebodings of the wretched woman were fatally confirmed, by finding a mass of clotted blood in one of the ridings, from which a bloody track led to an adjoining thicket, where was thrown the corpse of her murdered husband!

Doubtless the unfortunate man had surprised poachers as soon as he had entered the wood; for his tools were covered up with boughs as he had left them the evening before, and his scanty dinner was untouched in his pocket; it is most probable he had threatened them; and that, fearing detection, some of the villains discharged the contents of a gun or pistol into the back of his neck and killed him instantaneously. The coroner's inquest sat on the body on Snaday, and after a long and patient investigation returned a verdict of *wilful murder against some person or persons unknown*.

Hitherto, notwithstanding the most active and unremitting search, the perpetrators of this shocking deed remains undiscovered; but they are known to God!—His eye marks their bloody steps; their darkest retreats are known to Him; and His unseen arm hangs over them. They may be permitted to escape the punishment human laws have enacted, but they cannot escape the tribunal of Him who has said "vengeance is mine, I will repay!"

Fire at York.—About eleven o'clock on Sunday morning November 23, the chancel of the church at St. Martin's, Coney-street, York, was discovered to be on fire, owing to the flue-pipe of one of the stoves, which communicated with the roof, having become too much heated. The sexton of the church first made the discovery, by observing the melted lead of the roof dropping into the church; and he immediately gave the alarm, and exerted himself to the utmost to procure fire-engines and water. An immense crowd quickly assembled, and several individuals joined in endeavouring to extinguish the fire, which was soon effected, without much damage being sustained.

Bawtry Bible Association.—A meeting of the inhabitants of Bawtry was held on Friday December 12, at the Crown Inn, for the purpose of establishing a bible association for that town and its vicinity. The attendance on this benevolent occasion was truly respectable. Among the company present were the Dowager Lady Galway; Lord and Lady Galway, of Sertby; the Hon. Miss Mouckton; the Hon. Mrs. Childers, of Cantley; Col. and Mrs. Walket, of Blyth; R. Ramsden, esq. and Mrs. Ramsden, of Carleton. The proceedings of the day were introduced by a short address from the Rev. Dr. Inghald, in the chair; the Rev. W. Ellis next stated to the meeting at some length the general advantages of bible associations. The Rev. W. Wilson, domestic chaplain of Lord Galway, followed upon the same subject; and in the course of a very appropriate address, introduced some interesting extracts from a communication lately received by him from India, showing the great progress of the bible and missionary causes in that country. The other gentlemen who addressed the meeting, upon this truly christian occasion were, the Rev. Messrs. Hicks and King, of Doucaster; the Rev. Mr. Grover, and Mr. Brereton, of Bawtry.

Destructive Tempest.—On the nights of Tuesday and Wednesday last, the town and neighbourhood of Hull were visited by a most violent gale of wind, attended with heavy rain, and of the effects of which in some parts of the country, the accounts are very distressing. The scene exhibited at the mouth of the harbour, on both these nights, was truly awful, owing perhaps more to the crowded state of the harbour, than to the wind itself. On the first, not less than five sloops were sunk, one of them filled with bale goods, and another

with earthenware, part of which were driven below Marlfleet. On the second four others, chiefly coal-laden. Serious damage we understand, has been done to several larger vessels; and the wonder is on a view of the state of the entrance into the harbour, that the injury has not been much greater.

The *Moscow*, from Hamburg, was forced into Boston Deep, on the afternoon of Tuesday. The master and two men, one of them named Jonathan Thomason, a native of Gainsbrough, having been on board another vessel in Boston Deep that afternoon, had returned to the *Moscow* at five o'clock, and all got safe on board except Thomason, who was about to be hoisted up in the boat, when the tackles unhooked, and the boat by the roughness of the sea, was driven away without oar or rudder. The forlorn situation of Thomason, thus exposed to the fury of the elements, without food, water or covering, or any means of extricating himself from the most imminent danger, in a wintry night and a strong gale of wind, may be easily conceived. By tearing a piece of planking out of the inside of the boat, and using it as a rudder, he contrived to keep the boat before the sea; but in the course of the night she filled four times, and his only resource was to bail out the water with his hat. About three o'clock on the Wednesday morning, he made the land near Hunstanton Light; and the surf running high, was thrown senseless on the beach, bleeding from his nose, mouth, and ears. On recovering a little, he succeeded in reaching the above light-house, distant about two miles, but in so exhausted a state that it was with difficulty he succeeded in making the people hear him. At length he obtained admittance, and the light-keeper, Henry Fox, behaved to him with the utmost humanity, put him into a warm bed, and supplied him with every refreshment the place would admit. The boat was cast upon the beach, and on Thursday, it and Thomason were taken in a cart to Lynn, where Messrs. John Stockdale and Son, merchants, treated him kindly, and put him on board the *Telegraph*, which vessel brought him in safety to Hull on Sunday night, where the *Moscow* had previously arrived on Friday evening. Captain Collinson had used every practicable endeavour to recover Thomason and the boat, but his exertions were rendered ineffectual by the darkness of the night.

Monthly Register.

MARRIAGES.

Lately, at Paris, the Hon. Col. Pakenham, brother to the Earl of Longford and the Duchess of Wellington, to the Hon. Emily Stapleton, daughter of Lord de Despencer.—At Gisburn, the Rev. J. H. Parker, A. M. third son of the late J. Parker, of Browns-holme Hall, esq. to the Hon. Catharine Lis-ter, eldest daughter of Lord Ribblesdale.—At Manchester, the Rev. Charles Currey, minister of Hornsea, to Miss Girt, of Stain-borough, near Barnsley.

Nov. 20. Mr. J. Horsfall, of Goit-Stock, near Bingley, to Miss Horsfall, of Den-holme.—At Scarborough, Mr. Francis Har-ri-son to Miss Rogers.

28. Mr. John Whitehead, of Woodhouse, merchant, to Miss M. A. Beverley, of Wortley.

27. In London, G. S. Repton, esq. to the Hon. E. Scott, daughter of Lord Eldon.

28. At Rotherham, Mr. J. Fowlstone, grocer, to Miss Flint.—At South-Stoveham Hants, F. W. Aubrey, esq. to Louisa, eld-est daughter of the late T. Moore, esq. of Grimstone-hall, in this county.

29. At Acomb, Mr. T. Masterman, jun. of New Malton, to Susan, youngest daugh-ter of George Sidall, esq. of the former place.

30. At Ovenden, Mr. H. Halliwell to Miss Illingworth.—Mr. John Bell, of York, druggist, to Miss Maskell, of Bramley.

Dec. 1. Mr. M. Scafe, of Hull, grocer, to Miss Ann Jefferson, of Elloughton.—At Wakefield, Mr. Sugden, of London, to Miss E. Birkby.—At Bossall, Richard Esb. of Studdell House, esq. to Miss Hesp, of Har-ton.

2. At Stockton-upon-Tees, Mr. George Pulleyn of York, to Miss Ann Jackson, of the former place.

3. At Seaton, Richard Kennet Dawson, esq. of Freckley-hall, in this county, to Mary Ann, only daughter of Samuel Were, esq. of Seaton, Devon.—At Halifax, Mr. N. Hastie, linen-draper, to Miss Mary Macgowan.—Mr. James Ogle, of Leeds, grocer, to Miss S. Ripley, of Holbeck.

4. At Sheffield, Mr. Brown, draper, to Miss J. Tompkin.—At Hull, Mr. Thomas Weddle, merchant, to Miss M. Wawne.—At Brancepeth, Mr. John Morgan, of Old Park, near Wolsingham, to Mrs. Ann Wheatley, of Nafferton, each 65 years of age. The son of the bridegroom is mar-ried to the daughter of the bride. The son of the bride officiated as father at the mar-riage; and one of the daughters as bride's maid.

9. At Bolton-Percy, Mark Paskett, esq. of Millington, to Jane, youngest daughter of Henry Kilby, esq. of Bromley Grange, near Tadcaster.—At Hull, the Rev. H. H. Crosse, dissenting minister, to Miss M. A. Shackles.

10. At Sculcoates, Mr. John Gardner, linen-draper, to Miss Morrison.—At Beverley, Mr. Sadler to Miss Ann Fowler.

13. Mr. W. Pulleyn, of London, to Miss Storry, of York.—At Halifax, Mr. James Stansfeld, solicitor, to Emma, daughter of the Rev. John Ralf.

14. Mr. W. Hitchin, of Sheffield, to Miss Mary Netherwood, of Halifax.—Mr. Robt. Nelson, of York, to Miss Ann Crossland, of Cawood.

16. At Halifax, Mr. Frost, of Mansfield, to Miss S. A. Medley.

17. Mr. W. Wiggins, of York, to Miss Mann, only daughter of James Mann, esq. of Bootham.

18. At Chesterfield, — Smith, esq. of Dunston-hall, to Miss Watts, daughter of the late Godfrey Watts, esq. of Barlow.—At Newcastle-on-Tyne, Mr. J. C. Reinhardt, druggist, to Miss Elizabeth Hinch-cliffe, both of Leeds.

DEATHS.

Lately, At Scorton, near Richmond, John Rider Wood, esq. one of the partners in the Richmond and Leyburn banks.

Nov. 15. At Rome, John Winn, esq. of Nostall Priory, in this county, nephew and heir of the late Sir Rowland Winn, bart.

22. At Wheatley, near Halifax, aged 54, Anne, wife of Mr. Irving, dyer.

23. At Cheetham-hill, near Manchester, aged 46, Mr. Samuel Russell, printer and publisher.—At Matfern, in Northumber-land, John Armstrong, late gamekeeper to Sir E. Blackett. He completed his hun-dredth year in August last. He retained all his faculties to the last, and his eye-sight was so good that during the last sum-mer he was able to read without spec-tacles.

24. Of a rapid decline, in the 20th year of his age, Joshua Ingle, son of the Rev. William Wood, of Tingley-house.—At Spalding, near Howden, in the prime of life, Maria, third daughter of Mr. Thomas Johnson, of that place.

25. At Oldfield, near Ripon, aged 78, Elizabeth, widow of the late Mr. Alexan-der Robertson.

26. At Chapel-Town, aged 75, the Rev. J. Lambert, 30 years chaplain at Went-

worth House.—At Selby, Mr. John Raper, aged 33.

30. At Thirske, aged 81, Mrs. Raine, relict of the late Thomas Raine.

Dec. 1. After a tedious illness, borne with the most exemplary patience, aged 21, Mary, the daughter of Mr. Robt. Hunter, of Salford.—At Barnsley, Mrs. Hickling, wife of Mr. Robert Hickling, itinerant preacher in the Wesleyan Connection.—The Rev. George Wilson, perpetual curate of Chapelthorpe, near Wakefield.—At York, aged 81, Robert Dobson, esq.—At Wakefield, aged 28, Mr. Wilson, of the Cock and Swan Inn.

2. At Hunmanby, in his 77th year, Mr. Robert King, formerly an eminent land-surveyor in this country, and city surveyor at Washington, in America.—At East Witton, near Middleham, aged 74, Mr. H. Raper.—At Leeds, aged 48, Robert Reynard, esq.

3. At Leeds, Mr. Isaac Nichols, bookseller; he had long laboured under a spasmodic complaint, and being suddenly roused from his bed by a cry of "fire," in the streets, a violent attack of his disorder was brought on, which terminated fatally before medical assistance could be procured.—After a short illness, Mr. Parkin, of Malton, for some years a worthy and distinguished Methodist minister.

4. At Tadcaster Grange, after a short illness, Judith, second surviving daughter of the late Wm. Hull, esq.

6. At Kendal, aged 58, Margaret Braithwaite, one of the Society of Friends, a descendant of that celebrated botanist, Dr. Lawson, of Great Strickland.

7. At Slade-Hooton, Mr. Rotherham, aged 84.—Mrs. Mirfin, relict of the late W. Mirfin, esq.; a lady who lived in the constant practice of piety and benevolence, and whose loss will be severely felt by the poor in that neighbourhood, and be regretted by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

8. At Glasgow, Mr. Park, traveller for Mr. G. Ibbotson of Sheffield. Mr. P. was a native of Belfast; his death was supposed to be produced from the effects of sleeping in a damp bed at Liverpool.—At Eccleshill, in the 73rd year of his age Mr. John Greaves, partner in the firm of Greaves, Thornton, and Co.

At York, in his 78th year, J. Occleshaw, Esq. formerly of Holme Lodge.—At Scarborough, aged 92, Mrs. Walker, relict of Mr. Walker, surgeon, of Hutton-Bushel.

11. At Hull, Elizabeth, aged 17, and on the 14th Sally, aged 20 years, daughters

of Mr. William Sherwood, tailor; they were both interred in one grave.

11. The Rev. William Henry Conlthurst, D. D. Vicar of Halifax for 27 years, having been inducted December 4, 1790, and formerly Fellow and Tutor of Sidney College, Cambridge. As a magistrate, he was distinguished by his activity and judgement; as a minister, by his piety and zeal; as a citizen, by his loyalty and patriotism; and as a man, by his urbanity and benevolence. On Wednesday evening the 10 Dec. he rode over from Halifax to the house of his friend, J. H. Smyth, esq. M. P. of Heath, with the design of attending a meeting of magistrates, at the Court-House, Wakefield, the following day, to choose a Director and Matron for the new Pauper Lunatic Asylum. On his arrival at Heath, he complained of being unwell from the extreme coldness of his ride, but nothing serious was apprehended either by himself or his friends. The following morning, his servant went to call him at the appointed hour of seven o'clock, when he received orders to come again at eight. He did so, and was then told by the Doctor that he would be ready for him in ten minutes; at his return after the lapse of this short period, he found his master apparently lifeless. The consternation and grief of the family in which this sad catastrophe occurred may be better conceived than described. Medical assistance was immediately sent for, but in vain; the spark of life was totally extinct. His loss will be severely felt by many, and sincerely regretted by more. In the public business of the extensive and populous parish over which he was called to preside, he was particularly active and useful, nor will his place be easily supplied. He was made B. A. in 1775, M. A. 1778, B. D. 1785, D. D. 1791. The vicarage of Halifax is in the gift of the Minister.

13. At Rotherham, after a severe illness, borne with patience and resignation, Mr. Thomas Crookes, printer and bookseller. Of the small-pox, in the 18th year of his age, Mr. Thomas Lister Cousin, of Hebdon Bridge, near Halifax.

14. At Breaston, Derbyshire, Benjamin Harrington, esq. aged 66.

16. At Whitworth, after a severe and painful affliction, Mr. Osborn Mawe, of Thorp Salvin, aged 39, eldest son of the late William Mawe, esq. of Kiveton-Hall.

17. At Doncaster, aged 83, John Pate Neville, esq.—At Sheffield, aged 78, Mr. J. Hancock.

18. At Molescroft Cottage, near Beverley,

in the 19th year of his age, Thomas Thompson Wainwright, nephew of Thos. Thompson, esq. M.P.

18. Mr. Jonathan Berry, of Sheffield, aged 21, of a rapid decline, which he bore with christian fortitude and resignation. By this bereaving dispensation, a widowed mother mourns the loss of an affectionate and dutiful son; the Baptist Sunday School a valuable and beloved superintendent; the Church of Christ a pillar in the temple below; his employers a faithful servant, and the world an ornament to society. On Monday his remains were interred at the Baptist Chapel, carried and supported by the teachers of the Sunday-

School, accompanied by a number of scholars, and followed by numerous relatives and friends.

22. At Sheffield, aged 82, Mrs. Wreaks, relict of the late Marmaduke Wreaks, esq.

24. At Sheffield, Mrs. Hammond, wife of Mr. J Hammond, umbrella-maker.

25 At Sheffield, in the 32d year of her age, Sarah Heppenstall, one of the Society of Friends, and distinguished for her humane and exemplary conduct. Her removal will be a cause of heart-felt regret, not to her friends and relatives alone, but to many of the indigent and afflicted, to whom she devoted much both of her time and property.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS

Of the Atmospherical Pressure and Temperature, Evaporation, Rain, Wind, and Clouds.

Deduced from Diurnal Observations made at Manchester, in the month of October, 1817. By THOMAS HANSON, Surgeon.

Latitude, 53°. 23' North—Longitude 2°. 10' West of London.

Monthly mean pressure 29.98 maximum 30.69 minimum 29.34 range 1.26 inches.

Monthly mean temperature 49°.5 maximum 60°. minimum 36°. range 24°.

Greatest variation of pressure in 24 hours 56 of an inch, which was on the 9th and 16th.

Greatest variation of temperature 12°. which was on the 7th.

Spaces described by the curve formed from the mean daily pressure 4.7 inches, changes 11.

Monthly quantity of water evaporated 550 of an inch.

Monthly fall of rain 2.820 inches—rainy days 24—foggy 0—snowy 1—haily 3.

WINDS.

N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	VARIABLE.	CALM
0	0	0	4	0	17	1	5	3	0

Brisk winds 0—Boisterous ones 0.

CLOUDS.

Cirrus.	Cumulus.	Stratus.	Cirro-cumulus.	Cirro-stratus.	Cumulo-stratus.	Nimbus.
0	13	0	15	1	1	0

This has been an extraordinarily mild period for the season; even three degrees warmer than the mean of the preceding month. The average temperature of the month of November for the last ten years is 41 deg., being 8 deg. below the present month; the highest mean temperature, which was 45 deg., occurred in Nov. 1811, and the lowest, 38 deg., in Nov. 1807. Indeed the temperature throughout the present month has been very even, the greatest variation never exceeding 12 deg. in 24 hours; the maximum was on the 5th, and the minimum on the 25th. In consequence, winter, in many instances, seemed to give way to spring; the crow and the hedge-sparrow were observed in states of incubation; apple, pear, and gooseberry trees bearing blossoms and fruit; large ripe strawberries were gathered in the open air near Macclesfield; various field and garden plants were in flower, among which was noticed the Dandelion.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Under this head, there is a satisfaction far beyond that of mere interest, in reporting in our present Number the generally improving state of the country. This cheering opinion is heard in most parts of the kingdom; the trading community, therefore, may now thankfully look forward to some alleviation of their distress.

European produce is much on the advance. Refined sugars have got up, but the inferior sorts are a shade lower than in our last. Coffee, notwithstanding the season of the year, is in great demand; and the holders, from an expectation that it will rate high in the spring, are not anxious to effect any sales at present; the prices in consequence are high. Rum has also got up; but in the event of its not being taken for the Allied Powers in France, it will in all probability suffer a decline. Cotton is higher; tobacco, though the home-trade is considerable, retains much the same price as in our last. Oil, bark, and woods are lower.

Liverpool and Hull Price Current.

	LIVERPOOL.		HULL.	
ASHES per cwt. duty paid,				
Por, 1st, American	53s 0	to 58s 0		
PEARL, 1st, do.	60 0	62 0	63 0	
BRIMSTONE, ton duty paid	26l 0	27l 0		
COFFEE cwt. in bond				
Jamaica, ordinary	85 0	88 0		
Good fine ordinary	89 0	91 0		
Middling	92 0	98 0		
Fine middling	99 0	110 0		
Dutch ordinary	88 0	91 0		
Good and fine ordinary	92 0	94 0		
Middling	95 0	102 0		
Good middling				
COTTON WOOL, per lb. duty paid,				
Sea Island, fine	2 7	2 10		
Good	2 5½	2 6		
Middling	2 3½	2 4½		
Upland Bowd	1 6	1 10		
New Orleans	1 9	1 11½		
West India	1 7	1 9		
Demerara and Berbice	1 9½	2 1		
Pernambuco	2 0	2 1		
Bahia	1 11½	2 0		
Maranhm	1 11½	1 11½		
DYEWOODS, ton, duty paid				
Logwood, Jamaica	£8 10s	£8 15s		
Honduras and and St Domingo	8 15	9 5		
FUSTIC, Jamaica	12 0	13 0		
Cuba	18 10	18 10		
NICARAGUA WOOD, large solid	28 0	29 0		
FLAX, Riga, ton, duty paid	72 0	74 0	£78 0	80 0
Petersburgh, 12 head	68 0	68 0	£80 0	68 0
Narva, 12 head			68 0	
FRUIT, cwt. duty paid				
CURRANTS	100 0	104 0	100s 0	105s 0
Figs, Turkey	95 0	100 0	75 0	80 0
RAISINS, Bloom	120 0			
Denia	none			
Muscatels	150 0	180 0		
Smyrna, red	86 0			
GINGER, cwt. duty paid				
Jamaica, white	80 0	150 0	£10 0	£12 0
Barbadoes	60 0	85 0	7 0	8 8
HEMP, ton, duty paid,				
Riga Rbine	50 0		48 0	48 0
Outshot	none		44 0	
St. Petersburg, clean	47 0	48 0	45 0	
Outshot	none	0	44 0	
MOLASSES, per cwt. duty paid,				
West India	35s 0	42s 0		
OLIVE OIL, 230 gallons,				
Sicily	£125		none	
Gallipoli				
PIMENTO, lb. in bond,	0s 0	0s 0½	0s 8	0s 8½
QUERCIT. BARK, cwt. duty paid.	£18 0	£23 0	none	
RICE, cwt. duty paid				
Carolina, new	49s 0	51s 0		

	LIVERPOOL.		HULL	
SHUMAC, cwt. duty paid,				
Sicily	£21 0	£23 0		
Spanish	23 0			
RUM, gallon, in bond,				
Jamaica, 10 to 14 O. P.	3s 2	3s 4	}	-----
15 to 16 "	3 5	3 6		
18 to 20 "	3 7	3 9		
Leewards, common and proof	2 8	2 11		
10 to 20 O. P.	3 0	3 8		
SUGAR, cwt. duty paid.				
Muscovado Brit. Plantation,				
Brown and moist	68 0	71 0		
Dry brown	72 0	76 0		
Middling	77 0	81 0		
Good	82 0	86 0		
Fine	90 0	93 0		
TALLOW, cwt. duty paid				
Petersburgh, yellow candle,	76 0	77 0	74 6	-----
Soap	78 0		70 0	-----
TAR, barrel, duty paid,				
American	16 0	16 6	15 0	17 0
Archangel	22 0		21 0	-----
Stockholm	23 0		22 0	-----
TURPENTINE, cwt. duty paid.				
American	14 0	17 6	17 0	18 0
WOOD, duty paid,				
DEALS, 120, stand: measure,				
Archangel	20 10	21 10	£21 0	-----
Petersburgh	20 10	21 10	21 0	-----
Narva	19 0	20 10	21 10	-----
Norway	18 0	20 0		
TIMBER, cubic foot,				
Oak, Quebec	3 0	3 4		
United States		none		
Pine, British America	2 0	2 2		
United States	2 0	2 2		
Dantzig	2 11	3 1		
Memel	2 10	3 0	6 10	-----
Riga	3 2	3 4	5 10	6 0

Weekly Register of the Price of STOCKS.

	Dec. 3.	10.	17	20
Bank Stock				
3 per Cent red.	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$ 3	82 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Cent. cons.	83 $\frac{1}{2}$			83 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 per Cent. Cons.	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 per Cent. Navy Ann.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$			10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10 0
India Stock				
India Bonds (premium)	96 94	99	99-100	99-98
Exchequer Bills prem.	18-19	19-21	17-19	20
Consols for Acc.	83 $\frac{3}{4}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	84 83 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$
Long Annuities		21 1-10 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 15-16 21
AMERICAN new Lond 6 p Cent				

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